REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

Madras:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.
1861.

ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

At the commencement of the year under report the Madras Government was presided over by the Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B. In consequence of his recall, the Government was held provisionally by the Senior Civil Member of Council, the Honorable W. A. Morehead, from the 8th of June to the 5th of July 1860 when Mr. Morehead was relieved by the Honorable Sir Henry Ward, Kt., G.C.M.G., previously Governor of Ceylon. Sir Henry Ward died suddenly of cholera on the 2nd of August, and the Government then again devolved upon the Honorable W. A. Morehead, who administered it until the arrival of the present Governor, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B. Sir William arrived and assumed charge of the Government on the 18th February 1861.

In other branches of the Public Service there have also been changes. The Honorable Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, died at Ootacamund on the 4th November 1860. His successor, the Honorable Sir Colley Harman Scotland, arrived at Madras on the 23rd May 1861.

The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of Madras, died at Madras on the 5th March last, after an illness of a few weeks.

His Excellency Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., relinquished the command of the Madras Army and embarked for England on the 27th of February last. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed him, has not yet arrived at Madras.

4th June 1861.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The total number of Suits instituted in the several Courts of Original Jurisdiction during the year 1860 was 1,37,834. Of these, 310 were entertained by Civil Judges, 680 by Subordinate Judges, 230 by Principal Sudder Amíns, 2,015 by Sudder Amíns, and 88,793 by District Moonsiffs.

3. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 25,435 in the number of Suits filed.

4. The work of the Courts shows that 7,863 Suits were disposed of on their merits in excess of the number decided in the previous year. Including those which were otherwise disposed of, the total number of additional decisions amounts to 10,376. The effect of these exertions on the part of the Courts, combined with the decrease in litigation already noticed, has been to reduce the number of pending cases by 19,277 below that of the preceding year. The Courts thus entered upon the year 1861 with 68,855 Suits on their files, instead of 88,132.

5. Of the whole numberof Suits pending at the close of 1859 and instituted during 1860, 27 per cent. were decided after full investigation of the facts ; 28 per cent. were privately adjusted ; 14 per cent. were disposed of in other ways, and the remaining 30 per cent. were pending at the end of the year. Of the Suits determined after full investigation, 85 per cent. were decided in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 15 per cent. in favor of the Defendants.

6. Of the total number of Original Suits disposed of, 2 per cent. were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 67 per cent. by Principal Sudder Amíns, Moofty Sudder Amíns and District Moonsiffs.

7. Of the 68,855 Original Suits pending at the close of 1860, 16,996 or 4 per cent. had been on the files for more than a twelvemonth, and 16,075 or 4¾ per cent. for more than six months.

8. The following table shows that the average duration of Suits before each class of tribunals was nearly the same as in the preceding year :—

Average duration of Suits.

	1859. Y.	M.	D.	1860. Y.	M.	D.
Civil Judges	1	8	12	1	4	11
Subordinate Judges	1	1	2	1	4	16
Principal Sudder Amíns	0	9	19	0	10	23
Sudder Amíns	0	10	2	0	9	1
District Moonsiffs	0	7	14	0	7	11

9. Of the number of Suits instituted in 1860, and excluding those remanded or otherwise brought again on the files,

Nature of Suits instituted.

2,882 were connected with land-rent and revenue.
7,774 ,, otherwise connected with lands.
2,868 ,, for houses and other fixed property.
105,179 ,, connected with debts, wages, &c.
478 ,, caste and religion, &c,
2,734 ,, Indigo, silk, &c.

10. It will thus be seen that the greater portion, amounting to nine-tenths of the entire number of Suits instituted, were for recovery of debts, wages, &c., while only 478 were connected with caste, religion, &c.

11. The total value of the Original Suits pending at the close of 1860 was Rupees 148,15,664-5-5, being Rupees 66,42,557-7-5 less than at the close of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the smaller number of Suits pending on the 31st December 1860, as compared with the previous year.

Value of Suits pending.

Appeals.

12. The number of Appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1859, was 18,466, of which 11,603 were disposed of: viz., 2,198 or 12 per cent. were decreed on the merits for Appellants; 3,279 or 17 per cent. for Respondents; 243 or 1 per cent. were remanded; 531 or 3 per cent. were dismissed for default; and 5,352 or 29 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, the average duration of Appeals on the files being 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

Execution of Decrees.

13. Out of 58,367 applications for execution of Decrees pending at the close of 1859, and received during 1860, 53,862 or 92 per cent. were disposed of, leaving only 4,505 unexecuted at the close of the year under review.

Operations of the Sudder Court.

14. The following table shows the operations of the Sudder Court on the Civil side during the year 1860, distinguishing the Appeals filed and disposed of under the old law, and those under Act VIII. of 1859.

	Under the old law.		Under the new law.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Pending 1st January 1860	22	75	0	0
Admitted or received	13	127	25	728
Total	35	202	25	728
Dismissed in default	2	0	0	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	0	0	1
Confirmed	18	67	1	104
Amended	9	10	0	0
Reversed	5	70	3	17
Remanded	0	51	0	2
Otherwise disposed of	0	0	0	2
Total	35	198	4	140
Depending 31st December 1860	0	4	21	588

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Petty Offences.

15. The number of persons charged with Petty offences, whose cases came under investigation during the year, was 2,29,867 or 684 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 85,857 or 58 per cent. were acquitted and released; 79,890 or 35 per cent. were discharged on Razeenamah; and 62,363 or 42 per cent. were convicted and punished—the number dealt with the Village Magistracy by being 17,727 or 9 per cent.; by the Táluq Magistracy, 2,02,411 or 87 per cent.; and by the District Magistracy, 9,067 or 4 per cent.

16. The ratio of persons charged, to population was 1 in 97, and of those convicted 1 in 360.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

17. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported to have been committed during the year amounted to 16,464, in which 61,366 persons were supposed to have been concerned, showing a decrease of 970 cases and an increase of 6,213 persons, as compared with the previous year. Of the above 16,464 offences, 972 or 6 per cent. were against the person; 12,131 or 74 per cent. against property; and 3,361 or 20 per cent. of various other offences.

18. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 9,817 cases of crimes and misdemeanors with 24,730 persons brought before the Courts. Of these, 15,401 persons or 62 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy; 3,903 or 43 per cent. were convicted and punished; 342 or 4 per cent. were held to security; and 4,727 or 53 per cent. were acquitted.

19. Of the 8,972 persons brought under trial, 15 per cent. were tried by the Magistracy under Act VII of 1843; 55 per cent. by the Subordinate, Principal Sudder Amíns', and Sudder Amíns', Courts; 27 per cent. by the Session Courts; and 3 per cent. by the Sudder Court.

20. The ratio of cases brought to trial, to population was 1 in 2,283, of persons charged 1 in 908, and of those convicted and punished 1 in 5,766.

	1859.	1860.
Death.....	51	53
Transportation.....	33	37

21. Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the number of Capital sentences passed by the Sudder Court.

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

22. CRIMINAL STATISTICS NOT FURNISHED.—In no District had the new Police been fully introduced at the commencement of the official year. In most, the progressive organization had been completed only as it was drawing to a close. In each District the progress has been gradual, Taluq by Taluq being taken up as the force was raised and equipped. The criminal statistics of any one District could therefore be but incomplete and fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced as the proportion of the District comprised in them. They have therefore been omitted.

23. DISTRICT BROUGHT UNDER THE ACT.—The Act had been extended to nine Districts* before the close of the official year 1859-60. But in six only had any progress in disciplining men and occupying the country, been made. It was very partial in each. During the year under review, six additional Districts† had been taken up and were in progress of occupation—in all fifteen Districts.

* North Arcot, 29th October 1859.
Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tanjore, 19th January 1860.
North Canara, 9th March 1860.
Salem and Madura, 27th April 1860.

† Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Trichinopoly South Canara, and South Malabar, 11th May 1860.

24. DISTRICTS COMPLETED AND PROGRESS MADE.—Before the end of the official year under review, the Police arrangements had been completed in seven Districts.‡ In the remaining eight Districts, one to three Taluqs only were incomplete; in all, somewhat less than one-fifth of the country to which the Act had been extended during the year. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-three (16,253) of eighteen thousand (18,000) men required to complete, had been raised; and country comprising 82,001 square miles and containing a population of 14½ millions of inhabitants had been brought under regular watch and patrol. The Constabulary was at work in 47 large Towns and Cantonments; guarded 24 District Jails and 130 Treasuries; had relieved all Military Guards and minor Detachments in the various Districts, and had undertaken all Treasury escort duty.

‡ Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and North Canara.

STATEMENT.

25. The following Statement gives the above information in a tabulated form.

		Area.	Population.	No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions.	Estimated requirements.		Progress made up to 30th April 1861.								
					Total force to be raised.	Proportion to population.	Force raised.	Area of Districts undertaken.	Their population.	Taken up by the new Police.				
										No. of Taluqs.	No. of Towns.	No. of Cantonments.	No. of Jails.	No of Treasuries.
		S. M.						S. M.						
Ceded District Range.	Bellary...	11,351	10,64,122	15	1,500	711	1,144	5,858	5,56,847	8	2	1	1	9
	Kurnool....	7,984	6,74,048	8	974	703	900	7,984	6,74,048	8	3	...	1	9
	Cuddapah	9,140	10,56,860	11	1,369	772	1,216	7,609	8,84,655	9	1	...	1	10
Western Range.	North Canara... ...	4,300	4,83,336	6	1,060	456	966	4,300	4,83,336	6	3	...	2	9
	South Canara	3,480	6,43,602	4	718	895	597	2,551	4,48,933	3	1	...	1	4
	Malabar.....	6,261	16,68,628	10	1,685	996	1,279	3,118	11,32,782	7	5	1	4	8
	Coimbatore...	8,099	12,27,208	11	1,098	1,118	1,016	7,206	11,18,077	10	3	1	2	12
Southern Range.	Tanjore	3,720	15,80,264	9	1,534	1,030	1,525	3,720	15,80,264	9	5	...	3	11
	Trichinopoly	3,200	8,09,580	5	884	1,006	860	3,200	8,09,580	5	1	1	1	6
	Madura....	8,373	17,92,737	8	1,423	1,299	1,263	7,540	15,97,897	7	3	...	1	8
Central Range.	Nellore...	8,341	9,58,423	13	1,282	752	1,172	7,122	8,60,638	11	2	...	1	10
	North Arcot	7,526	14,52,550	9	1,470	962	1,423	7,526	14,52,550	9	3	2	2	10
	Chingleput...	3,010	6,11,209	7	779	692	779	3,010	6,11,209	7	2	2	2	6
	South Arcot..	4,933	11,85,625	8	1,144	1,036	1,082	4,933	11,85,625	8	3	...	1	9
	Salem.....	7,610	13,24,200	10	1,197	1,106	1,031	6,170	10,02,322	8	2	...	1	9
	Total...	97,328	1,65,32,392	134	18,117	912	16,253	81,847	1,43,98,763	115	39	8	24	130

N. B.—Military standing Guards and permanent Detachments, to the number of 3,552 men, were relieved during the year. Treasure and Convict Escorts, which employed annually so large a force of Regulars, have been entirely done by Constabulary.

26. Deputy Inspectors General.—As regards the administration itself, the principal feature of the year has been the institution of a grade of Deputy Inspectors General. The twenty Districts of the Presidency are now formed into five Ranges, as shewn in the margin, to four of which Deputy Inspectors General had been appointed during the year. Their services have been most beneficial in introducing and maintaining system and method throughout the Force, in watching the preventive and detective operations of the Police, and in securing regularity and persistency. The duties of the Deputy Inspectors General and their relation to the District Officers have been carefully laid down, with a view to stimulating local action without interfering with local responsibility or the proper functions of the District Officers in regard to their Districts and subordinates.

G. O. dated 16th November 1860, No. 1,504 and 15th February 1861, No. 191.

Lieutenant C. S. Hearn, 26th N. I.—Ceded District Range.
Lieutenant W. S. Drever, 31st L. I.—Western Range.
Lieutenant T. E. Tennant, 26th N. I.—Southern Range.
Captain G. Hearn, 26th N. I.—Central Range.

	Area.	Population.	Force.
Northern Circar Range.	Sq. Miles.		
Ganjam	4,457	9,48,124	1,398
Vizagapatam	18,935	15,71,854	1,651
Krishna	6,918	8,56,366	1,144
Godavery	7,533	13,21,091	1,539
Total..	37,843	36,97,435	5,732
Ceded District Range.			
Bellary	11,351	10,64,653	1,380
Kurnool	7,984	5,11,512	900
Cuddapah	9,140	10,56,860	1,380
Nellore	8,000	9,35,700	1,098
Total..	36,475	35,68,725	4,758
Western Range.			
North Canara	4,300	4,30,700	1,090
South Canara	3,480	6,50,000	700
Malabar	6,262	17,09,302	1,697
Coimbatore	8,100	12,27,200	1,098
Total..	22,142	40,17,202	4,585
Southern Range.			
Tanjore	3,720	15,80,264	1,534
Trichinopoly	3,200	8,09,580	805
Madura	8,373	17,92,737	1,380
Tinnevelly	5,144	13,39,374	1,150
Total..	20,437	55,21,955	4,869
Central Range.			
North Arcot	7,526	14,52,949	1,510
Chingleput	3,010	6,11,200	739
South Arcot	4,933	11,85,625	1,144
Salem	7,610	12,68,200	1,184
Total..	23,079	45,17,974	4,577

27. Superintendents of Police.—With few exceptions, the Superintendents of Police have been eminently successful in their respective Districts, notwithstanding the many difficulties and vexations which are inseparable from the duty devolving on them. All have gone through great toil and labour, and have borne trials and disappointments with cheerfulness and determination. Ceaseless toil, anxiety and privation have been the lot of each Officer with the Force.

BELLARY.

28. Eight Taluqs, (one-half of this large District,) have been occupied by the Constabulary, together with the Towns of Bellary (including Cantonment) and Ghooty, during the year under review. The Military were relieved, and the Jail undertaken. The Police administration of the year has not been satisfactory. Violent crime, always rife in Bellary, has been excessively heavy, and has

Superintendent, Lieut. P. T. Sims, 6th N. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st M. F. (resigned).
Lieut. F. J. Hicks, 3rd Regiment N. I

neither been prevented nor detected to the satisfaction of the Magistrate in those Taluqs into which the Constabulary has been introduced. The causes that have produced results so different from what have occurred in Kurnool and Cuddapah, need not be gone into. They will shortly disappear, for the Deputy Inspector General of the Range has proceeded thither, and will not leave the District till matters are placed on a proper footing.

KURNOOL.

29. Operations commenced in Kurnool in May of this official year; and early in November the entire District had been brought quietly and most successfully under the new Police system. Peculiar advantages have been enjoyed in this District, consequent on the great personal interest taken by the Magistrate to secure to himself a respectable and good force for his District. His individual exertion led to nearly the entire body of the old Police joining the new service; and within one month the full force had been raised and was under training. The same exertion led to the service of a good stamp of men for the grade of Inspector, being obtained from amongst the superior Officers whose services were dispensed with on the retransfer of the Raichore Doab to His Highness the Nizam. Under strict and able supervision the conduct of the Police in Kurnool has been good. The Superintendent reports: "The force being young, is yet wanting in detective powers; but "is working well and with the cordial assistance of the Magistrates of all grades. It is "looked on favorably by the people." There has been little or no crime, and detective success is progressing. The Village Police has been taken over as it stood, and no change has been made. It has worked in harmony with the Constabulary so far as its services could be utilized. The Kurnool Horse Constabulary was reduced by 100 men in April, and the services of the remaining body have been largely made use of in Kurnool and Bellary, in protecting ghâts and patrolling roads.

Superintendent, Lieut. H. S. Robinson, 40th N. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieut C.A. Liardet, 2nd N. I.

CUDDAPAH.

30. Operations were commenced by Captain Charles Hearn in Cuddapah, in July of the official year under review. Before its close, 1,216 out of 1,369 men had been raised, and nine out of eleven Taluqs, together with the town of Cuddapah had been occupied. The District of Cuddapah is very unhealthy, and the Superintendent, his Assistant, and the men of the Force, have alike suffered severely. In no District have such difficulties and distressing obstacles presented themselves. They have been overcome by the vigour and ability of its Superintendent. It is an unpopular District, and education and intelligence among the class of men who join the Police, are of low standard. Still, the Superintendent has managed to raise a respectable and useful Force; and the conduct of the men has been "on the "whole satisfactory and subordinate." There has been extreme difficulty in obtaning and keeping the services of good Inspectors. "Men of the stamp required can obtain service "in other Districts, and hesitate to face fatigue and exposure in the malarious climate "of Cuddapah." Several have been obliged to resign from bad health. The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state; but their services have been utilized as they stood, pending the measures contemplated for re-modelling Village Establishments generally. The village Reddies and Kuttubadi, in this and the other Ceded Districts, organize and perpetrate the violent crime that occurs. An extraordinary outbreak of violent crime occurred in January and February; but it was suppressed by the Police, and the District is com-

Superintendent, Captain C. S. Hearn, 26th N. I. (promoted.)
Captain G. B. Bowen, 48th N. I.
Asst. Supt., Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, 41st N. I.

paratively quiet. The general feeling of the people towards the Police has been good, and the Sub-Magistracy appears to place confidence on the Police. The Superintendent acknowledges his obligation to the Magistrate in the following terms: "If any degree of "success has been obtained, it is mainly attributable to the cordial advice, assistance, and "support afforded by the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate of the District; by which "the Superintendent and his Assistant have been armed with an influence that could not "otherwise have been obtained, and which have given life and vigour to the introduction "of the new system into Cuddapah."

NORTH CANARA.

31. The entire District of North Canara was brought successfully under Police administration during the official year. All Detachments, numbering about 700 men, were relieved and the Constabulary occupies and maintains the peace of the recently disturbed Taluqs of Supa and Yellapur. Crime has been repressed and detected with considerable success, and is now on the decrease, especially in the highland Taluqs. Sickness was dreadfully rife, and has much interfered with the working of the Force. The reformation of the village Police is progressing favorably.

Superintendent, Lieutenant W. S. Drever, 31st L. I.

Asst. Supt., Lieut. E. Maclean, 8th N. I. (resigned).

SOUTH CANARA.

32. By the end of the official year the entire District, save one Taluq, had been occupied; the Military Detachment at Putur, one Company of N. I. had been relieved, together with all other Military guards; and all duties over Treasury, Jail, &c., had been undertaken by the Police. Difficulties peculiar to the District have prevented the completion of the occupation. The organization of the Village Police has proceeded *pari passu* with the introduction of the Constabulary, and with good effect. It will become in time a very valuable auxiliary of the Constabulary. There has been no increase of violent and grave crime in the District, notwithstanding the high prices and distress prevailing. Considerable success has attended efforts to prevent and detect offences.

Superintendent, Lieut. E. L. Hankin, 24th N. I.

MALABAR.

33. All military guards were relieved in Malabar early in the year mainly by the Malabar Police Corps, then incorporated with the Constabulary. Local peculiarities and prejudices throw considerable obstacles in the way of raising an organized and disciplined force in Malabar; and it was not until arrangements had been completed for separating the two Divisions of this large and difficult District, and for placing each under a Superintendent, that really successful advances in raising men and occupying country have been made. Since December, the progress has been rapid and very satisfactory. The Magistrate writes "give us another year, and *my* Police will bear comparison with any in India."

NORTH MALABAR.

34. Three of the four Taluqs of North Malabar had been occupied before the expiration of the official year. Wynad only remained to be occupied. Prices have been very high and some distress has prevailed; but success both in preventing and detecting crime was secured. The men in the service are of a good class, and care is taken in training them.

Superintendent, Lieut. C. G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.

SOUTH MALABAR.

35. Two Taluqs alone remained incomplete in South Malabar at the end of the official year. The Superintendent reports that the Armed Reserve is in a high state of efficiency, should their services be required in event of the active employment of a European force at Mullapoorum against Moplas. The Constabulary force is, on the whole, of good material. Inspectors are respectable and hard working. Lieutenant Menzies is deeply impressed with the importance of instructing his men and petty Officers. Crime has been very light and successfully dealt with by the Police. The reformation of the Village Police is, in both North, and South Malabar, in temporary abeyance, pending readjustments in the Revenue Department.

Superintendent, Lieutenant C. G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. C. Menzies, 31st L. I.

Asst. Superintendent, Lieut. R. C. Lavie, 3rd N. I.

COIMBATORE.

36. One Taluq, the unhealthy one of Colegal, alone remained unoccupied at the close of the year. Peculiar difficulty has naturally attended the establishment of the Neilgherry Police, from sickness and disinclination amongst the men to serve there. The old Police held aloof and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of good Inspectors. These drawbacks have been in a great measure overcome, and progress and steady improvement are manifesting themselves.

Superintendent, Lieut. T. E. Tennant, 26th N. I. (promoted.)

Lieutenant T. Weldon, 42nd N. I.

Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant A. Balmer, 24th N. I.

TANJORE.

37. The entire District of Tanjore had been most successfully brought under the Police administration before Lieutenant Duncan left it in November; and the Police continue to give, on the whole, a fair degree of satisfaction to the District Officers and people. Much remains to be done by way of maturing and consolidating the rapid advances made; but on the whole the progress made is gratifying. Crime has been grappled with with fair success and the general Police business of this very populous District has been expeditiously carried on. The Village Police works fairly well.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. T. Duncan, 46th N. I.

Superintendent, Captain C. E. Bates, 16th N. I.

Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant J. P. Warlow, 5th N. I.

TRICHINOPOLY.

38. Operations were commenced by Lieutenant Cloete in Trichinopoly, in August, and on the 24th December, the entire District had been occupied and all duty undertaken. Great facility existed in obtaining men in Trichinopoly, and both Inspectors and Subordinates are generally of a good stamp. The Superintendent reports, "crime has been decidedly "light. There has been only one serious gang robbery since "the Police took charge. There has been but one highway "robbery on the Madras road, where it was of monthly, if not weekly, occurrence." The Magistrate thinks the Police are working well and the inhabitants seem well pleased. The European element has been largely tried in this District as Inspectors, with much success. The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state. Their fees are withheld and the "starving Watchers resort to burglary and theft."

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. D. Cloete, 5th N. I.

Asst. Superintendent, Ensign E. A. Campbell, 11th N. I.

MADURA.

39. Nearly the entire Force was raised and this District occupied during the official year. Two small Taluqs of the Shevagunga Zamindari only remained. Peculiar success, attributable mainly to the active co-operation of the Magistrate and the zeal of his Superintendent, attended the advances made in Madura. The Police has on the whole been popular with the Officers of the District and the public. The repression and detection of crime have been alike successful.

Superintendent, Lieutenant E. D. Gompertz, 1st N. I.
Superintendent, Lieutenant W. R. Mesham.
Asst. Superintendant, Ensign C. A. Porteous, 27th N. I.

NELLORE.

40. Two small Zamindari Taluqs of this District alone remain to be occupied. The force is nearly complete. But the District is in an unsatisfactory state in a Police aspect. The Superintendentship has changed hands three times, in consequence of the sickness or removal of Officers. The effect has been prejudicial and the condition of the Police fails to fulfil expectations. Crime has been rife and the Police have in a great measure failed in detecting the offenders. Measures, however, are being taken to place the Police administration on a satisfactory footing.

Superintendent, Captain H. L. Grove, 3rd European Regt.
Superintendent, Captain T. S. Hawks.
Superintendent, Lieutenant W. Hands. Asst. Superintendent, Lieut. H. I. Lugard, 47th N. I. (resigned.)

NORTH ARCOT.

41. The greater part of this District had been occupied before the end of the official year 1859-60, and the whole was completed by the end of October. The full Force has been raised and maintained; but the casualties, desertions, discharges, and resignations have been very numerous. The Superintendent remarks, "this is as it "should be, men of indifferent character and loose habits entered "the service at first; but as the system acquires strength and "vigour in its progress, they have resigned on account of the "restriction which the service imposed on them, or they have "been weeded out of the Force." The Force is being consolidated and matters throughout the District carefully and successfully reduced to system. Besides guarding all Treasuries of the District, upwards of 100 lacs of Rupees were escorted through the District by the Constabulary. The returns of crime are necessarily fragmentary, but, despite high prices, great want and temptation, there is a satisfactory improvement under the head of gang robbery, which is to be attributed to the operation of the Police. Highway robbery cases were numerous, but trivial in their character. The Village Police is in the usual utterly unsatisfactory condition.

Superintendent, Captain G. Hearn, 49th N. I. (promoted.)
Superintendent, Captain T. S. Hawks, 37th N. I.
Asst. Superintendent, Lieutenant A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N. I.
Asst. Superintendent, H. W. H. Cox, 5th N. I.

CHINGLEPUT.

42. The entire Force was raised before the close of the year, and the whole District occupied. The Establishment and administration are being gradually and thoroughly matured and consolidated. The prevention of crime has been more successful than its detection. Still, as officers and men become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and their duty, success will likewise follow in this.

Superintendent, Captain W. A. Riach, 12th N. I.

SOUTH ARCOT.

43. About one-fourth of this District had been brought under Police administration before the close of the official year 1859-60. It was completed on the 30th October. The staff of Inspectors in this District has been short-handed. The Superintendent reports, "during the year a marked improvement is perceptible in the feeling entertained towards the new system in the District. It is steadily and gradually winning its way, the more surely as the progress cannot be attributed to any mere temporary excitement. The people have tried it, and appreciate its advantage."

Superintendent, Lieutenant W. O. Swanston, 7th N I. (absent).
Superintendent, Captain C. E. Bates, 16th N. I (promoted.)
Superintendent, Lieutenant T. Welden, 42nd N. I.

The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The year has been a hard one here as elsewhere; but still there is a decided improvement in regard to the number of detected gang robberies that have occurred since the Police has occupied the whole District; and other crime has in some measure, it is hoped, altered in character.

SALEM.

44. Nearly the entire Force of this District has been raised, and two Taluqs only remained to be occupied at the end of the official year. Peculiar difficulties attended the raising of the Force in this District and operated against the services of best men for the different grades being obtained at first. However, these are disappearing and a fair prospect is afforded of success. Grave crime has long taken deep root in this District and has been aggravated by famine prices. It proved too heavy for a young Force to prevent or detect with the success desired.

Superintendent, Lieutenant A. B. Marsack, 15th N. I.
Asst. Supt., Lieutenant J. C. Baillie, 8th N. I.

45. The Force is composed in each District of Inspectors, Head Constables and their Deputies, and Constables.

Inspectors.—The class of Inspectors has in most Districts done well. The service is harassing, continuous and responsible; and the stamp of men suited for it, is rare amongst the class of Natives from which it is desirable to draw this grade. However, some very able men have joined the Force, and the supply is improving as the service becomes understood. This grade of Officers has been peculiarly hard-worked in every District during the year. The caution necessary in the selection of the men and the limited supply have led to every District being worked very short-handed; in some Districts, each Inspector has been endeavouring to overtake the task allotted for two; still their labours have been really efficient, successful and useful. The service is improving. Experience has shown that Europeans can be most usefully employed as Inspectors. They have a sense of duty and discipline, coupled with energy and persistence of purpose. A system of gradation amongst Inspectors is being extended. The higher grades of Inspectors are placed in charge of two or more Taluqs, in the position of Inspecting Officers; thus continuing the chain of responsibility and supervision, and adding to the efficiency of the service generally.

46. Head Constables.—A Head Constable commands one or more parties of Police and is responsible for their discipline and efficiency. He is in charge of a Station-house with a range of 50 to 150 square miles around, and is responsible likewise for everything of a Police nature occurring within the range. He is the Detective Serjeant (herein occupying the position of the former Sub-Officers of Police) in regard to all crime. Great difficulty is experienced in getting men fitted for these varied duties and responsibilities. In fact, they must be made and trained after entering the service, and

a regular system of School instruction and examination before promotion to this rank has been instituted and is being perfected in each District. Several Officers have been peculiarly diligent and successful in laying this all-important foundation of the future efficiency of their District Force. A good class of Head and Deputy Head Constables will prove the very soul of efficiency, and every exertion is being made to secure them.

47. CONSTABLES AND FORCE GENERALLY.—The *physique* and intelligence of the Force are in most Districts still rather below the standard to which they must be brought. The service is new and not popular, especially amongst the old hands in the public service. The discipline and duty are very severe, irksome, and continuous; Departmental supervision is close and telling; and the Magistracy of all grades readily listen to charges against the Police, and punish with severity instances of misconduct and venality that were scarcely deemed offences when the Native Magistracy commanded and officered the Police, and Tahsildars practically appointed the Peons. The public now rightly expects and demands from the Police what they never looked for, never had from the old Peons; and each and all of these many masters rightly claims the privilege of finding fault. It is not to be wondered that Police service is not popular. In fact, the Policeman has few friends, is weighted with heavy responsibilities and penalties and has much to discourage him. The consequence has been that in several Districts many have held aloof for awhile. But these difficulties are disappearing as the service becomes better known and more appreciated, and as the local officials become more tolerant. This is especially the result in Districts where the Magistrates personally interest themselves in the constitution of the Police Force of their District. It is an axiom in English Constabulary management, that it takes a year to make a recruit fairly acquainted with his duty; three or four years to make him a really useful and trustworthy Police officer. The Police Force in no District is more than a few months old; in all, it is as yet insufficiently officered by Inspectors. In order to avoid the cost of doubling Establishments, it has been necessary to send Policemen to work in the country with only that moderate degree of acquaintance with their duty, which could be imparted in a *few weeks*, and on out post duty, strict obedience and attention relax and inveterate habits again prevail. Cases of grave misconduct were therefore to be apprehended and some have occurred; but they have been less numerous and less heinous than might have been anticipated. On the whole, the conduct of the Force has been good beyond expectation, and wherever the Officers, by the completion of the organization and occupation of their District, have been enabled to study minutely the character of their men, supervise more closely their discipline and conduct, and to give more time to instruction, a really useful body of Police is being formed. Cases of abuse of authority, official insolence and unnecessary interference have been promptly and severely punished, and the people begin very generally to feel that while they may avail themselves of the assistance of the Police to preserve the peace and repress and detect crime, they are not under the necessity of submitting to oppression, extortion or arrogance.

48. VILLAGE POLICE.—The Village Police throughout the Presidency is in a most unsatisfactory and precarious position. The Superintendent of South Arcot remarks, "The Village Watchers are in the most unfortunate condition; and little or no reliable "assistance is derived from them. Their remuneration has fallen into irremediable confu- "sion. Their fees and privileges are withheld; while every Department—Revenue, Sur- "vey, Civil Court (Moonsiff) &c.,—claims, a right to work them, and to interfere with their

"proper Police functions. The value of this branch of the Police organization cannot be over-"estimated; it is all-important. And the principal obstacle to the successful detection of crime is "that we have not the advantage of the real services of our Village Police. They have "in a measure struck work, and only serve the Village Accountant and Maneyakars. Used "by the Village Revenue authorities for their own purposes, threatened by the Police, "worked by all and paid by none, is it to be wondered at that their legitimate service is "neglected. Their conduct increases the crime of the District. The unfortunate Talari are "driven to a mode of life the very opposite to that indicated by their office. They have "become demoralized, and a most useful hard-working body of men are thrown on the "resources of their inherent vice, to retaliate on a people that wont suport them and refuse their aid to a Government that does not support their rights—both parties still making loud demands upon their time and labour." This picture is strictly true in regard to the Village Police of the whole Presidency. It has in fact for years been useless, or worse than useless. Attempts are being made to utilize and work it. But unless vigorous and early measures are taken to secure the remuneration or bring the ancient Police cesses under the protection of the law, the institution itself must disappear. Talari are implicated in every gang and highway robbery and in almost every crime against property. Retaliation is their traditional law of self-defence.

49. Relation of the Magistrate.—Experience daily shows that the early success or otherwise of the Police organization in a District depends chiefly on the active part taken and the effective countenance accorded by the European Magistracy during its first stages. Confidence then obtains; the right classes present themselves for Inspectorships; the service meets with less disfavour amongst the old officials, and the all-important good offices and aid of the Taluq and village Magistracy follow. Exertions are ever made to place the Force thoroughly under the orders and influence of the Magistrates and to earn their interest and support. In most Districts the aid and encouragement given by the Magistrates have been most marked and encouraging; in several, the Magistrates have been, if not their own Superintendents of Police, certainly their own Inspectors General. To all Magistrates cordial thanks are due for general co-operation, vigilant watchfulness over the conduct of the Police, and for consideration in regard to the inevitable shortcomings of a young Force but half organized and disciplined. No single instance of collision has occurred although in most Districts the Police has not yet come up to the standard of the Magistrate's natural wishes and expectation.

50. Relation of the Sub-Magistracy.—The feeling of the Sub-Magistrates towards the Police is generally becoming more cordial throughout the country. Many *Sub*-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates thoroughly appreciate and cordially advance the object, while they strictly watch the conduct of the Police. The venality of a few, however, is an almost hopeless obstruction to the attempts of the Police to advance the ends of justice; and the want of time on the part of most *Sub*-Magistrates who have likewise Revenue responsibilities is seriously felt. This Officer too frequently leaves the preparation of a case for committal to his Police Clerk.

51. Crime.—On the subject of crime, a few general remarks may be made. The year has been an unusually trying one. Distress has prevailed and crime has been the natural consequence. No more unpropitious year could have fallen to the lot of a young Force in a state of transition. Its worth has been severely tried in every District in the Presidency. In most Districts the Establishment of the Police has had a decidedly repressive effect on crime; more decidedly so, where the organization has been completed.

But for its presence, the Criminal Returns would have been much heavier. In Bellary, Salem and Nellore, the Police have failed to repress crime as effectually as might be wished, and several very grave instances of misconduct have occurred. In other Districts the result is creditable. In each District where the Force has been at work for a time, an increase of the number of Convicts in the Jail indicates increased energy in combating crime. The Inspector General of Jails has remarked that the stalwart appearance of the Convicts recently received, shows that the leaders and formidable ruffians of the country are being brought to justice. Gang robbery is on the decrease wherever the Constabulary is well managed. The increased return of highway robbery clearly indicates that all crime is heard of. An improvement in the number of convictions may fairly be looked for, when circumstances admit of examining the Criminal Returns as a whole.

52. LODGING.—Much remains to be done for the moral tone and respectability of the Force, as regards providing suitable Station houses, and such shelter and lodging for the men as will enable them to have their families with them. The want affects the discipline, steadiness, and especially the moral respectability of the Force.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

53. The Statements included in Appendix No. II relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Those numbered from 1 to 11 inclusive, show the work done at the Police Courts in Black Town, in Vepery, and in Royapettah. These Statements will be condensed and simplified for future years.

Statement No. 12, exhibits the number of cases against Police Officers for breaches of discipline, disposed of by the Commissioner under the provisions of the Police Act.

The number of cases as compared with those of the previous year is as follows:—

Town Police Court in	1859,	8,366 cases.	In 1860,	8,760
Vepery Police Court	„	6,805 „	„	7,164
Royapettah Police Court	„	5,484 „	„	4,197
Commissioner of Police	„	2,468 „	„	2,090

54. No. 13, is a comparative Statement, including the total number of cases, summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, as well as those committed for trial to the Sessions, and exhibits the increase and decrease in each description of offence, as contrasted with the preceding year.

In 1859 there were 23,123 cases.
In 1860 there were 22,211

Being a decrease of 912

There is also a proportionate decrease in the number of persons.

55. In 1859, 306 Seamen were brought up for refusing duty, and for other offences against the Merchant Shipping Act; whereas in 1860, there were only 101. This decrease is greatly to be attributed to the judicious measures of Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant, who has reasoned with discontented men, and allowed them time for reflection, instead of putting them before a Magistrate at once, a course which generally confirmed them in their resistance.

56. The offence of kidnapping children which had prevailed to some extent in 1859, was checked in 1860; five out of six prisoners who had been committed for trial charged with that

crime, having been convicted. There have also been some convictions in cases of perjury and subornation of perjury, which, it is trusted, may have a salutary effect.

The further Statements in the Appendix are:—

57. (No. 14.)—Statement showing the sum realized during the year 1860, by the levy of fines, &c., by the Magistrates, sale proceeds of unclaimed property, fees on licenses, rent of Government grazing grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.

58. (No. 15.)—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of prisoners received from the Mofussil.

59. (No. 16.)—Penitentiary Hospital return.

60. (No. 17.)—Statement showing the profit by sale of work and estimated value of work executed by prisoners employed on Public Works in the year 1860.

61. (No. 18.)—A comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1859 and 1860.

62. (No. 19.)—Monthly number of Deaths within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1860.

JAILS.

63. The Inspector General of Jails reports progress in the erection of the new prison for Europeans at Ootacamund, which will in all probability be completed in August, though it would not be right to receive prisoners into it till the wet weather has passed. This prison has been constructed on the model of the later English Prisons, with such variations as the difference of climate and local circumstances induced.

Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund.

64. The new Salem Prison, on the principle of a panopticon, still incomplete, has been partially occupied, by placing three men in a cell. A marked improvement in the health of the prisoners has resulted from their removal from the town of Salem. It is expected that this building will be completed by the end of the year.

Prison at Salem.

65. At Tanjore, to which it has been determined to move the Courts from Combaconum, considerable progress has been made in providing a safe and tolerably convenient prison, by the alteration of several secure and substantial buildings for the purpose. This has been done by the Magistrate at small cost with the aid of prison labor.

Prison at Tanjore.

66. At Tranquebar the adaptation of the old citadel to prison use was entrusted to the Officers of the Department Public Works. Very great delay in completing the work has occurred.

Prison at Tranquebar.

67. The demand from Calcutta for prison accommodation for European and American prisoners has rapidly increased, and the building intended as the local prison for Ootacamund, and which it was anticipated would for some years have been sufficient for European prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, will be immediately filled to meet the demand.

Increased demand for prison accommodation for Europeans.

68. The duty of guarding the jails and the prisoners at labor, for which extra guards were allowed, has been undertaken by the new Police in all districts into which it has been introduced. It has hitherto proved

Guarding of Jails.

somewhat more expensive in many stations than the former extra guard; but this is owing partly to its having the guard duties of the Military over jails to perform, and partly from the former fixed guard being generally retained as warders for the maintenance of discipline in the jail and at labor. The want of proper buildings is, however, the main cause of keeping up so large a force both of warders and Police.

Health of Jails.

69. The prisoners have during the past year been free from any extraordinary outbreak of fatal disease, excepting at Nellore, where cholera prevailed with unusual virulence in April.

70. The deaths during the year in all the Jails amounted to 400, on an average daily strength of 5,955 prisoners. Of this number 1,402 occurred within, and 2,578 after the first year of imprisonment. The greatest mortality has been in the jails of

Nellore, (52 on an average strength of 281.)
Madura, (25 on an average strength of 190.)
Salem, (21 on an average strength of 238.)
Coimbatore, (22 on an average strength of 280.)
Calicut, (27 on an average strength of 252.)
Trichinopoly, (21 on an average strength of 397.)
Rajahmundry, (25 on an average strength of 141.)
Masulipatam, (15 on an average strength of 93.)
Cuddapah, (22 on an average strength of 308)
Cuddalore, (33 on an average strength of 357.)
Chittoor. (20 on an average strength of 492.) There has been an unusually large mortality even in the usually healthy jail at Guntoor, where the mortality was for many years but little over 1 per cent. There have been five deaths, properly belonging to that jail, besides several deaths among prisoners transferred as incurable from Masulipatam. At Chingleput the deaths (18 to a strength of 290) are much above the usual average. At Paumben where the prisoners have hitherto been healthy, the mortality has been 15 on an average strength of 172 convicts. At Tinnevelly, hitherto one of the most healthy of the Southern jails, the mortality has been 11, in an average strength of 147 prisoners.

The prison at Ootacamund has the smallest mortality, (1 on an average strength of 113). The Honore prison also shows a favorable return of only 2 deaths on an average of 178.

71. In regard to the high ratio of mortality at Rajahmundry, it is remarked that 19 of the 25 deaths occurred from dysentry, diarrhœa, dropsies and atrophy, diseases which have at times proved very fatal in this jail. The large number of hill men in confinement in this jail has however always made its rate of mortality a high one. At Masulipatam the fatal "beri beri," a disease but little understood, has occasioned a large proportion of the deaths—11 of the 15 fatal cases were from this cause; 24 prisoners affected by the disease were transferred to other jails. At Nellore the great mortality was owing to an unusually severe visitation of cholera in April, of which the Jailor and 39 prisoners died. No particular disease prevailed to cause the slight increase to the ordinary ratio of mortality in Cuddapah and Chittoor; the last named prison is greatly over-crowded, and the same remark applies to that at Bellary, where the deaths have been slightly in excess of former years. At Chingleput five deaths by cholera occurred, which may account for a larger number of deaths than usual among the prisoners at that station. At Cuddalore 18 of the deaths were from atrophy and similar ailments; this prison has been much crowded, and is ill-ven-

tilated, but the recent removal of the Subordinate Court from the upper story of the building which it occupied, will, it is hoped, remove this cause of disease. The Combaconum prison has been unusually healthy, the removal of prisoners to Tanjore and Tranquebar having relieved the jail. In the newly occupied prison at Tanjore, fevers have occasioned four of the six deaths, the remaining two having been from small-pox—the prison is generally a very healthy one. The removal of all convicts from Combaconum has been determined on in anticipation of the removal of the Courts. The Tranquebar citadel now used as a jail has proved healthy, the deaths being only 1 on an average strength of 127 prisoners. Thus the mortality of prisoners in the Tanjore district has been reduced from the high ratio of former years to 9 on an average strength of 316 prisoners, or under 3 per cent. At Trichinopoly, without any particular cause being observable, the deaths from diarrhœa, dropsies and anasarca, diseases which were before very prevalent in this jail have amounted to 15 out of 21, which occurred during the year. At Madura 9 of the 25 deaths were from cholera, which with other diseases always finds a place fitted for it in that jail. In regard to the mortality at Salem, it is satisfactory to observe that of the 21 deaths which occurred during the year, only six took place in the last six months, during which the prisoners have been removed to the new jail, and that, although cholera has prevailed in the town, only one prisoner has died of that or any disease which may have been contracted in the new jail, and that very probably the disease in this case was not contracted in the jail. At Coimbatore, eight deaths from cholera, which occurred towards the close of the year 1860, have increased the mortality returns of that jail, which otherwise show nine deaths from diarrhœa and anasarca. At Ootacamund the chief complaints have been trivial, fevers and bowel complaints, the one death which occurred being from the last named cause. At Calicut a large proportion of the deaths have been from anasarca and similar diseases.

The total deaths during the year have been 400 or 124 less than in the former year.

Expenses of Jails.

72. The expenses of the jails during the year and other particulars are shown in the table,* It is to be remarked that this does not in every instance afford a fair comparative statement, as in some cases the extra guards are retained, while in Districts, in which the new system of Police is introduced, the guard duties are undertaken by that force, the accounts of which were not received when the statement was under preparation. There are also manifest errors in the returns submitted by several of the Officers in charge of the jails at too late a date to allow of their being returned for correction. The cost of diet has in several of the unhealthy Jails been considerably enhanced by the resort to high feeding as an antidote, and in one instance by a false return of prices current. In general, however, the cost of diet for each prisoner fairly represents the comparative cost of food in the several Districts. The account of bedding and clothing represents cash purchases, and in some instances is evidently defective.

* Appendix No. III.

REVENUE.

73. Season.—The season of 1860-61 was generally unfavorable for agriculture, and in many parts of the country disastrous. The South-west monsoon failed to a considerable extent, and though on the West Coast the fall of rain was not unseasonable, it was very

deficient in quantity, more particularly towards the south. Malabar felt the ill effects, and Tinnevelly suffered severely, while the Eastern Districts, which depend on sources of irrigation fed from the Western Ghauts, were all seriously affected.

The north-east monsoon also failed signally, and the circumstances of the year were altogether such as would have justified the gloomiest anticipations.

That the results as detailed below were more favorable than there was reason to expect, must be mainly attributed to the liberal policy of recent years, which has given heart to the people, energy to their exertions, and an elasticity and vitality to the resources of the country, which even a series of bad seasons and restricted expenditure on public works have failed to repress.

74. Prices.—Prices again rose under the influence of the unfavorable season, but did not generally reach the very high standard from which they had somewhat receded in the previous year. They continue to be highly remunerative to the producer, and greatly in excess of the commutation rates at which the Land Revenue was settled. This state of the market necessarily facilitated the realization of the public revenue. Wages have also risen, and as the stock of food in the country was not deficient, the circumstances of the year did not cause any such wide-spread distress in this Presidency as has elsewhere been felt.

75. Public Health.—Disease, however, and principally cholera prevailed at times in many parts of the country to a lamentable extent.

76. Revenue Collections.—The following abstract comparative statement exhibits the revenues of the Presidency from all sources for the last five years.

Items.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	70·82
Sundry sources.						
Abkarry, or tax on spirituous liquors...	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,69,480	5·47
Salt...	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,57,174	12·59
Sea Customs	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,00,862	4·82
Moturpha, or tax on professions, &c. ...	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,015	1·80
Stamp Revenue.....	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,87,738	2·47
Frontier Customs....	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,362	·51
Total Sundry sources.	1,10,81,416	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	27·66
Extra Revenue...	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	8,52,324	1·52
Grand Total...	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	100
£...	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,607,601	...

Between 1856-57 and 1860-61 the revenue has steadily increased from £4,880,093 to £5,607,601, and the increase in the last year of the series over that which preceded it amounts to £103,820.

77. AREA OF LAND OCCUPIED FOR CULTIVATION.—It is a very gratifying evidence of the wisdom of the liberal reductions in the assessment on the land of this Presidency which have been in progress during the last few years, and are still being carried on, that notwithstanding the discouraging character of the season there was a net increase of acres 343,612 in the area of land occupied for cultivation over that of the previous year, the total being acres 14,017,583 against acres 13,673,971.

As may easily be supposed under the circumstances of the year, the extension was mainly in dry cultivation, and owing partly to this fact, and partly to the large reductions in the assessment which affected the demand, the assessment on the area under occupation was less by Rupees 1,38,694 than in the preceding year; but it is satisfactory to note that the increased breadth of cultivation is found mainly in those Districts which have benefited more especially by the liberal policy of recent years.

Assessment on occupied area.		
1859-60	Rs.	3,10,54,587
1860-61	,,	3,09,15,893
Difference	,,	1,38,694

78. The increase marginally shown is to some extent the result of more careful scrutiny, but the bulk of it may safely be attributed to the reduction of the land assessment, and to the high prices of produce.

Increased cultivation.		
Bellary.....	Acres.	134,458
Kurnool	,,	12,275
Tanjore	,,	37,137
Trichinopoly...	,,	13,614
Coimbatore ..	,,	25,119
Salem... ..	,,	48,156
Nellore.....	,,	6,176
Kistna District.	,,	9,200

In Bellary the assessment on the additional area of cultivation brought to account is Rupees 96,205, of which the Collector states that Rupees 91,200 represent an actual increase in the breadth of cultivation after deducting the *cowle* remissions, and in connection with this fact it may here be mentioned that the amount of revenue realized in this District by distraint and sale, was Rupees 2, out of a Land Revenue of Rupees 19,30,456.

79. Of the increase in Tanjore about 17,000 acres are due to the incorporation of certain Mukhasa villages of the late Raj with those previously assessed to the public revenue, but the remainder is unquestionably the result of the growing prosperity of the cultivating classes and of the impetus given to agriculture by the recent measures of relief.

The revenue demand on the whole increased area in Tanjore amounted to Rupees 1,13,939.

That in a season like the last there should have been some diminution in the cultivated area, which, under the influence of reductions in the assessment has so rapidly increased in South Arcot, affords no real ground for surprise or distrust, the cultivated area being still 376,518 acres or 65 per cent. in excess of that which was occupied in the year 1852-53 which preceded those reductions, nor is it to be wondered at that the same effect was produced in other Districts, and more especially in Tinnevelly, which suffered more than any other from the disastrous season.

Reduction in cultivated area.		
North Arcot.	Acres.	8,657
South Arcot ...	,,	26,497
Tinnevelly....	,,	40,687
Madura.....	,,	8,044

South Arcot cultivated area.		
1852-53.	Acres.	581,409
1860-61	,,	957,927
Increase.		376,518

80. REDUCED ASSESSMENT ON AREA OCCUPIED.—But the large decrease in the revenue demand which appears in the Districts noted in the margin, is due almost entirely to permanent reductions in the assessment which took effect during the year, and which will doubtless here, as elsewhere has invariably been the case, bear fruit in future in the extension of cultivation and of revenue, with increased prosperity among the general community.

Kistna District...	Rs	18,639
South Arcot....	,,	1,72,979
Tinnevelly.....	,,	2,93,397

In Tinnevelly it resulted from the change in the Ulungu system, whereby, the revenue demand is based on the standard commutation rate, instead of on the varying

market price of the day, as has hitherto been the case, and as was explained in last year's report.

In South Arcot the revenue demand was reduced to the extent of Rupees 77,042 by the permanent relief given to unirrigated lands, which amounts altogether to 33 per cent. of the former demand; while in the Kistna District, the decrease is mainly owing to the revision of the assessment on the sandy tracts near the coast in the old Guntoor District, whereby very great relief has been afforded to a struggling agricultural population.

In the Godavery District there was a decrease of 15,837 acres in the area, coincidently with an increase of Rupees 8,428 in the total assessment on it, which seems to show that under the comparative certainty of irrigation afforded by the great system of works in that District, labor and capital are being transferred from the poorer to the more remunerative, but more highly assessed soils, a result which is, on all accounts greatly to be desired. The more complete assessment of the water cess on existing cultivation has also no doubt had part in the apparent increase of the assessment.

The large increase of area and assessment shown comparatively in Cuddapah, is mainly due to an earlier settlement of the revenue demand for the year, and to more correct returns.

81. Land Revenue.—There was a net decrease of Rupees 11,01,744 or £ 110,174 in the revenue from land, in the year under review, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 9,61,451 or £ 96,145 against a gross decrease of Rupees 20,63,195 or £206,319.

1859-60... ...	Rs.	4,08,14,800
	£.	4,081,480
1860-61... ...	Rs.	3,97,13,056
	£.	3,971,305

The increase arose mainly in the Godavery District, in consequence of the adjustment of a long outstanding claim against the Nedadavole Zemindary, and from the realization of the additional quit-rent recently imposed on Inams by the Commissioner, two years' rent having in many instances been brought to account in the year 1860-61.

The decrease in the revenue necessarily resulted in part from the large remissions which were inevitable in so disastrous a season, but it was also largely due to the less amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and consequently collected within it.

In Coimbatore, the receipts from Timber sales which are credited to Land Revenue, were much smaller than in the previous year, in which outstanding accounts of old date were adjusted to a large amount.

In Tinnevelly, the difference is to a considerable extent due to the permanent remission under the revised Ulungu system already noticed.

82. Abkarry Revenue, or Tax on spirituous Liquors.—Except in the Presidency Town and in a few Military Stations, the revenue derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of Spirituous liquors is farmed out periodically for terms of five years, and consequently varies but little, save on the occasion of the renewal of a lease. There was a small increase in the year under review of Rupees 1,41,240 or £ 14,124. The leases of most of the Districts fall in at the close of the current Fasli year, and there is every reason to expect a large increase of revenue from this source on their renewal.

1859-60....	Rs.	29,28,240
	£	292,824
1860-61....	Rs.	30,69,480
	£	306,948

83. Salt Revenue.—There was an increase in the revenue derived from the monopoly of the manufacture and primary sale of Salt, amounting to Rupees 5,98,411 or £59,841

1859-60..... Rs 64,58,763
£ 645,876
1860-61..... Rs. 70,57,174
£ 705,717

over the previous year, resulting from increased sales at the advanced price, which operated only from 19th August of the year 1859-60, or for less than three-quarters of the year.

The price was again raised from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 1-6-0 per Indian maund (or in English money from ·328 to ·401 of a penny per pound) in the concluding month of the year under review; but the interval has not been sufficient to judge of the probable financial result. There seems, however, as yet no reason to believe that the measure has tended to check consumption or sales.

From Madras there were conveyed by Rail into the interior 5,36,000 Indian maunds or 19,690 tons, against Indian maunds 382,000 or tons 14,033 in the previous year.

Salt manufactured and stored in 1860-61.
I. Maunds in Tons.
113,31,427 416,257
Salt sold
I. Maunds in Tons.
69,49,271 255,279

The season, which was so unfavorable for most other purposes, was generally admirably suited for this manufacture, and the opportunity was not lost of replenishing the stores. The quantity manufactured and stored, and that sold, are exhibited in the margin.

The Depôt at Manikdeokunta on an affluent of the Godavery, the establishment of which was mentioned in last year's report, has hardly answered the expectations that were formed regarding it, and now that the whole of the country on the left bank of the river has been transferred to the British Government, the question whether a more suitable locality cannot be selected for the experiment has arisen, and is under consideration.

84. Measures have been taken to utilize the spontaneous salt which is formed in many favorable localities, in large quantities, and which can be collected at a much smaller cost than that of the manufactured article, while the crystal is larger and harder and far better suited for carriage. The analyses that have been made, tend to show that the quality is very good; and where the article has been actually brought into consumption, it appears to be very generally approved. The measures which are now being taken in the matter will react favorably on the revenues, by limiting the untaxed consumption of this article, even should it not be altogether prevented. The records show that in the neighbourhood of the coast the home sales are too small to admit of any other explanation than that the local demand is largely supplied from other than the Government Stores.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the increased attention which has lately been paid to this source of public revenue, the returns from which there is little doubt may be yet greatly augmented by judicious measures of reform and improvement, particularly in the repair of the lines of communication leading from the places of manufacture into the interior, and by the construction of canals for water carriage to ports or navigable rivers in all localities where the results are likely to be at all commensurate with the expense. With this view, there is now under consideration a scheme for placing Vedarniem in Tanjore, where an unlimited supply of excellent spontaneous salt can be obtained, in connection by water with the line of Rail now in course of construction from Negapatam on the coast to Trichinopoly and Salem.

85. Sea Customs Revenue.—In Sea Customs there was an increase of Rupees 3,45,223 or £34,522 in 1860-61 over the preceding year; while at the same time the declared value of the Foreign import and export trade, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, rose from Rupees

1859-60 .....Rs. 23,55,639
£ 235,563
1860-61 .....Rs. 27,00,862
£ 270,086

9,86,89,833 or £68,68,983 to Rupees 7,62,54,150 or £ 76,25,415

The annexed abstract statement exhibits the Foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last eleven years, exclusive of the Coasting trade, which is free.

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-exports.	Gross duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850-51...	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52...	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53...	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54...	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55...	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56...	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57...	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58...	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59...	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60...	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,838	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464

In this series of years the Import trade including Treasure has risen in value from Rupees 195,87,361 in 1850-51 to Rupees 5,23,81,699 in 1860-61; and in the same period the Export trade has increased from Rupees 301,35,517 to Rupees 5,08,86,970 in value.

The imports of merchandize are in the proportion of Rupees 1·35 per head of the population ascertained on the last occasion of a census, and the exports similarly distributed are in the proportion of Rupees 1·92 per individual.

The increase in the revenue of the past year is no doubt in part due to the operation of Act X of 1860, which reduced the rates of import duty generally, and to the introduction of the revised Tariff which, on the whole, appears to give general satisfaction.

The recent reduction of the duty on Twist from 10 to 5 per cent. will doubtless have the effect of reviving a branch of trade which was showing symptoms of stagnation.

1859-60 .....Rs. 16,44,801
£ 164,480
1860-61 .....Rs. 15,96,541
£ 159,654

Indigo exported.

	In. Mds	Duty.
1859-60..	20,860	Rs. 80,580
1860-61..	15,852	,, 47,558

Indigo exported to Calcutta.

	lbs.	Value.
1859-60..	5,127	Rs. 7,674
1860-61..	33,068	,, 70,387

86. Sea Customs Revenue at Madras.—At the port of Madras itself there was a falling off of revenue to the extent of nearly half a lac of Rupees, owing to the large increase in the export of Indigo to Calcutta, instead of as usual to Foreign markets.

87. Sea Customs Revenue in Tanjore.—In Tanjore there was an increase of nearly 2½ lacs in this branch of revenue from the operation of the new Tariff and the largely increased importation of Stores for the Great Southern of India Railway.

1859-60 ..... Rs. 2,76,067
£ 27,606
1860-61..... Rs. 5,25,191
£ 52,519

88. Annexed is an analysis of the Foreign import trade for the whole Presidency in the past year.

The value of "Piece goods," the largest item in the list, is in the proportion of Annas 4¼ or in English money 6½ pence to each individual inhabitant of the country, calculating from the census taken in 1856-57.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
Millinery and wearing apparel...	8,24,720	Malt liquors...	4,81,372
Gold and silver lace and thread....	5,51,074	Metals	30,29,981
Books and stationery	4,66,168	Naval stores...	2,46,219
Twist and yarn...	38,84,154	Oilman's stores...	1,81,178
Piece goods, dyed...	10,29,214	Porcelain and Earthenware ...	1,53,019
Do. printed...	7,00,739	Pipe staves and Casks	1,41,640
Do. plain..	44,08,469	Provisions	1,59,100
Drugs	3,87,003	Railway stores	26,56,226
Dyes	1,36,653	Seeds	1,72,799
Betelnut, boiled	1,90,166	Silk, raw	1,03,279
do. raw	2,92,451	Silk piece goods	2,04,728
Glassware	1,36,552	Spices	2,76,028
Paddy.....	5,49,346	Spirits	2,46,048
Rice	7,48,637	Tea	2,64,074
Wheat	2,59,689	Timber and planks	6,50,482
Grain of sorts	1,17,760	Wines	5,70,155
Gunnies and gunny bags ...	4,83,580	Woollens	3,68,340
Jewellery	3,75,186	Sundries	*61,50,587
Machinery	58,996		
		Total Rupees...	316,55,812

*Includes Government Stores..... 26,64,239
Do. do. Salt.....4,30,197

89. MOTURPHA.—There was a decrease in the Moturpha revenue of Rupees 86,719 or £8,671, due to the introduction of the Income tax, which superseded it in many instances, and to the anticipated introduction of the License Bill, which would have done so still more, and which tended to delay collections.

1859-60..Rs. 10,94,734
£ 109,473
1860-61..Rs. 10,08,015
£ 100,801

90. STAMP REVENUE.—In Stamp Revenue there was an increase of Rupees 5,29,730 or £52,973, owing almost entirely to the operation of Act XXXVI of 1860, and to the anticipated introduction of Act XIV of 1859, regarding the limitation of suits, which would have involved the renewal of a vast number of Deeds and Bonds to ensure their admission into Court, and which had it not been again postponed, would have operated from 4th May 1862. It was only in April that the public seemed to awake to a knowledge of this fact, and the sudden and excessive demand for Stamps was in many instances more than the local stores were prepared to meet. The difficulty of meeting so urgent and general an indent on the General Stamp Office would have resulted in extreme public inconvenience, but for the temporary postponement of the Act. It may here be remarked that the demand for Stamps for Native Bills of Exchange has been so very low, as to warrant the suspicion that the requirements of the Law are in some manner evaded.

1859-60..Rs. 8,58,008
£ 85,800
1860-61..Rs. 13,87,738
£ 138,773

An important modification of system at the Head Quarters of the Department has been sanctioned by Government, and will shortly come into operation. Under this change, the value stamp will be impressed at the Mint, where the facilities for the rapid execution of large orders are great.

The paper before impressing, will be treated as Bullion, and after it is impressed, as Coin. The Offices of Sub-Treasurer and Superintendent of Stamps have been united, and the

two branches at the Mint and Treasury will form a mutual and efficient check on one another, while the means of supplying the Districts will be greatly improved.

91. FRONTIER CUSTOMS.—There was an increase of nearly half a lac of Rupees in the revenue from Frontier duties, due to an improved condition of trade conjointly with the revision of the Tariff, and of the rates of duty. This source of revenue is confined to the Districts bordering on the French Settlements and on the Goa country.

1859-60.....	Rs.	2,39,637
	£	23,963
1860-61.....	Rs.	2,87,362
	£	28,736

92. REVENUE FROM "SUNDRY SOURCES."—The total net increase from these "Sundry sources" of revenue as they are styled in distinction from the Land Revenue, was Rupees 15,75,610 or £157,561 over the preceding year.

1859-60.....	Rs.	1,39,35,021
	£	1,393,502
1860-61.....	Rs.	1,55,10,631
	£	1,551,063

93. EXTRA REVENUE.—The "Extra Revenue," which as has been explained in previous reports is ordinarily a head of account to which interest, collections after the year's accounts are closed, and other similar items are credited, was unexpectedly swelled in the year under review by the receipts from the Pearl Fishery in Tinnevelly, amounting to nearly Rupees 2,50,000 or £25,000.

1859-60.....	Rs.	2,87,993
	£	28,799
1860-61.....	Rs.	852,324
	£	85,232

From this cause and the accidental circumstances which ordinarily influence this head of account, the receipts under it were higher by Rupees 5,64,331 than in the preceding year.

94. GENERAL RESULTS.—The general financial result of the year 1860-61 was, as already shown in the abstract statement, a total revenue of Rupees 560,76,011 or £5,607,601, being Rupees 10,38,197 or £103,820 above 1859-60, which again was higher than any preceding year. The Land Revenue is in the proportion of Rupees 1·72 per individual of the population, and the total taxation in that of Rupees 2·42, but it is to be remembered that much of the burden is really borne by the foreign consumer.

The revenue was realised with ease, and recourse was had to the powers provided by Act XXXIX of 1858 in comparatively few cases. The amount realised by sale of property was under Rupees 25,000 or £2,500, and is altogether insignificant in comparison with the total revenue.

95. INCOME TAX.—In the foregoing results are not included those obtained from the Income tax.

Demand of three Quarters..	Rs.	5,89,398
Collection at 3 & 2 per cent.....		3,93,184
Do. at 1 per cent.		99,648
	,,	4,92,832
Balance	Rs..	96,566

The financial results of the tax in the Provinces are shown in the margin, so far as they can be ascertained at present, but assessments are still being made. The assessment and collections at the Presidency Town and by ex-officio Assessors are not included in the marginal figures. It should be borne in mind that the revenue collected in this Presidency under the head of Moturpha is really an addition to the Income tax.

96. LOCAL FUNDS.—The Local Funds were of the highest value in this season of restricted expenditure on public works, and had it not been for them, serious injury must in many cases have resulted to works such as Trunk Roads, &c., of a character which cannot in ordinary seasons be fairly made a charge on the local resources of a District.

In North Arcot from the third Quarter of 1859 to the close of the year under report, 327 miles of road have been either newly opened out or very materially improved and extended at a cost of Rupees 93,671, and in several other Districts large expenditure has been made with most useful results.

The system is, however, by no means yet developed to its fullest extent in any District, and is in its infancy in some. The surplus fines levied for "Cattle trespass" beyond the amount necessary for maintaining Pounds and Establishments have lately been thrown into this Fund, and will form a very material addition to its revenues.

97. The following statement for the year 1859-60, which is the latest complete one available, exhibits a total income of Rupees 3,17,242, and an expenditure of Rupees 1,53,880 or about one-half of the year's available resources, leaving Rupees 1,63,362 to be brought forward to the year under report.

Future years will show an expenditure more commensurate with the means available for the local improvements which only those on the spot can devise or execute economically.

Districts.	Balance of 1858-59.	Receipts of 1859-60.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vizagapatam	...	50	50	...
Godavery	232	242	474	45
Kistna	11,295	5,171	16,466	6,879
Nellore	9,661	11,644	21,305	8,396
Bellary	11,083	7,413	18,496	13,374
Madras	8,056	5,462	13,518	888
North Arcot	26,314	31,640	57,954	30,787
South Arcot	8,979	39,398	48,377	35,678
Tanjore	...	12,637	12,637	...
Trichinopoly	896	1,097	1,993	746
Madura	10,614	1,901	12,515	1,198
Coimbatore...	6,615	7,331	13,946	305
Salem	977	11,003	11,980	7,081
North Canara	6,367	955	7,322	3,405
South Canara...	9,924	9,963	19,887	8,370
Malabar	17,696	42,626	60,322	36,728
Total Rupees...	1,28,709	1,88,533	3,17,242	1,53,880

98. District Presses.—The following statement shows the financial results of the Establishment of District Presses; but the figures relate to 1859-60, the reports for the year 1860-61 being still incomplete.

The saving shown in the statement, viz., Rupees 11,107, is the difference between the estimated value of the work done for the Collectors' Departments, and for other Departments on actual payment, and the actual expenditure incurred for Press Establishment and plant, working, paper, &c.

Every District now, except North Canara, has its local Gazette, to the manifest advantage of Government and the community.

The Presses are fully employed every where, but as the Establishments become more practised, they will be able to turn out more work, and there is a great deal of Judicial work, printing of valuable selections from the records, and the like, which cannot at present be taken in hand, but which it is most desirable to perform when feasible.

Districts.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1859-60.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	
				Excess.	Saving.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam.	2,669	1,440	1,153	...	287
Godavery	2,774	2,160	1,446	...	714
Kistna	4,432	3,948	2,346	...	1,602
Nellore...	2,580	1,146	1,040	...	106
Cuddapah...	2,349	1,417	1,156	...	261
Bellary...	2,853	2,864	1,040	...	1,824
Kurnool	1,162	983	959	...	24
Madras...	2,510	1,535	1,353	...	182
North Arcot	2,675	1,524	1,365	...	159
South Arcot...	4,028	2,067	1,845	...	222
Tanjore	4,053	1,946	1,536	...	410
Trichinopoly...	1,595	1,100	770	...	330
Madura	2,072	1,935	1,502	...	433
Tinnevelly	1,642	1,586	814	...	772
Coimbatore	2,878	1,652	1,040	...	612
Salem	3,220	2,581	1,609	...	972
South Canara	4,840	2,188	1,912	...	276
Malabar...	4,929	4,645	2,724	...	1,921
Total Rupees...	53,261	36,717	25,610	...	11,107

99. Revision of Establishment.—One of the most important works in connection with the Land Revenue Department which has been carried on during the year under report, was the revision of the Huzur and Taluq Establishments in the Provinces, which was noticed in last year's report, and is now complete in every District, though the revised Taluq Establishments can be actually introduced only concomitantly with the new Police, and this has still to be done in several Districts.

The result of the revision, including some few items of small amount still under the consideration of Government, is an annual saving in expenditure of more than 12 lacs of Rupees or £120,000. The saving actually effected up to the end of the year, was at the rate of Rupees 7,00,000 or £70,000 per annum, which will go to counterbalance the large increased expenditure on account of the new Police.

100. As much doubt was expressed in many quarters regarding the wisdom of carrying reductions so far, it is satisfactory to find that in almost every case, the local Officers express themselves well pleased with the actual working in their own Districts, and that the revised Establishments both Taluq and Huzur are generally admitted to be thoroughly efficient, except in regard to Peons.

The relief afforded to Tahsildars by the introduction of the new Police, has not yet told to its full extent, both by reason of the Police itself being new to their work in a

great degree, and also because Tahsildars, who are now purely Magisterial and Revenue Officers, do not yet fully understand that the responsibility for the *Police proper* of their charges no longer rests with them, and they thus give themselves in many instances unnecessary trouble.

The revision of the scale of travelling Batta to servants on the Collector's Establishment has given great satisfaction, and was not more than equitable in connection with the great rise in prices throughout the country.

101. Revision of the Ulungu Settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly.—The revision of the Ulungu system of Revenue settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly was explained in last year's report. The operation has since been completed. In the latter District it was simply to substitute for the varying demand which changed with every change in the market rate, the standard commutation rate for the conversion of the Government share of the produce, whereby the demand on the Ryot became fixed. In these days of high prices, the benefit to the Royt was of course very great, and the relief may be estimated as equivalent to a remission of more than 4 lacs of Rupees, which doubtless will in a great measure come in to Government in a different form by extension of cultivation and other general results of improved circumstances, while the gain by getting rid of so cumbrous and burdensome a mode of settlement is in itself great.

In Tanjore, by the limitation of the demand to the standard commutation rate, the Ulungu has been converted into a simple Mutafysul or village settlement; but, as much land has now been brought to account beyond that which was charged under the old system, the actual result of the revision is an increase of Rupees 9,074 beyond the average collections under the Ulungu for a series of years. If however the comparison be limited to the last few years, in which high prices have ruled, the result, is, as in Tinnevelly a decrease. The change may fairly be said to be generally acceptable.

102. Pearl Fishery.—It was mentioned in last year's report that attention had been turned to the Pearl Oyster banks off the coast of Tinnevelly, and that a Fishery was contemplated in the year under review. This intention was carried out in the month of March last, with the aid of English divers and apparatus obtained from Ceylon, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

From the detailed accounts just submitted, it appears that the gross receipts by Government were Rupees 2,50,276, and the charges Rupees 28,415, leaving a net profit of Rupees 2,21,861 or £22,186.

The fishing was continued for twenty-three days, and was closed before the banks were exhausted, as it was believed that the Merchants' available funds were insufficient to allow of further purchases.

Every precaution is now being taken to guard and develope this important source of public revenue, and it is proposed to hold a second small Fishery in the current official year, of beds that have not yet been touched.

It is estimated that if the value of the shares allowed to the Divers be taken into account, the purchase money of the Oysters on first sale must have been some Rupees 3,84,000, and yet all purchasers on a large scale expressed themselves well satisfied with the result of their transactions, and are believed to have realised large profits.

103. NEW TAXES.—Some remarks may here be made on the working of the Imperial measures of finance, the results of which have been already stated.

The introduction of the Income Tax was seriously delayed by the very lengthy character of the Act itself and the numerous forms of returns, notices, &c., all of which had to be translated into five different vernacular languages and published in the Districts, before any further preliminary steps could be taken.

Telugu.
Tamil.
Malayalum.
Canarese.
Hindustani.

No active opposition was any where encountered, but of passive resistance here as elsewhere, there was much; and it does not admit of doubt that the Law has been extensively evaded, under cover of the lenient method of introduction directed by the Supreme Government.

The modifications lately indicated in the Legislative Council would probably render it a more efficient and less unpopular instrument of finance.

104. The Stamp Act was brought into operation before the Department was prepared to meet fully the increased requirements of the public; but no serious inconvenience was felt until the last month of the official year, when, as already stated, the public awoke to a knowledge of the provisions of the new law for the limitation of suits, and the demand grew rapidly to dimensions which the Department was altogether unable to supply with adequate speed.

As a remarkable instance of the extent of the increase, it may be mentioned that the indents for nine months' supply from one District alone, viz., Malabar, exceeded the demand for the entire Presidency for the whole year preceding the change.

An application for an increase to the Establishment, and the introduction of a changed system, which it is believed will render it more efficient, is now under consideration, and the postponement of the limitation of Suits Act has had the effect of temporarily lessening the demand, but large supplies will be required in the course of the next six months to provide for the needs of the public.

105. The further consideration of the License Bill has been postponed for the present; but it is very desirable that the question of the Moturpha, which is involved in it, should be settled as speedily as possible. The facts that its abolition was sanctioned by the Home Government many years ago, and that it is not generally levied throughout British India, are very widely known, and the knowledge does not tend to make it more popular, although payments under it reduced *pro tanto* the liability of the payers to Income tax.

106. REVISED LAND ASSESSMENT.—The revised settlement on the land is now in course of introduction in part of the South Arcot District, and the proposed rates seem to give satisfaction.

The water cess has been imposed in part in the Godavery and Kistna Delta lands under the Godavery irrigation works. The system adopted is to assess the tax on the land, irrespectively of its advantages in regard to irrigation, and to charge a water cess of Rupees 3 per acre on each crop raised, and a double cess on such products as sugar-cane, &c., which occupy the land for the same time as two crops of grain, and require a proportionate supply of water.

107. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Municipal Associations are still confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem Districts; but in the former District they have been extended to the sea port of Bimlipatam and to Vizianagrum.

108. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—The only Exhibition held during the year was the annual Cattle show in the Nellore District, at which the breeders of that and the adjoining District compete, and which was as successful as it has always hitherto been.

It would be well were more attention directed to the improvement of stock in other parts of the country; but this branch of farming is not likely to be in favor after a succession of seasons of drought and scant pasture, and when losses from murrain have been numerous.

109. EMIGRATION.—As regards Emigration, it is only necessary to mention in this place, that from Tinnevelly there emigrated to Ceylon in the course of the year 15,253 men, women, and children, being 6,426 in excess of the previous year; the increase being attributable to the pressure on the working classes from the circumstances of the season. There returned from Ceylon during the same period 13,909 previous emigrants, or 787 less than in the former year.

From Tanjore there emigrated 1,699 persons, being little more than half the number for the previous year—a result due in great measure to the increased local demand for labor created by the Railway works, but also to some extent caused by the extension of cultivation.

It is satisfactory to know that the Mirasidars or proprietary farmers of this wealthy District have been compelled by the force of circumstances to raise the wages of their farm labourers; the insufficiency of which, combined with the influence which enabled them to secure for themselves a monopoly of the labor supply, had long afforded ground of local complaint.

From Madura there left for Ceylon 26,883 Emigrants, while 17,094 previous Emigrants returned.

As one curious result of the frequent intercourse of these Southern provinces with Ceylon, may be mentioned the fact that a local Gold currency in Sovereigns is gradually coming into existence in them, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

No direct emigration from the other Provinces is reported, and the operations of the Agents for the Mauritius and West Indies at Madras, will be noticed elsewhere.

110. KUMERI, TEA-PLANTING, CONSERVANCY OF MINOR JUNGLES.—As minor matters connected with the Revenue administration of the country, may be noticed that the rude system of cultivation existing on the West Coast, under the designation of Kumeri, which involves the destruction of much jungle-timber by fire, has been brought under strict limitations, and altogether abolished in most localities; that an interesting experiment in Tea-planting has been instituted by a private gentleman on the Neilgherries; and that a set of rules having in view the conservancy of the District forests through the agency of the local authorities have been promulgated and brought into partial operation.

111. PUBLIC BUNGALOWS.—The bungalows on the main lines of road have been furnished, and where much frequented have been supplied with servants.

Receipts.....	4,390
Disbursements.....	4,889

112. A scale of occupation fees has been established, and the results for the year 1860 are shown in the margin.

The expenditure under this head has slightly exceeded the fees, but the Batta to pensioned Sepoys in charge forms a very large item in it, and is not due to the

change of system, but will in fact disappear when the Extra servants have been appointed, and thus it may fairly be expected that in the current year the receipts will more than cover the expense of the system.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Income Tax Office opened.

113. The necessary arrangements for carrying into effect Act XXXII. of 1860 in the Presidency Town of Madras were completed on the 1st October 1860, upon which date the Income Tax Office was opened.

Town divided into five Divisions.

Assessors appointed.

Whole Establishment located in one building.

114. The Town of Madras was divided into five Districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with the Divisions existing for the purpose of Municipal Assessment, and an Income Tax Assessor with a suitable Establishment was appointed to each of these Divisions; but it was considered of advantage that the whole Income Tax Establishments should be located in the same building, as enabling a more complete control to be exercised over the several Departments, and as facilitating the references, which at the beginning were very numerous.

Data upon which the number of special notices required was estimated.

115. Lists of householders were obtained from the Office of the Municipal Commissioners; these lists and the last census served as data upon which to estimate the number of special notices which would be required.

Actual number of persons liable to Income tax less than estimate.

116. It was at first calculated that 30,000 persons were liable to the service of special notices, but further experience has shown that this estimate was greatly in excess of the number of persons actually liable to the Income tax within the Presidency Town of Madras.

Explanatory Notice published.

117. Prior to the issue of special notices, the Commissioners published for the information of the public a detailed explanation of the manner in which the returns should be filled up. This paper, translated into the three vernacular languages in use in the Town of Madras, was freely circulated, and proved useful in removing the apprehension felt by the more ignorant classes as to the nature of the tax.

Income tax, how received by the public in the Town of Madras.

118. There has been no opposition active or passive to the tax in the Town of Madras. At the commencement, some of the wealthier natives delayed sending in their returns, from an idea that the tax was about to be repealed; but after sending a deputation to the Commissioners, and having the nature and extent of the penalties to which they exposed themselves explained, they at once furnished their returns.

Conduct of Income tax Officials.

119. There have been no complaints made of misconduct against any Official connected with the Income Tax Department.

Number of surcharges large.

120. The number of surcharges made, as compared with the total number of assessments, have been large, but these have been chiefly confined to the lowest classes of the community liable to the tax.

Penalties.

121. The Commissioners have only deemed it advisable in one instance to inflict the penalty provided in Section CCIV., when a flagrantly fraudulent return was made.

122. The collections have hitherto been made without difficulty, and the distraint of property in satisfaction of arrears has not been frequent; the provisions of Section CLXXX. have only been applied in four instances.

Collections made without difficulty.

123. The total amount of Income tax for the year ending 31st July 1861 for the Town of Madras was estimated by the Commissioners at 5 lacs of Rupees; but further experience showed that this estimate was excessive, and there is reason to believe that the collections for the Town of Madras will not exceed 3 lacs (exclusive of official salaries and Government Securities). This amount appears small in relation to a city with 700,000 inhabitants; but Madras has no large class of wealthy natives, while the European merchants are few in number, and the trade of Madras is small as compared with that of Bombay and Calcutta, added to which the various Banks, with the exception of the Bank of Madras, and the P. & O. Company, have Head Offices elsewhere, and have not therefore been assessed at Madras on their profits: in the same manner many of the principal Native merchants and Soucars only carry on business at Madras by means of branch Establishments, and claimed to be assessed at the places where the principals reside.

Estimated financial result of Income tax in the Town of Madras.

Actual result.

Reasons for the small amount of Income tax realizable in Madras as compared with Calcutta and Bombay.

124. By the annexed Appendix *(A)* it will be seen that the total number of special notices issued up to the 30th April 1861 was 23,286, to which date 18,927 returns were received. The data on which the number of special notices to be issued (30,000) was calculated, as shown above, consisted of lists of householders furnished by the Municipal Commissioners, but a large majority of these persons were found to possess incomes of less than 200 Rupees per annum, and were therefore not liable to the Income tax.

Number of special Notices issued, and returns thereto received.

125. The total number of Returns disposed of by the Commissioners up to 30th April, amounted to 10,574. Of these 4,164 were returns of Incomes not liable, and 6,410 were assessed for Rupees 2,20,428; of this amount Rupees 47,711 were assessments made by the Special Commissioner. Out of the 6,410 assessments made, 3,960 were by surcharge, including five made by the Special Commissioner.

Number of returns disposed of, and the number assessed.

Amount assessed.

Amount assessed by Special Commissioner.

Number of cases of surcharge.

126. The demand for the 1st and 2nd Quarters on account of assessments made, came to Rupees 1,10,214; of which Rupees 1,03,046 were collected by the 30th April, leaving an outstanding balance of Rupees 7,168 on that date.

Demand and collections for the 1st and 2nd Quarters.

127. There were still special notices to be served after the date up to which this Report is brought; but the Commissioners do not think that more than 12,000 persons will be found liable to the payment of Income tax within the Town of Madras.

Estimated number of persons liable to the tax.

128. Appendix *B* shows the cost incurred by Contingent Bills, for Honorarium fees, Office rent, Printing, Office furniture, &c., which was up to 30th April, Rupees 13,901. Thus the total cost of collection up to 30th April, amounted to Rupees 52,566.

Cost of Establishment, Honorarium fees, Contingencies, &c.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

129. Four Survey and four Settlement parties were employed at the commencement of the year under report, and a fifth Survey party was organized during the same.

Number of survey and settlement parties.

130. Operations were carried on in the following Districts, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Salem, Nellore and the Wynād division of Malabar.

Districts in which operations were carried on.

131. The Settlement of the Chellambarum and Manargudy taluks of South Arcot, approved by Government in Proceedings, dated 19th October 1860, No. 1906, has been introduced. It will come into operation for the new Fasli.

Settlement of South Arcot taluks introduced.

132. The demarcation and classification in the Godavery District were completed during the year. The Survey also has far advanced in this District. A proposal for the Settlement of the portion of it called the Western Delta was submitted on 27th February last;* it results in a large annual increase of revenue to the extent of about 3¼ lacs of Rupees. This arises from no adequate returns having been hitherto levied from the anicut irrigation in this part of the District. A proposal for the remainder of the District is under preparation, with the view to the settlement being carried out as the survey furnishes the requisite areas for the purpose.

Godavery District—new settlement formed for a portion of it resulting in an annual increase of 3¼ lacs of Rupees.

* No. 323.

133. In the Kistna District, the whole of the Masulipatam division on the east of the river was completed during the year, as regards demarcation and classification. The measurement also was completed, but not the mapping and other details. A proposal for this portion is in preparation.

Kistna District—the Masulipatam division nearly completed and about to be reported on.

134. The whole of the Trichinopoly District was in like manner completed during the year, and a proposal for its Settlement was submitted on 20th April last.

Trichinopoly District—new settlement formed and submitted on 20th April 1861.

135. Field operations in both the settlement and survey branches are advancing in Salem. Special arrangements have been made for the survey of the Sherveroy Hills according to the local requirements of coffee planters and the hill-people.

Salem District in progress, and arrangements made for survey of the Sherveroy Hills.

136. Field operations in demarcation of boundaries for the survey were commenced, and a Survey party also started in the Nellore District, during the year.

Nellore District taken up for demarcation.

137. The Wynād Survey and Settlement parties can only carry on work for a limited portion of the year, and during the feverish season and the monsoon, retire to the plains. The last working season proved very unhealthy, and other local difficulties remain with little abatement. The progress has been small, and the work will unavoidably be very expensive. A commencement has been made in the Registry of Titles.

Wynād—unhealthiness of the climate and other serious difficulties impeded work.

138. A new party is also under organization for the Kurnool District, as directed by Government, in Order, dated 7th December 1860, No. 2,518.

Kurnool District—a party under organization.

139. Considerable progress has been made in the Lithographic Department, but the outturn of village maps is not likely to keep pace with the progress of the field work, considering the very large annual area accomplished by the increased number of parties of enlarged strength.

Lithographic establishment.

Particulars of the field-work of the year.

140. The field-work accomplished during the official year is exhibited below :—

Parties.		Completed.		In progress.	
		Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.
Demarcation.					
Godavery party...	Godavery...	127	579	...	...
	Nellore...	148	441	94	567
	Total...	275	1,020	94	567
Kistna party...		418	1,548	51	313
Trichinopoly and Salem party	Trichinopoly ...	69	529	...	...
	Salem...	1,902	1,435	101	239
	Total...	971	1,964	101	239
Wynád party...		9	278	...	...
	Grand Total...	1,673	4,810	246	1,119
Classification.					
Godavery party...		190	587	...	...
Kistna party...		414	1,460	47	164
Trichinopoly and Salem party	Trichinopoly ...	280	773	...	...
	Salem...	865	1,405	92	216
	Total...	1,145	2,178	92	216
	Grand Total...	1,749	4,225	139	380
Survey.					
Godavery party...		283	1,071	...	...
Nellore party...		9	30	...	...
Kistna party...		237	884	...	...
Trichinopoly and Salem party...		599	1,570	...	...
Wynád party...		...	13	...	...
	Grand Total...	1,128	3,568	...	...

The demarcation of 1,673 villages for Survey was thus completed, comprising an area of about 4,810 square miles. 1,749 villages were classified for assessment, containing an area of 4,225 square miles, and 1,128 villages with an area of 3,568 square miles were surveyed during the year.

Cost of operations.

141. The approximate expenditure of the year is given below:—

SETTLEMENT.

		Rupees.
Central office...		63,052
Godavery party...	Godavery... ...	41,489
	Nellore... ...	14,634
	Total...	56,123
Kistna party...		61,202
Trichinopoly party.		61,417
Wynád party...		38,137
Expenditure incurred for the preparation of settlement accounts in South Arcot		2,474
	Grand Total...	2,82,405

SURVEY.

Central office...		19,237
Godavery party...		70,511
Nellore party...		7,259
Kistna party...		60,205
Trichinopoly party...		80,697
Wynád party...		41,006
	Total...	2,78,915
Lithographic establishment.....		6,528
Extra establishment in South Arcot and Trichinopoly..... ...		3,587
Extra measurers and coolies in the Godavery and Kistna Districts... ...		13,372
Instruments purchased...		5,933
Contingent charges of Central office, &c.....		3,576
	Grand Total...	3,11,911
	Grand Total of settlement and survey...	5,94,316

INAM COMMISSION.

142. The origin of the Madras Inám Commission, the general principles according to which the Settlement is conducted, and the mode of operation were explained in the Administration Report of last year. The present Report is confined to a review of the results of the actual working of the Commission, during the official year which has just expired.

The return of work actually accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined table:—

Description of Inám.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of decisions by Deputy Collectors.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Devádáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	14,490	1,98,375	2,88,948	14,664	5,337	...	Personal Inams 1,01,480.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars.....42,359 Compulsorily 21,038	63,397	7,24,546	9,28,456	82,693	1,46,697	...	Service Inams 31,560.
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	2,061	35,602	45,544	8,089	...	7002	
Total...	79,948	9,58,523	12,62,948	1,05,446	1,52,034	7,002	1,33,040

Number of cases redeemed.

No.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Amount paid in redemption.
88	178-8-5	3,557-0-0

Return of work by the Deputy Collectors.

143. The Settlement has met with no sort of opposition. The inquiry has been brought to a close in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, and has half advanced to completion in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras (late Chingleput), and North and South Arcot. In the Districts which remain to be taken in hand, with the single exception of Tanjore, the Ináms are generally less numerous and less valuable. The number of claims decided by the Deputy Collectors during the year was 1,01,480, giving an average of 8,457 cases per month, exclusive of 31,560 Village service Ináms recorded. The number of Deputy Collectors employed was sixteen. Some time was unavoidably lost in moving from one District to another, and the progress was also affected by the different degrees of perfection in which the accounts of the several Districts were found. In the Godavery and Kistna Districts, much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the extent and value of the Inams. In Guntoor, Nellore and Kurnool, the Inám lands had now to be assessed for the first time; and even in the other Districts, though Ináms had been once classified and assessed, the assessment fixed by the former survey required to be revised with reference

to the reductions recently allowed on the Government lands. In the Ceded Districts a regular survey of the lands followed close upon the British assumption, and the Inám accounts being more than usually copious and perfect, a higher rate of progress was attained than in any other of the Provinces in which the inquiry is proceeding.

Results of the settlement for the year.

144. Nearly eighty thousand titles were confirmed during the year, involving an extent of land measuring about nine hundred and sixty thousand acres, assessed at upwards of 12½ lacs of Rupees. The financial result of the Settlement of the year is a permanent annual addition to the Revenues of the State, of Rupees 1,52,034 in the shape of additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for the enfranchisement of Ináms. The cost incurred for the Commission during the year, was about Rupees 1,58,466, being a little more than the amount of additional Revenue secured by the settlement. Excluding the Religious and Charitable grants, which are for the most part already permanent in their character, the additional quit-rent is 16 per cent. on the value of personal Inàms; but inclusive of the existing Jodi, or quit-rent, the future charge on these Ináms is 24 per cent. of their full assessment. In few cases has the quit-rent been redeemed, a matter the less to be regretted, because the little capital that exists in the country is probably turned to a more profitable account in private hands. A result of far clearer and deeper importance accomplished by the settlement is, that, with the exception of 2,061 cases, or about 2½ per cent., all the Ináms that have come under inquiry have been willingly enfranchised, and this large mass of property is now placed on a permanent basis.

Special questions and exceptional tenures will be noticed below

145. In the application of the general principles of the rules sanctioned by Government, to the settlement of Ináms in the several Districts, various special and exceptional tenures, and long pending questions of importance came under the consideration of the Commission, of which a brief notice will not be out of place.

Rent free and favorably assessed gardens in Rajahmundry, Godavery District.

146. In the Godavery District, a considerable extent of land was found to be held wholly or partially exempt from assessment, under the designations of Asalminahá gardens, Páti Peradus, and Badi Bád lands. These were alienations of Land Revenue made by the Zemindárs in favor of their relations and others; but the origin and conditions of the tenure were involved in obscurity. Long prescriptive enjoyment, either free of tax or on favorable terms, which is recognized as giving a valid title, seemed to confer on these tenures a claim to consideration; and they have accordingly been treated as ordinary Ináms, and allowed to be enfranchised on similar terms.

Mokássás in the Zemindaris of Masulipatam, Kistna District.

147. Another tenure, peculiar to the Masulipatam Division of the Kistna District, is that of the Mokássás, which are villages alienated by the ancient Zemindárs in favor of their relations, clansmen, military retainers, and Militia peons, as well as Revenue servants. It was one of the objects of the permanent settlement to put an end to the military power of the Zemindárs; and as all the above classes of persons looked to the Zemindár alone for support, and had no claim on the Government, the value of their Mokássás was included in the assets upon which the Permanent Peshkash was fixed, and the villages were left at the disposal of the Zemindárs. During subsequent years, the real position of these

Mokássádárs appears to have been lost sight of, the claims of the Zemindárs were not clearly understood, and under the erroneous impression that the reversionary right to the villages vested in the Government, the Mokassas were interfered with by the Revenue Officers, like ordinary Iném. After a careful examination of the records of the Permanent Settlement, this matter has now been placed in a clear light.

Mokassas in the Zemindaris which have reverted to Government.

148. In those of the Zemindáris which, of recent years, have reverted to the State for arrears or other causes, the Government have succeeded to the position of the Zemindár; it has therefore been held that the Mokássádárs, several of whom belonged to the families of the Zemindárs, and who depend upon the villages as their means of livelihood, have a claim to be treated with indulgent consideration. Accordingly, the villages in their enjoyment are allowed to be enfranchised under the general Rules at one-eighth or the lowest rate of quit-rent, when they were given for subsistence; and if held for service are charged one-fourth and one-half quit-rent, according to the social position and respectability of the Mokássádárs, and the nature of the service rendered.

Other exceptional tenures in Masulipatam and Kistna Districts

149. In the same District are a number of exceptional Inám tenures, known as Tribhágam and Cháturbhágam villages, Putla Kattubadi Agrahárams, and Ráyati Mokássás, all of which pay a certain proportion of their gross produce to the Government. Owing, it seems, to the difficulty of realizing the Government share under the former system, these villages were arbitrarily assumed under Government management, about ten years ago, by the District authorities. The demand of Government has since been realized by means of a direct settlement with the cultivators of the soil, leaving the share of the original holders of the villages to be recovered by themselves. This interference with existing rights, which as it now appears, was unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, deprived these persons of the possession of their Estates, and left them, in effect, without the means of enforcing their dues. The propriety of restoring the Villages to the rightful owners upon a fixed commuted quit-rent has now been recognized; but they have been unable in most cases to undertake the management of the villages, owing to the heaviness of the existing Jodi; and they have preferred to avail themselves of the alternative presented to them of surrendering the villages to Government and accepting, in commutation of their rights, an equivalent extent of Inàm land in freehold.

Commutation of quit-rent on Inamsin Zemindari estates paying a present Jodi to the Zemindar.

150. A question arose in connection with the future quit-rent leviable upon enfranchised Ináms situated in these Zemíndári estates, which is of some importance to the Inámdárs. The reversionary interest in these tenures being generally reserved to Government by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, they come under the present inquiry and are allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; but the existing Jodi hitherto charged on these Ináms has always formed a part of the assets of the Estates, and is therefore payable to the Zemíndárs. In the Zemíndáris of the Godávery and Kistna Districts this Jodi being, for the most part, calculated annually on the produce at so much a candy, the advantages of enfranchisement are, in a measure, lost to the Inàmdars, so long as they are subject to the vexatious uncertainty of a fluctuating demand on the part of the Zemíndárs. In Núzid, which is by far the largest of the Zemíndaris in these Provinces, this uncertain Jodi has been commuted into a permanent quit-rent, with the

consent of the Zemíndár, and to the entire satisfaction of the Inámdárs; but the concurrence of the other Zemíndárs has not been obtained to the introduction of this desirable measure in their Estates.

Remision of arrears of Jodi on Inams in the Guntoor Division of the Kistna District.

151. In the late Guntoor District, Inám property was found to be even in a more precarious and unsettled state than elsewhere. A considerable number of Ináms and Inám villages were subject to a quit-rent (called Kattubadi or Shrotriyam) which, it was alleged, had been illegally imposed or raised by the Zemíndárs since the Permanent Settlement; and which, while the Zemíndárs retained possession of their Estates, had either been left uncollected, or been paid under protest. Owing to the absence of the Permanent Settlement Accounts, it was difficult to decide upon the claim of the Inámdárs to exemption from this quit-rent; and, since the reversion of the Zemíndárís to Government, an arrear has been allowed to accumulate in the accounts amounting to the large sum of upwards of one lac of Rupees. Burdened with so heavy a liability, the Ináms were almost valueless. Considering, therefore, that the case is now between the Inámdárs and the Government, and that it is unnecessary to recur to the state of things at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it was resolved to deal with the Ináms on the basis of actually existing circumstances; and they have been disposed of accordingly under the general principles of the present settlement. At the same time, the heavy arrears of quit-rent, which had accumulated during a number of years pending the settlement of the dispute regarding it, have been remitted; and the Inámdárs enter upon a new state of things entirely free from embarrassment.

Police Pálayagár tenures in Nellore.

152. In the District of Nellore, there are a number of Pálayagárs, or petty chieftains, the relic of the ancient system of Police suppressed in other parts of the Presidency, but suffered to continue in this District, pending a final settlement of their tenures. The emoluments enjoyed by these Pálayagárs are Mokássa Villages and Ináms; besides which, they collect fees in the villages included in their watch, at rates which in many instances are highly oppressive. Their services could be turned to little account under the present system, and their continuance would only tend to complicate the Village Police. A commutation of these tenures has now been effected. The fees hitherto collected by the Pálayagárs have been resumed, but the Villages and Inám lands are confirmed to them in freehold, subject to such rates of quit-rent as are considered fair. A similar settlement has also been sanctioned for the Dásmukh Bále Ráu, who owns the Estate of Muttiálpád bestowed upon him by the Nizám, in remuneration for his superintendence of the revenues of a certain tract in this District.

Inám tenures in Zemíndáris and Palayams of North Arcot.

153. In North Arcot, the position of the various Zemíndárs and Pálayagárs in respect of the holders of Ináms in their Estates has been ascertained and defined. In the Jághír of Árani and the large Pálayams or Zemíndáris of Kalahástri and Kárvétinagar, as well as Venkatagghiri in Nellore, the right of reversion in Ináms vests in the proprietors of the Estates; but in the other minor Pálayams known as the Chittoor Pálayams, and in Punganúr, Ináms have been reserved to Government by the terms of the Settlement. In the Pálayam of Kangundi, where the question has not hitherto been definitely determined, a fair settlement has now been sanctioned, by which the Ináms will be brought under the inquiry of the

Commission and allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; whilst the quit-rent resulting from the enfranchisement of certain classes of Ináms properly appertaining to the Pálayagár, is to be made over to him.

Nature of Inam in the Madras District, (late Chingleput.)

154. A peculiarity in the Inám tenures of the late Chingleput Collectorate, now merged in that of Madras, is deserving of notice. The Inámdárs in this District are not the actual owners of the lands they hold, the right to which belongs to the hereditary landed Proprietors of the village known as Mirásidárs. The Inámdárs have simply a right to the revenues alienated by the Government; and they can only acquire a real property in the land by purchase from the Mirásidárs. Another special tenure in this District known as the Gráma Mániyams, and held by the Head Mirásidárs, is now under discussion.

Hissa Shrotriyams in the Ceded Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah.

155. In the Ceded Districts, comprising the Collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah, there are a number of villages now known as Hissa Shrotriyams, a term denoting that the revenue is shared between the holders and the Government. During the general inquiry made into Inam tenures, on the British assumption of the country, the direct settlement and control of these villages were taken out of the hands of the proprietors, on account of supposed defect of title; and they were allowed a percentage of the revenues for their maintenance. The collection of the revenue, however, was entrusted to the Shrotriyamdars; and as the system, which was introduced as a temporary expedient, was productive of unnecessary complication, and is not calculated to improve the condition of the villages, it has now been determined to restore the Shrotriyams to the owners and to convert them into freehold properties on fair commuted quit-rents.

Abolition of the Inamati taffrik, or tax upon the cultivations of the Inam land.

156. A measure of far more general importance, now being carried out in these Districts, is the abolition of the Inamati taffrik, or tax upon Inam cultivation. Under former Governments, while Inams were lavishly bestowed on the one hand, various expedients were resorted to, on the other, to counteract the supposed evil of unrestricted cultivation of Inam at the expense of Government land. The taffrik is one of these expedients. It is a cess levied on the Ráyats, or cultivators, of Inam who either hold no Government land, or whose Inam cultivation exceeds one-tenth of their Government holding. In the former case the rate exacted was 2 annas, and in the latter 1 anna in the Rupee of the Inam assessment. This cess being totally inconsistent with the perfect security of title and freedom from interference, which it is the object of the present settlement to confer, will cease on the enfranchisement of the Inams, and will be amply repaid by the quit-rent newly imposed.

Abolition of the Inamati patti, or tax on Inams in Kurnool.

157. Somewhat similar to the Inamati taffrik is the Inamati patti of Kurnool; which is charged, however, directly on the Inams, and not on the cultivator. It was imposed by the former Nawabs of the country, on Inams unsupported by grants and supposed to be held on defective title. On the assumption of the District twenty-one years ago, the cess was continued by the Government pending a general Inam inquiry; but, as it is unequal in its pressure and fluctuates with the produce of the year, its abolition has now been sanctioned; the higher rate of one-fourth quit-rent being imposed, as a general measure, for the commutation into freehold of all personal Inams hitherto subject to the tax and

for which there are no accounts to prove fifty years' possession. It is calculated that the future quit-rent will be double the amount of the cess abolished.

General principles adopted for the enfranchisement of village service Inams.

158. Another question, in the discussion of which the Commission necessarily took a prominent part, is the future treatment of the large mass of property known as the village service Inams. It was argued, on the one hand, that these Inams, being of the nature of emoluments alienated by the state for essential official services, are entirely at the disposal of the Government; while it was argued, on the other, that the Mirasidars had acquired a prescriptive right by reason of their long permissive enjoyment of the Inams as family property, which had been divided and sub-divided amongst themselves whether office-holders or not. The principle now enunciated is, that so much of the Inam shall, in the first instance, be available for the purposes of Government as may be necessary, in conjunction with existing fees, to make up the emoluments required for each office, and that the remainder of the land shall be confirmed upon fair terms as private property to the present holders. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, where the service Inams are very extensive, and have been held under our rule for above half a century, and improved as private property, it was further apprehended that much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused by depriving the sharers of any portion of their lands to provide for the requirements of the office; the efficiency of which, it was also considered, would be better secured by ready money stipends. It has accordingly been determined to enfranchise the whole of the service Inams in these Districts on five-eighths of their fixed assessment or ten annas in the Rupee. By these means the wants of the office will be adequately provided for; the present holders will retain their shares of the Inams on sufficiently liberal terms; and the release of so large a mass of property from its present restricted tenure will greatly contribute to the general prosperity of the country.

In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

Enfranchisement of Kattubadi Inams in the above Districts.

159. The difficulties attendant on any ill-considered measure to utilize service Inams were exemplified by the occurrences which, some years ago, followed an attempt of the kind, with reference to the Kattubadi Inams of the Cuddapah District. But, a measure, which was impolitic so long as it threatened a large class of the people with the resumption of their land and the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood, is now easily carried out without producing dissatisfaction, by confirming to the holders the possession of their hereditary lands upon fair and reasonable terms. The Inams of the Jangi-Kattubadis of the Ceded Districts, whose duties are of a general and occasional character, and no longer required under the new Police system, are now enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half; while those of the Gráma Kattubadis, who belong to the effective Village Establishment, are confirmed to them on five-eighths of the assessment; because, in the latter case, a fund has to be provided for the maintenance of a corresponding office under the new Police, which will generally be filled by one of their number. By this arrangement a large revenue is permanently derived from these Inams, while at the same time there is no disturbance of long enjoyed possession.

Such are the principal measures which have been either carried through or initiated during the year under review; all having for their object the permanent security of landed property, the recognition and confirmation of existing rights, and the general prosperity of the people.

160. The total work accomplished by the Commission from its commencement to the end of the year under report, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Description of Inam.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Dévadáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.....	17,084	2,31,415	3,49,289	16,409	6,518	...	
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars 65,264 Compulsorily 34,658.	99,922	9,64,292	13,53,691	1,34,486	1,98,067	...	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	2,425	41,256	55,274	8,729	...	8,027	
Total...	1,19,431	12,36,963	17,58,254	1,59,624	2,04,585	8,027	

No. of cases redeemed.

No.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Amount paid in redemption.
237	447-12-5	8,955-8-0

In round numbers, one million and two hundred thousand acres, of the annual value of 17½ lacs of Rupees, and bearing a present Jodi of Rupees 1,60,000, have been enfranchised; bringing in an addition to the annual revenue of Government of two lacs of Rupees.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

161. Timber for Public Departments.—The operations of the Public Works Department being limited, the demand on the Forests has not been so great as in former years, but, notwithstanding, the storing of timber by the Forest Department has continued so as to meet future demands on the resumption of public works. The progress of the different Railways, however, tends in a great measure to lay bare the country along the lines. Considerable depôts of Sleepers have been established, and during the past year the Sleepers were of far better quality than those formerly supplied. The use of the axe for the saw in preparing Sleepers produced great wastage, but now it is otherwise, and time and labor are economised.

162. Annamallai Forests.—These Forests still continue to supply the Bombay Dockyard with Teak of large scantling, but first class timber is becoming scarce. Planting operations are systematically carried on, the importance of which can only be estimated by the fact that the contract with the Colungode Nambúdy has but six years more to run.

Great improvements in the roads have been effected, which facilitate the carriage of timber out of these Forests, while elephant labor is diminished. Arrangements have been made for the prevention of natural fires or incendiarism of any sort. The dread of fever continues to thwart efforts to induce sawyers to resort thither, but when once the Mulcers are initiated into the craft, the Forest will be independent of workmen from the plains.

163. North Canara Forests.—The demands upon these Forests have largely increased during the last year, and to meet the expected demands for 1861-62, it will be necessary that the Kullanuddy river be cleared of rocks. The Department Public Works not having been able to furnish an Overseer for this purpose, the work has been unavoidably postponed until next season, when the most energetic measures must be adopted for carrying out this project. Teak planting is being systematically carried on.

164. Mudumallai and Segur Forests.—The Wellington Barracks being almost completed, there is but little demand for timber. The storing of timber for the proposed European Penitentiary, Male and Female Lawrence Asylums, and other public works is being vigorously carried on, a very large depôt having been formed at Sawyer's village.

165. Salem Forests.—The demand for sleepers from the Salem Forests has tended to injure them considerably, and the strictest supervision is now exercised to prevent indiscriminate cutting. The Assistant in charge has been granted a considerable Establishment for this purpose, and further additions are in course of being made. At Denkincottah an Overseer with an Establishment under the Assistant, has charge of the sandalwood and other jungles. A considerable revenue is anticipated.

166. Cuddapah.—An Assistant with an Establishment has been appointed for the conservation of these jungles, and already considerable benefit has accrued from the Establishment of a strict system of conservancy. The extension of this system to the North Arcot jungles is contemplated.

167. Nilgiri Forests.—An Assistant has been appointed to these Forests, with a regular Establishment. Agreeably to the Orders of Government, sholás (woods) for the supply of wood for Ootacamund, Wellington and Conoor, have been put up to auction, and a fair supply of firewood at reasonable rates is obtainable by all. Arrangements for replanting the sholás are being made.

168. Conolly Teak Plantations.—The future supply of Teak mainly depending on these plantations, they continue to receive every attention from the Department. Annual extensions are made, and a still further increase is contemplated.

169. Wellington Plantations.—The Australian trees growing here are in some places progressing fairly.

170. Government Gardens, Ootacamund.—In the glass-house of these Gardens, the Cinchona plants lately brought by Mr. Cross are flourishing, and many of the seeds received have germinated and are growing fairly. The establishment of valuable varieties of Quinine yielding plants on these Hills appears to be in a fair way of success.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Allotment of Funds.

171. The amount of expenditure originally provided in the Budget for the past year was Rupees 58 lacs, exclusive of the cost of Establishments, computed at 17 lacs of Rupees; but the Supreme Government subsequently

directed that this amount should be reduced by 13 lacs of Rupees, so as to bring the aggregate outlay during the year within 62 lacs, viz., 45 lacs for Works, and 17 for Establishments. This was accordingly done, 1st, by the stoppage of such works as admitted of postponement; 2nd, by the reduction of the amount allotted for expenditure on others; and 3rd, by a reduction of 18 per cent. from the sum entered in the Budget for repairs.

Madras Government order, No. 186, dated 11th May 1860.
No. 1,608, dated 28th July 1860.

172. Subsequently in their Orders communicated with the Proceedings of the Madras Government, under date 30th November 1860, No. 2,472, the Government of India authorized an additional sum of 3 lacs for carrying on the operations in the Upper Godavery; thus increasing the total allotment of funds for expenditure on public works during the year under review, to 48 lacs of Rupees, exclusive of Establishments.

Additional sanction for the Upper Godavery.

173. The following Abstract Statement contains the revised allotment for each District, for the year 1860-61; the total amount expended on new works and repairs during that year, and the outlay in 1859-60:—

Abstract Statement of allotment and expenditure.

Districts.	Revised amount allotted for 1860-61	Amount expended on new Works and repairs in 1860-61.	Amount expended on new Works and repairs in 1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	93,727	92,142	1,18,615
Vizagapatam...	59,201	47,376	40,466
Upper Godavery	3,00,491	82,362	1,383
Godavery	3,19,100	3,16,366	3,65,408
Kistna	3,09,276	2,54,409	2,49,857
Nellore...	3,45,173	3,20,930	3,19,024
Cuddapah...	1,82,799	1,82,011	1,31,394
Bellary...	2,60,736	2,31,678	2,17,500
Kurnool	80,171	80,826	90,274
Madras...	2,48,488	2,39,622	2,28,903
North Arcot...	1,64,735	1,61,376	1,33,310
South Arcot...	1,61,533	1,50,485	1,56,663
Tanjore	3,03,320	2,88,346	6,54,949
Trichinopoly...	2,08,503	1,72,958	3,48,751
Madura	1,14,905	79,514	76,559
Tinnevelly	98,859	75,314	63,768
Coimbatore...	1,97,233	1,42,341	1,55,455
Salem...	1,90,052	1,87,340	1,75,312
North Canara...	1,48,531	1,25,934	59,532
South Canara...	41,060	36,674	29,569
Malabar	1,92,000	1,61,463	1,23,008
Municipal Commissioners...	24,397	24,397	24,397
Presidency...	3,97,943	4,15,883	5,13,142
Bangalore	2,04,565	1,83,418	1,82,122
Wellington...	1,53,202	1,53,313	4,31,698
Total.....	48,00,000	*42,06,478	48,91,059

* Exclusive of the expenditure in the Caroor range, Coimbatore District, not yet reported.

174. The expenditure on public works during the past year, has fallen short of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Engineers, by Rupees 5,93,532. But if the grant of 3 lacs for the works in the Upper Godavery, and the expenditure thereon, be excluded, in consequence of the late date on which the Orders authorizing the outlay were received, the difference will be Rupees 3,75,393, or nearly three-quarters of a lac less than it was in 1859-60.

Difference between allotment and expenditure.

175. Want of superintendence, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the absence of duly qualified persons to fill up subordinate vacancies; the late date at which sanction for the prosecution of some of the large works was received; and lastly, the now continually increasing difficulty of procuring labor, are the principal causes assigned for the full amount granted not having been expended.

Cause of the full amount of allotment not having been availed of.

176. In 1859-60, the outlay on public works was Rupees 48,91,059 or Rupees 6,84,581 more than it has been in the year under review. This may in part be accounted for by the large sums which it was found necessary to spend in Tanjore and Trichinopoly during 1859-60, in repairs to the numerous irrigation works, injured by the storms and floods of 1858-59.

Expenditure in 1859-60 compared with that in 1860-61.

177. Subjoined are Statements showing the expenditure incurred in the various Districts under the several minor heads, after which follow the reports on the principal local operations.

Statement of Expenditure on new works and repairs.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1860-61.

Districts.	Irrigation works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and bridges.	Navigable canals.	Ports and harbours.	Ferry boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	7,953	25,734	...	...	528	...	4,099	300	...	...	67	...	38,681
Vizagapatam	2,698	1,298	...	78	...	11,832	272	558	2,783	1,059	281	...	20,859
Upper Godavery	...	...	*82,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,362
Godavery	†77,040	...	6,988	17,072	...	1,012	...	107	...	572	338	...	1,03,129
Kistna	1,22,532	13,564	...	...	...	140	284	2,757	14	...	...	...	1,39,291
Nellore	1,08,612	11,255	...	...	...	...	149	3,350	1,480	...	237	...	1,25,083
Cuddapah	3,916	55,122	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	...	...	...	...	62,064
Bellary	120	...	...	...	...	1,01,424	1,772	396	...	...	...	...	1,03,712
Kurnool	...	35,751	...	...	...	394	...	1,482	431	1,020	...	...	39,078
Madras	179	14,091	12,466	...	...	23,485	3,734	540	...	119	2,579	5,856	63,049
North Arcot	5,895	34,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,172
South Arcot	31,319	10,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	41,854
Tanjore	13,475	11,587	...	1,236	1,930	...	106	35	...	...	121	...	28,490
Trichinopoly	13,526	32,124	...	...	...	8,365	...	...	554	...	...	...	54,569
Madura	4,978	14,019	5,039	...	...	...	7,243	1,647	858	579	...	...	34,363
Tinnevelly	409	488	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	91	...	...	2,088
Coimbatore	4,283	24,147	...	...	...	1,051	1,549	938	20,979	72	...	...	53,019
Salem	1,358	42,283	...	...	...	8,941	3,362	644	23,623	...	...	...	80,211
North Canara	...	40,419	...	...	...	...	155	187	717	...	...	...	41,478
South Canara	...	9,737	29	...	...	1,231	2,238	26	...	...	...	...	13,261
Malabar	5,755	99,692	...	...	...	20,126	...	3,153	82	2,649	...	...	1,31,437
Presidency	823	7,181	...	3,562	...	1,91,371	16,768	1,11,880	8,679	668	...	...	3,40,632
Bangalore	1,134	...	...	...	...	1,66,993	...	19	...	127	...	...	1,68,273
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,028	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	1,27,728
Total Rupees...	4,06,005	4,83,254	1,06,884	21,948	2,458	6,62,393	42,831	1,32,725	60,200	6,656	3,673	5,856	19,34,883

* Rupees 16,897 expended in putting together two Steamers.

† Of this amount Rupees 50,646, were spent in Kistna on the high level Canal from Budamur to Dendalur.

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1860-61.

Districts.	Irrigation works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and bridges.	Navigable canals.	Ports and harbours.	Ferry boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	17,751	29,091	...	32	105	107	5,531	348	323	131	42	...	53,461
Vizagapatam	6,961	12,257	...	...	...	1,438	2,241	975	1,905	456	205	79	26,517
Upper Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	1,48,738	6,342	42,754	...	1,321	4,072	1,538	6,212	1,823	46	391	...	2,13,237
Kistna	92,072	15,464	...	...	...	916	5,020	1,433	177	3	33	...	1,15,118
Nellore	1,50,484	41,931	1,192	...	278	180	311	1,171	300	...	...	...	1,95,847
Cuddapah	63,700	53,495	...	...	...	475	1,661	573	43	...	...	...	1,19,947
Bellary	72,179	40,799	...	...	...	10,346	1,766	1,795	738	343	...	...	1,27,966
Kurnool	18,068	21,574	...	...	...	402	1,008	268	218	215	...	...	41,748
Madras	41,070	93,977	20,430	...	138	10,316	2,236	5,548	2,795	63	...	...	1,76,573
North Arcot	63,854	47,746	...	...	...	7,447	183	500	888	586	...	...	1,21,204
South Arcot	55,769	51,220	...	...	...	...	1,251	332	...	...	59	...	1,08,631
Tanjore	1,70,101	64,097	93	7,712	1,339	...	11,050	906	4,129	132	297	...	2,59,856
Trichinopoly	88,356	25,996	...	...	298	2,665	397	530	147	...	...	...	1,18,389
Madura	31,925	7,360	1,487	...	...	30	2,185	1,193	432	...	539	...	45,151
Tinnevelly	49,228	20,899	...	...	...	571	1,259	955	254	60	...	...	73,226
Coimbatore	35,515	49,689	...	...	...	...	908	2,521	82	10	...	597	89,322
Salem	30,009	72,704	...	...	...	126	384	3,152	754	...	...	...	1,07,129
North Canara	...	78,628	...	...	29	31	4,078	1,235	386	9	3	57	84,456
South Canara	...	18,796	...	6	139	204	2,959	1,005	250	47	7	...	23,413
Malabar	1,151	14,398	447	42	...	4,882	2,944	4,038	1,256	126	742	...	30,026
Presidency	45	4,297	...	...	...	39,414	1,090	20,569	3,518	2,010	4,308	...	75,251
Bangalore	...	6,089	...	...	...	8,248	...	459	...	349	...	...	15,145
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	25,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,585
Total Rupees	11,36,976	7,76,849	66,403	7,792	3,647	1,17,455	50,000	55,718	20,413	4,586	6,626	733	22,47,198

GANJAM.

Expenditure.

178. The expenditure in the Ganjam District amounted to Rupees 92,142, distributed as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	7,953	17,751
Communications	26,262	29,228
Buildings	4,466	6,482
Total	38,681	53,461

Principal irrigation works undertaken.

179. The principal work under the head of Irrigation, was the commencement of the Bowry reservoir in Goomsur, calculated to store 9 million cubic yards of water. Rupees 1,675, only, out of an estimate of 9,500, have been expended; but it is hoped that the reservoir will be ready ere the commencement of the monsoon.

Regulating sluice, &c., to the Julmoor channel.

180. The next is a regulating sluice and new head to the Julmoor channel.

Minor new works.

181. Of minor new works, 2 calingulahs and 30 sluices have been built at a cost of Rupees 2,390.

Communications.

182. Under the head of Communications, portions of seven lines of roads have either been materially improved, or newly constructed, at a cost of Rupees 22,009.

Repairs to irrigation works.

183. Rupees 17,751 have been expended on repairs to 219 tanks and channels, and 15 miles of river embankment; and for Rupees 29,229, 232 miles of road have been maintained, for the most part, in excellent order.

Repairs to buildings, &c.

184. Repairs to 39 buildings of various kinds, also to salt pans, platforms and channels, have cost Rupees 6,481.

Public works in the Kimedy Zemindary.

185. The public works in the Kimedy Zemindary, now under the Court of Wards, are managed by the District Engineer of Ganjam: the expenditure, amounting to Rupees 61,774, is simply mentioned here, the report regarding the works will be made by another Department.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Expenditure.

186. The expenditure in Vizagapatam amounted to Rupees 47,376, and was distributed as follows:—

	New Works.			*Repairs.*		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Irrigation works	2,698	0	0	6,961	2	8
Roads and bridges	1,298	8	5	12,256	2	0
Ports and harbour	77	15	8	.....		
Military buildings	11,832	0	0	1,438	4	3
Other buildings	4,953	2	6	5,861	5	7
Total	20,859	10	7	26,516	14	6

No works of importance undertaken.

187. No works of importance either of Irrigation or Communication have been undertaken in this District.

Expenditure on buildings.

188. Of the sum under the head of Buildings, Rupees 6,414 were expended in the commencement of a new Cantonment at Waltair, since countermanded.

Buildings for the European Veterans.

189. Rupees 2,868 were laid out in alterations and improvements to the buildings occupied by the European Veterans in the Fort, and a small sum expended on the temporary Barracks at the proposed sanitarium at Harris' Valley.

Revenue and Judicial buildings.

190. The remaining sum was laid out on various Revenue and Judicial buildings.

Expenditure on Repairs.

191. The expenditure on repairs extended to 33 tanks, 46 channels, and 164½ miles of road.

UPPER GODAVERY.

Expenditure.

192. The total expenditure incurred has been Rupees 82,362, for the following purposes:—

	RS.
Improvements in river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and Buddrachellum	19,560
Permanent works at the Sinteral barrier	45,905
Building hulls of two Steamers	16,897

Traffic on the river.

193. Besides this, Rupees 25,367 have been expended from the Commissariat Funds, in the transport of the following Government Stores, to various points on the river:—

Commissariat Stores	936	Tons.
Machinery and Tools	195	„
Salt	110	„

the whole equivalent to 142,300 tons carried by water one mile, at a cost of 3 Annas 1 Pie per ton.

Cause of high rate.

194. This high rate is owing to the late period at which the operations were undertaken.

Traffic of river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry.

195. In addition to the foregoing and exclusive of timber and bamboos, the traffic of the river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry, is estimated at 32,000 tons. The removal of the old transit duties, and the cession of the left bank of the Godavery to Government, have operated favorably on the timber trade; 6,000 logs of teak were last year sent down to Coringa, from the Pranheeta, from whence it is believed teak was never before exported.

Description of work performed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier.

196. The works in the river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier have consisted of:—

(1.) The temporary improvements of the shoals by bandals (hurdles.)

(2.) The fixation of the deep channel by means of wing dams, and the removal of rocks.

Result of work performed.

197. The first were successful in maintaining a channel 3 feet deep, from November to the second week in February, with the exception of the shoal at Rudrumkota, at the confluence of the first tributary, the Sebbery, where difficulty is always experienced. The result of the bandal system this year is, Captain Haig considers, satisfactory and encouraging.

Insufficiency of labor.

198. Owing to want of labor, little has been accomplished towards the second object. Two wing dams, one at the confluence of the Sebbery, and another at Koyidtha, 15 miles below it, intended to be 600 and 1,200 yards in length respectively, have been partially completed. Their effect yet remains to be seen.

Operation on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier.

199. The operations on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier have, owing to want of labor, been confined to such as are of a preparatory nature. Stone and lime quarries have been opened; roadway laid in the river for tramroads; quarrying of rubble stone commenced in the river-bed; buildings erected for the accommodation of Europeans and Natives; a Workshop and Hospital put in hand, and Boat building commenced. The line of canal has been staked out, and partially cleared for 13 miles.

GODAVERY.

Expenditure.

200. The aggregate expenditure in this District during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,65,720, and may be classified as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works...	26,394	1,48,738
Roads and bridges	...	6,342
Canals...	6,988	42,754
Ports and harbours	17,072	..
Ferry boats...	...	1,321
Buildings...	2,029	14,082
Total...	52,483	2,13,237

201. In addition to this, the District Engineer was charged with the superintendence of a portion of the high level canal from Bezwada to Ellore, 14½ miles in length, on which an expenditure of Rupees 50,646 has been incurred, including the construction of a lock, 150 feet in length, by 30 feet in breadth.

Expenditure on the high level Canal to Ellore.

202. Under Irrigation works, the first in importance was the completion of the lock joining the Nursapore Canal, with the Godavery, at Nursapore. This lock, 150 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, commenced in February 1860, was completed and opened for traffic on the 27th December following, the total cost being Rupees 22,851. The next work, a low lift lock on the Amlapore Canal at Mookamala, has been very nearly completed, together with a short cut, connecting the main canal, with the canal leading to Bendamorlunka, and thus affording an unbroken line of navigation, through the Central Delta, of 45 miles in length. The expense on these works has been Rupees 5,534. The next work, a drainage cut 2½ miles in length, intended for the relief of a hitherto flooded part of the Amlapore Taluq, has been finished at a cost of Rupees 4,654.

Irrigation works.

Lock at the Nursapore Canal.

Lock on the Amlapore Canal.

203. The rest of the expenditure has been incurred in constructing a large culvert, irrigation sluices, and small aqueducts.

Irrigation Sluices, &c.

204. Under the head of Communications, are classed works executed to Navigable Canals, Ports and Harbours. Of the former, the works are unimportant. The latter consist of the construction of the Light House, improvement of the stone groynes, dredging in the river, and erection of a new Flag Staff at Cocanada, involving an aggregate outlay of Rupees 16,994. The column of the Light House has been carried up to a height of 35½ feet.

Communications.

205. The second of the Sea-dredges was completed on the 9th January last, but for want of a sufficiency of spoil boats has not been set to work. The Flag Staff awaits the arrival of the wire rigging before it can be set up.

Completion of Sea-dredge.

206. The work performed from the funds obtained by the sale of lands at Cocanada consisted in the raising of the low ground and the construction of a stone revetment along the bank of the river at that place; the dredging of the river to a depth of 15 to 16 feet below high water mark; the construction of a covered drain, and the formation of a road from the bridge, along the river bank a quarter of a mile. The total expenditure on these improvements has been Rupees 4,776.

Work performed from local Funds.

207. The expenditure in repairs to Irrigation works is rapidly decreasing. During the past year it has amounted to Rupees 1,48,738, or about 4 per cent. on the Land Revenue for the year, and 33,479 less than in the previous year.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

208. The most important repairs were those performed to the Cocanada Canal, at a cost of Rupees 9,559, and to the Samulcottah Canal, for Rupees 2,336-8-9.

Cocanada Canal.

209. Rupees 4,994 were expended on groynes in the river, near the Nuggaram Aqueduct, in order to regulate the river-bed, and to destroy the sand banks, which were showing a tendency to form in the vicinity of that work.

Groynes near the Nuggaram Aqueduct.

Expenditure on the Naggaram aqueduct.

The amount expended on the anicut itself, was Rupees 39,550 inclusive of extraordinary repairs to the Dowlaishwaram under-sluice and apron of the Muddoor branch, both of which were a good deal damaged in the previous freshes. A sum of Rupees 12,091 was also expended in laying in a stock of bamboos and stone on the lunkas to meet emergencies, as also in the construction of a large stone-boat.

General state of the works in the District.

210. The general state of the works in the District is represented as satisfactory. The anicut itself has been thoroughly examined and repaired, and is in very fair order. The aprons have been greatly strengthened.

Workshops.

211. The Workshop has been busily engaged during the year, and has turned out a considerable quantity of work in a very creditable manner.

Quarry works.

212. Thirty-five thousand and six-hundred tons of stone of various kinds have been quarried.

Channel Dredges.

213. Four Channel Dredges have been employed during the year, at a cost of about Rupees 14,400.

Increasing prosperity of the District.

214. The increasing prosperity of the District is most vividly marked in every way.

Increase in the Land Revenue.

215. The Land Revenue has reached nearly 34 lacs, being an increase of $7\frac{3}{4}$ lacs over the previous year; out of this revenue about 5 lacs are due to the addition of five Taluqs of the old Masulipatam District.

Exports.

216. The exports by sea this year are the highest yet known, having reached the sum of Rupees 50,28,235 exclusive of Treasure; while the imports were Rupees 6,41,500 exclusive of Bullion, which amounted to Rupees 19,13,700, besides Accountant General's Bills to the value of 20,67,200. The exports by land amounted to Rupees 4,70,965.

Traffic on the Canals.

217. The activity in the canals may be imagined from this statement. The boats which passed through the head locks of the three Main Canals were as follows:—

	Boats.	Tonnage.	Value.	Passenger Boats.	Total.
Eastern Main Canal	12,794	1,91,910	31,70,908	2,102	14,896
Central do.	2,825	42,375	4,40,599	715	3,540
Western do.	10,723	1,60,845	20,29,645	4,586	15,319

Traffic through the head locks.

Besides this, which does not include any of the intermediate traffic on the canals, or that which passes from the canals in the Western Delta to Ellore, 5,770 rafts of timber and bamboos, valued at 2,25,000 Rupees, passed through the head locks.

Increase of Passenger Boats.

218. The increase of Passenger Boats shows most remarkably the value set upon cheap locomotion, the number passing along the three canals in 1853-54 was 995, in the past year it reached 7,400.

Supply of water in the river.

219. The supply of water in the river during the hot weather was larger than in the previous year, being 2,30,000 cubic yards per hour.

Summary of the present state of the District.

220. The present state of the District compared with its state previous to the improvements, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The Revenue has been doubled.
The Goods traffic increased thirty-fold.
The Passenger do. seven ,,
The Exports do. twelve ,,

KISTNA.

Expenditure.

221. The expenditure in the Kistna District has been Rupees 2,54,409 as follows, viz.:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation Works...	1,22,532	92,072
Communications	13,564	15,464
Buildings	3,195	7,582
Total...	1,39,291	1,15,118

Important Channels in progress.

222. Under the first head, four important channels have been carried on :—

(1.) The high level Canal from Bezwada to Ellore.
(2.) The new Duct irrigating the tract between the Poolairoo and the Boodemair.
(3.) The Masulipatam Canal.
(4.) The Nizampatam Canal.

High level Canal to Ellore.

223. The first has been excavated to its full depth, for a distance of 17 miles; and of the whole portion under progress (apart from that under the District Engineer Godavery, between Perikeed and Ellore) three furlongs only remain to be completed. The expenditure has been Rupees 25,923, and the work is expected to be completed this month (June 1861). The navigation will thus be extended to 27 miles from Bezwada. A lock and calingulah connecting this canal with the Boodemair, and so with the Colair lake, Dowlaishwaram, and the port of Cocanada, has also been completed during the year, at an expenditure of Rupees 6,596.

Duct between the Poolairoo and Boodemair.

224. On the second channel, 17 miles in length, which was designed by Captain Ryves, the progress has not been satisfactory. The expenditure, instead of reaching as anticipated, Rupees 33,000, was only Rupees 19,828.

Scarcity of labor.

225. Scarcity of labor is the principal evil encountered in this District, and upsets calculations in a manner not to be anticipated. In the working season, the Channel clearances have to be effected, and these can only be done by withdrawing the tank diggers, from new works, such as that just referred to.

Masulipatam Canal.

226. On the third channel, that to Masulipatam, the expenditure has been Rupees 48,727. It is feared another twelve months will elapse before the junction with the sea, by the Pettah Canal, can be effected.

227. On the Nizampatam Canal, expenditure has taken place only on two locks at Kutchepudy and Yintúr to the amount of Rupees 11,055, and 3,068 respectively.

Nizampatam Canal.

228. Of the minor new works, the principal is a calingulah to the large tank at Allúr, completed in July last, at a cost of Rupees 1,486.

Minor new works.

229. Of the total sum expended in repairs, Rupees 12,531 were laid out on the anicut itself, being 1½ per cent. on its original cost; Rupees 8,051 in clearing the main canals; and the remainder on minor works, including masonry.

Sum expended on repairs.

230. The total expenditure in the Kistna Delta works, up to the end of the past official year is reckoned at,

Total expenditure in the District.

For Construction.....Rupees 18,05,555
For Repairs..... „ 3,21,158

231. Under the head of Communications, the principal work has been the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier. The total distance is 65 miles, of which 50 miles, opened in 1858-59, have been kept in excellent order by a maintenance allowance of Rupees 150 per mile. Of the remaining 15 miles, 9 will be shortly opened for traffic, 3 are in various stages of progress, and 3 only are untouched. On gravel and earthwork, the expenditure amounts to Rupees 9,508, and on masonry works, Rupees 1,260.

Communications.

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier.

232. No. 7 Trunk Road, from Madras to Secunderabad, for which there is a maintenance allowance of Rupees 3,000, has been metalled for a distance of twelve miles, and two Road dams, and one Drain built.

Trunk Road No. 7.

233. Rupees 950 have been expended on the road from Masulipatam to Bezwada; but as the only material available is black cotton soil, this road is never passable after a heavy shower of rain.

Road from Masulipatam to Bezwada.

234. A further sum of Rupees 6,723 has been expended over various District roads.

Expenditure on District roads.

235. Of buildings, the principal is the Civil Dispensary at Guntoor, which is nearly finished. The total expenditure has been Rupees 4,715, of which Rupees 2,724 have been laid out during the past year.

Civil Dispensary at Guntoor.

236. The Barracks at Jugglepett for the Sebundies have also been completed, at a total cost of Rupees 7,587.

Barracks at Jugglepett.

237. It is to be regretted that no reliable information can be supplied as to the area irrigated, and the revenue raised therefrom this year, as the statements furnished by the Collector are incomplete. It is surmised, however, that there has not been any extension. The season generally has been an unfavorable one, and had it not been for the tanks in the Baupetla, Ponnúr and Repalle Talúks, supplied by the anicut channels, the failure of the crops, and consequent loss of revenue, would have been very serious. No great extension of irrigated area can take place until the main heads are enlarged, and the main distributing channels carried out.

Season of 1860-61.

NELLORE.

238. The following is a summary of the expenditure of Rupees 3,20,930 incurred in the Nellore District during the past year:—

Summary of expenditure.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works.....	1,08,612	1,50,484
Communications.....	11,255	41,931
Canals.....	...	1,192
Ferries.....	...	278
Buildings.....	5,216	1,962
Total ...	1,25,083	1,95,847

239. The principal new work of irrigation in progress is the Pennair Anicut. The body of this work has been raised to 7' 4" or within 1' 8" of its full height, and is expected to be completed before the season of the freshes. The apron has been laid to an average width of 40 yards. The under sluices at the south end, with the approaches and wing-walls have been also constructed.

Principal new work.

240. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 45,380, making a total of Rupees 93,949, out of an estimate of Rupees 1,16,310.

Total outlay during the year.

241. No improvements to the channels under this anicut were made this year, with the exception of the new cut from the Jaffer Sahib's to the old Survapilly Channel, on which Rupees 39,724 were expended.

Improvement to Channels under Pennair anicut.

242. Of minor new works, a head sluice and escape calingulah have been constructed to the supply channel of the Nellore tank. The want of sufficient escapes to the numerous tanks in the District has been remedied as far as possible. Out of 52 calingulas, 15 flush escapes and 9 sluices estimated for, 10 calingulas and 3 sluices have been finished, and 21 calingulas commenced and in progress.

Minor new works.

243. An important point has been gained during the past year in establishing a system of Contract, for the earthwork repairs to tanks, with the villagers, who have come forward willingly, and executed the work satisfactorily. By this arrangement, the time of the Executive Officer is economized, vouchers and accounts simplified, and the necessity of extra temporary Establishments dispensed with.

System of Contract.

244. Under the head of Communications, the principal new works executed have been on Trunk Road No. 6, where several masonry works have been constructed at a cost of Rupees 7,387.

Communications.

245. Rupees 26,418 have also been laid out in repairs, inclusive of floorings to existing bridges and Tunnels.

246. Trunk Road No. 7 represented to be in good order, has had a sum of Rupees 2,735 laid out upon it.

Trunk Road No. 7.

247. There has been an outlay of Rupees 3,392 on the cross road from Ongole to Cumbum, which is represented to be in fair order, with the exception of a portion across the Salt swamp at Kottapatam, where a fascine road is required.

Road from Ongole to Cumbum.

248. The road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam has been improved at an outlay of Rupees 7,268, of which 2,083 were provided from local funds, and Rupees 5,184 from the

Road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam.

general funds. It is practicable along its whole length during the dry season, but requires further outlay in bridges and tunnels along the western half, before being available during the monsoon.

Expenditure on the Raupur Road.

249. The expenditure on the Raupur road has been Rupees 3,108 from general, and Rupees 306 from local funds. The short branch road from Trunk Road No. 6 to the port of Tadda on the Pulicat Lake has been completed.

Branch to Dugarazpatam.

250. The branch to Dugarazpatam has had an outlay of Rupees 2,233 from general, and Rupees 5,102 from local funds.

Progress on the branch to Dugarazpatam not satisfactory.

251. The progress to this road is not so satisfactory as could be wished.

CUDDAPAH.

Unhealthiness of the District during the year.

252. This District has during the past year been peculiarly unhealthy, particularly in the Rajampet Taluk, where nearly one-third of the subordinates were employed in repairing the irrigation works injured by the storm of November 1859, and at one time so many members of the Department were laid up with fever, that it was feared the progress of the works would be much retarded. During the year three Sub-Overseers died, one from cholera and two from fever, and owing to the dread which the natives have of the District, much difficulty has been experienced in filling up the vacancies which have occurred in the lower subordinate grades. These causes have led to the expenditure, which amounts to Rupees 1,82,011, being Rupees 15,000 and upwards, less than the sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer for outlay on Public Works in 1860 and 1861.

Particulars of expenditure.

253. The particulars of expenditure are as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation...	3,916	63,700
Communications.....	55,122	53,495
Buildings.....	3,026	2,752
Total...	62,064	1,19,947

254. The most important work of irrigation undertaken was the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud tank, on an estimate of Rupees 34,000.

Chinna Orampaud tank.

255. Since the commencement of this work, in December last, the progress has been very satisfactory. The enlarged calingulah, 90 yards in length, has been built, and the repair of the breach nearly completed, upwards of 1,000 people being employed on it daily.

Communications selected for notice.

256. Of Communications, the following are selected for notice as those on which there was the greatest expenditure:—

Cuddapah and Madras Road, ...Rupees 26,548.

Cuddapah and Madras road.

257. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th miles out of Cuddapah have been metalled and gravelled. Beyond this, a new road has been marked out, drained, levelled and partly gravelled, through the Bakrapeti pass. A new road has also been made over a long rocky ridge near Mangampett, while from Mannur to the left bank of the Pulongeru river, the road has been in some parts raised and drained, and in others levelled, and several tunnels have been built.

Road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkonda

258. New road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkoda. Rs. 3,014.

This work was commenced in January 1861, and by the end of April following was passable for laden bandies. It has been marked out and levelled, portions raised, drainage channels cut, and several road-dams and tunnels built.

Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti.

259. Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti. Rs. 15,161.

From Royachoti to the foot of the Sanepoy Ghât, 17 miles in length, this line has been cleared of jungle and levelled, side channels cut, and avenue trees planted, and a small portion metalled. Over the first portion of the Ghât, from Sanepoy to the Cheyair river, a trace 5 miles in length and 4 yards in breadth has been nearly completed, and will be shortly passable for carts.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla.

260. Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla. Rupees 7,125.

During the past year, 14 miles of this road have been cleared, levelled, and raised, and side channels cut. Several tunnels have also been built and four road-dams constructed.

Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool

261. Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool..... Rupees 3,162.

This road has been greatly improved.

Maintenance and repair of main lines of communication.

262. The main lines of Communication have been kept in repair from the Maintenance allowance, and from the general Repair Fund specially sanctioned for that purpose. The expenditure under this head amounts to Rupees 53,254, the principal outlay has been on Trunk Road No. 11; the line from Cuddapah to Madras; that from Madnapilli to Khadri; and that from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier. On the former it amounted to Rupees 14,000; on the second Rupees 6,949; and on the two latter 6,464 and 7,950 Rupees respectively. The total number of miles of road repaired was 349. Sixty road-tunnels and 94 road-dams have also been built.

Total number of miles of road repaired.

Principal buildings in progress.

263. With regard to buildings, the Taluq Kacheri at Khadri, and the District Engineer's Office at Cuddapah, are the principal. The expenditure on the Kacheri, which has been thoroughly repaired, is Rupees 1,040, and on the District Engineer's Office now nearly completed, Rupees 2,786.

Irrigation works—progress made with repair.

264. The irrigation works throughout the District are in very good order. In the Rajempett Taluq, the tanks and channels injured by the storm of November 1859 have been thoroughly repaired. During the past year the expenditure has been Rupees 63,701 on the following works:—1 Tank partly restored; 193 repaired; and 35 channels cleared out and otherwise improved.

Rates of labor have risen.

265. There has been a considerable rise in rates in every Taluq through which the Railway passes; but it is expected that they will fall considerably when the Railway works are completed. Notwithstanding, however, the high rates given by the Executive Agents of the Railway Department, no particular difficulty is experienced in obtaining labor, even in the Rajempett Taluq, where the Railway works have been vigorously carried on throughout the year.

Season 1860-61.

266. The monsoons in 1860-61 were a total failure, except in the Khadri and Cuddapah Taluqs. From the 26th October 1860 to the 30th April 1861 scarcely any rain fell, and the whole country is parched and dried up. Few of the large tanks filled, and the crops under many of the smaller reservoirs withered for want of water. Fortunately a great extent of land in the Cuddapah District is irrigated from wells.

BELLARY.

Expenditure.

267. The total expenditure incurred during 1860-61 has been Rupees 2,31,678, viz.:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	119	72,180
Communications	...	40,799
Buildings	1,03,593	14,987
Total...	1,03,712	1,27,966

Chief outlay has been on account of Military buildings.

268. The chief outlay has arisen from Military buildings, the principal of which is the new Hospital at Bellary.

New Hospital at Bellary.

269. On this work, the expenditure during the year has been 43,594 Rupees. It is now nearly completed, and will be shortly made over to the Military authorities for occupation. Its total cost up to the 30th April 1861 amounted to Rupees 98,599.

Married Men's quarters at Bellary.

270. The Married Men's Quarters, at the same station, is the next most important new work; one range has been completed and occupied, and another is half finished. The expenditure in 1860-61 on this work was 28,669 Rupees.

Military works completed since January 1861.

271. The following Military buildings have also been completed since January 1861, viz. :—

1. Quarters for the Garrison Serjeant Major at Bellary ... ...Rupees 2,591
2. Racquet Court... ... ... ,, 1,280
3. Sundry buildings for the accommodation of D Troop, Horse Artillery... ... ... ,, 3,947
4. Out Offices to the Married Men's Quarters at Bellary ... ... ,, 2,298

Old Hospital at Bellary.

272. In addition to the foregoing, certain improvements have been commenced and partly carried out to the Old Hospital at Bellary, the expense attending which amounts to Rupees 9,233 ; and 3,058 Rupees have been laid out in the collection of materials for the temporary Artillery Barracks proposed to be constructed at that station.

Temporary Barracks at Bellary for Artillery.

Civil buildings of importance.

273. The only civil buildings of note in progress during the year were the following :—

Taluq Kacheri at Hoovinhudgully ... ...Rupees 1,899
Travellers' Bungalows at Paundy and Gaurladimah, total cost ... ,, 4,644

Progress made.

274. The first two were completed in September 1860, and the other in April 1861.

Irrigation works.

275. None of the Irrigation works carried out, call for particular remark. The greatest expenditure under this head has been in Nos. 2 and 6 ranges. In the former 45 tanks and 3 channels were improved and repaired at a cost of Rupees 13,474, and in the latter the outlay has been Rupees 29,084 on 131 irrigation works carried on and partially completed during the year.

Number of Tanks, &c., repaired.

276. The total number of Tanks and Channels repaired and otherwise improved throughout the whole District was 266.

Extent of work performed to roads.

277. There has also been a large outlay on account of roads, 42 miles of which have been re-made, and 442 repaired.

Rates of labor and prices of material.

278. The rates of labor and prices of material have remained very high throughout the year, and have a tendency to rise still higher. Much difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining artisans.

Season 1860-61.

279. The season cannot be considered as having been favorable in the Bellary District. During the year, the rains were very partial, and though sufficient fell for the dry crops, many of the tanks did not receive their proper supply of water.

KURNOOL.

Expenditure.

280. The expenditure on Public Works this year in this District, has amounted to Rupees 80,826, distributed as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation ...	...	18,068
Communications ...	35,751	21,574
Buildings ...	3,327	2,106
Total ...	39,078	41,748

No new work of irrigation undertaken.

281. No new work of Irrigation has been undertaken, and under the head of Communication, the following may be noticed:—

Bridge over the Hindree river.

1*st*.—The bridge over the Hindree, consisting of 19 arches, of 45 feet span each was opened for traffic on 18th August last. Its total cost has amounted to Rupees 76,534, of which Rupees 10,058, have been expended during the past year.

Nundy Canama Pass.

2*nd*.—The improvement of the Nundy Canama Pass, 22 miles in length, all of which, with the exception of one mile is in capital order.

Work performed on the Nundy Canama Pass.

282. Several miles have been metalled, and provision made for ensuring the road from damage during heavy rains.

Expenditure on the Pass.

283. The total expenditure on this Pass, has amounted to Rupees 35,140, of which Rupees 8,674 have been expended during the past year.

Road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay.

3*rd*.—The road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay, 12 miles in length, leading to the Pass abovementioned has been completed. Total expenditure, Rupees 4,488.

Road between Nundial and Kurnool.

4*th*.—On the road between Nundial and Kurnool, three bridges have been built at a cost of Rupees 7,992.

Manteral Canama Ghât.

5*th*.—On the Manteral Canama, formerly known as the Darenall Pass, the most difficult portion, viz., the ascent from Potarazpenta to Rollapenta, 2½ miles in length has been rendered passable for bandies, a minimum width of 13 feet, having been worked out of the hill-side. Only half a mile of easy work remained to be done to have rendered the pass practicable for bandies, when the work was obliged to be stopped, nearly all the workmen being prostrated by disease. Though not practicable for carts, the Ghât has yet been so much improved as to be of great benefit to the Brinjaris, shortening their journey through the hills by two days;

400 bullocks laden with salt passed daily over this Ghât, the yearly traffic being estimated at 90,000 bullocks.

6th.—In Buildings, Rupees 912 have been expended on the Engineer Store Yard, Rupees 1,020 in enclosing a Protestant Burial Ground, and Rupees 1,877 in constructing a commodious School house.

Expenditure on buildings.

284. In Irrigation works, 75 tanks, 95 channels, and two wells have been repaired during the year, at a cost of Rupees 17,872, the principal outlay having taken place on the large tanks at Cumbum, Nundial, Conoorcoontla and Owk. The latter deserves special mention. It is an old and very well designed native work, the irrigable area under which is assessed at Rupees 18,334, but owing to the supply channel being out of repair, the average revenue had fallen to Rupees 515: the sum of Rupees 2,382 laid out during the past year, will restore the revenue to its former amount.

Irrigation works.

285. On Roads, Rupees 21,504 have been expended in keeping 256 miles of made road in repair, and they are represented as being generally in very good order.

Expenditure on repairs to Roads.

MADRAS.

286. In this District the expenditure on new Works and Repairs, has been Rupees 2,39,622, as compared with the outlay of Rupees 2,28,903 in 1859-60, and is composed as follows:—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	179	41,070
Communications	26,557	1,14,545
Buildings	36,313	20,958
Total...	63,049	1,76,573

287. The operations of the Department in connection with Irrigation have been confined to repairs and minor new works, none of which require special notice.

Operations of Department in connection with Irrigation confined to repairs.

288. With regard to Communications, the large disbursements made under that head, demand particular attention.

Large disbursements made under the head of Communications.

289. Upon Trunk Road No. 8, Rupees 13,400 were expended in remetalling the portion lying between the 49th and 59th miles, and Rupees 21,076 in repairing the part from Palaveram to Autcherawauk, a distance of 58¾ miles. This road is therefore now in very fair order, although the wear and tear has, in consequence of the dryness of the season, and the increased traffic, been more than ordinary during the pastyear.

Operations on Trunk Road No 8.

290. The condition of Trunk Road No. 1, and the measures which should be taken for maintaining it in good order, have recently been under the consideration of Government. Its present state is somewhat better than in 1859-60.

Condition of Trunk Road No 1.

291. During the past year, Rupees 25,000 were expended on improvements from the 3½ to the 53½ mile; but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a good supply of water, the portions remetalled could not be rolled.

Expenditure on Trunk Road No. 1, during 1860-61.

292. On Trunk Road No. 6, Rupees 11,253 have been laid out in repairs between Yerkenjary and Aurumbauk, notwithstanding which, complaints are being made by parties near Madras regarding its present condition. In the Budget of 1859-60 an estimate of Rupees 48,100 was entered for remetalling a portion of this road and sanctioned for execution. In consequence, however, of no funds being available, the work has not been performed, nor is it entered in the Budget for the current year.

Repairs to, and condition of Trunk Road No. 6.

293. The roads connecting Madras and the Mount, with Poonamallee and Paláveram, are in tolerably good condition; but the dryness of the season has operated as unfavorably upon these roads, as it has upon others already referred to.

Condition of roads connecting Madras with the Mount, Poonamallee, and Paláveram.

294. On the Eastern Coast Canal, several improvements have been executed at the northern end, and measures taken to prevent the silt being carried into it from the Pulicat Lake during the freshes.

Eastern Coast Canal.

295. On the southern branch of the canal, from the Adyar to Sadras, the traffic has increased.

296. With regard to the expenditure on buildings, the chief outlay has been on Military works at Saint Thomas' Mount, and of these the following are the most important:—

Expenditure on buildings chiefly confined to Military works at the Mount.

	Rs.
1. Constructing Eastern range of buildings to Artillery Depôt.....	12,582
In Progress.	
2. Verandahs to Canteen and Skittle Alley and open drain in rear of ditto	884
Completed 25th December 1860.	
3. Army School Rooms.....	5,856
In Progress.	
4. Verandahs to Gun Sheds.....	3,890
Completed 20th December 1860.	
5. Drain in rear of Hospital.....	2,080
Completed 10th August 1860.	
6. Commissariat Store Godown.....	1,271
Completed January 1861.	

297. The principal Revenue and Public buildings in progress, are as follows:—

Principal Revenue and Public buildings.

	Rs.
Converting Homes' house into a Cutcherry for the Collector.....	3,347
Repairs and alterations to Government House at Gindy.....	4,732

298. At Pulicat, the Light House has been completed at a cost of Rupees 3,810; nothing remains now to be done there, but to fix the Lantern and build a house for the Superintendent.

Light House at Pulicat.

NORTH ARCOT.

Operations of the Department confined chiefly to repairs.

299. Owing to the continuance of the orders regarding restriction of expenditure, the attention of the Department in this District has, during the past year, been directed chiefly to the execution of repairs and the completion and continuance of works previously in progress.

Expenditure.

300. The expenditure was as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	5,895	63,854
Communications.....	34,277	47,746
Buildings.....	...	9,604
Total...	40,172	1,21,204

or Rupees 28,066 in excess of the total outlay of Rupees 1,33,310 during 1859-60.

Works of Irrigation requiring special notice.

301. The only works of Irrigation requiring special notice, are the anicuts across the Palaur, Poiney and Cheyaur rivers.

Palaur Anicut.

302. At the Palaur, Rupees 3,267 have been spent in carrying out certain subsidiary works in the south bank of the river.

303. The first object of this anicut, is to supply the large Cauverypauk tank in the Madras District; owing, however, to the failure of the freshes during the last monsoon, but little water passed down the channels leading from the work, and the supply was in consequence quite inadequate for the irrigation of the land dependent thereon.

Failure of freshes in the Palaur river.

304. The improvements carried out at the Poiney Anicut in 1859-60, have answered the purpose for which they were designed, and have insured the stability of the work.

Poiney Anicut.

305. With regard to Communications, the chief outlay has been on the following roads:—

Communications.

	RS.
1st. Road from Companypett to Conjeveram..... ...	10,998
2nd. do. Vellore to Arnee....	12,344
3rd. do. Arcot to Arnee...	5,145
4th. Bridge over the Palaur at Vellore completed... ...	5,563

306. The first named road has been opened throughout for traffic, and the masonry works only remain to be constructed. The second road has been completed up to the 21st mile-stone from Vellore, but the culverts are still unfinished; for the third road the line has been traced, and some of the worst portions of the old bandy track which form a part of it, improved, and the plastering to the bridge at Vellore has been satisfactorily done.

Description of work performed.

307. The Trunk Roads in the District have been maintained in an efficient condition, with the allowance granted for the purpose. Notwithstanding the proximity of the railway to two of them, the heavy traffic continues, and frequent repairs are in consequence required.

Trunk roads.

308. Besides the foregoing, upwards of 200 miles of District roads were improved during the year under notice, at a cost of 57,000 Rupees from the local funds. One of these especially, viz., the road between Chittoor, Poinay, and Sholinghur has proved of great use to the people.

District roads.

309. No reduction has taken place in the rates of labor and prices of material, for although the local demand for labor by the Railway authorities has diminished, the workmen, bricklayers in particular, prefer moving on to stations higher up the line where their services may be required, to remaining in their own District.

Rates of labor and prices of material.

SOUTH ARCOT.

310. The works undertaken in this District during the past year, consist for the most part of repairs, to existing works of Irrigation and Communication. One very important new work, the Pooniaur Anicut has, however, been carried on with vigour, and the principal road in the District, viz. that from Madras to Trichinopoly has been much improved.

Works undertaken during the year consist for the most part of repairs.

311. The amount originally sanctioned for the year was Rupees 1,88,087. Subsequently this was reduced to 1,61,531, and of this sum Rupees 1,50,485 have been expended in the following manner :—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	31,319	55,769
Communications.....	10,485	51,220
Buildings.....	50	1,642
Total.....	41,854	1,08,631

312. The Pooniaur Anicut for which an estimate amounting to 61,000 Rupees was sanctioned in the early part of 1860, was the only work of note in progress.

Pooniaur Anicut only new work of importance in progress.

313. At the commencement some delay occurred in consequence of difficulty in obtaining a good supply of material, and a competent Superintendent. Subsequently, however, these inconveniences were obviated, and the progress since made is very satisfactory.

Difficulty experienced at the commencement of the work in obtaining a good supply of material.

314. Up to the end of April 1861, all the head-sluices in the south bank were built; also all the bridges, with the exception of that over the Ragavien channel, which is in progress.

Progress made with the Pooniaur anicut.

The Anicut has been built up to the first set of Sluices, and the wells are being sunk in the second section.

315. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rupees 21,180.

Expenditure.

316. Of Communications, the following is selected for notice :—

Trunk Road No. 8. Rupees 48,689 have been laid out in improvements, the principal of which consisted in laying down gravel over 29 miles of the road.

Repairs to Trunk Road No. 8.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the Trunk Roads (431 miles in extent) of this District, in a satisfactory condition, owing to their incompleteness as regards metalling, bridges, avenues, &c. They have, however, been greatly improved within the last few years.

Maintenance of Trunk Roads.

District Roads kept in repair from the local Fund.

317. The minor roads are all kept in repair from the local Fund. The greatest outlay has been on the following:—

	Rs.
Virdachellum to Shatia Tope	5,599
Do. to Oolundoorpett	3,999
Do. to the Vellaur	3,499
Verapermaullore to Trikalur	9,822
Gingee to Chentput	5,719
Trinamalay to Trikalur	2,712

Progress made with repairs to the District roads.

318. The first three of these roads have been in progress during the last three years. The fourth, which, when completed, will be one of the most important lines in the District, so much so, as to entitle it to a place among the trunk lines, has been under progress for a similar period, and the last road mentioned is a continuation of it.

Buildings in which there has been the largest expenditure.

319. The two buildings on which there has been the largest expenditure, are the bungalows at Assinur and Kydur on the Trichinopoly road. On both of which the outlay was Rupees 1,141.

Expenditure on Repairs.

320. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works amounted to Rupees 67,948, inclusive of the cost of "Minor new Works."

Description of repairs performed.

321. Several very useful works, such as sluices, calingulahs, aqueducts, and repairs to tanks have been carried out, but none of them call for special remark.

Repairs done by Contract.

322. Nearly all the repairs to tanks and channels, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads have been done by contract. Advances have been given only in a few instances, and in several of the Taluqs none whatever were made.

Assistance received from the Ryots.

323. Little assistance has been rendered by the Ryots in furnishing material and labor for the execution of the repairs to their irrigation works.

Season of 1860-61.

324. The season of 1860-61, has not been on the whole a favourable one for the District. The fall of rain was below the average, and the tanks in the western part received a very inadequate supply. Those, however, supplied by channels from rivers, fared better. At one time fears were entertained that the greater portion of the crops in the large and important Taluq of Chittumbarum would be destroyed, but in December the Coleroon received freshes, which filled the Veranum tank, and a sufficient quantity of water was obtained for the rest of the season.

TANJORE.

Progress of works retarded by the operations of the Railway Department.

325. During the past year, the withdrawal of labor by the Railway authorities, for the execution of their works, has tended to a great extent to retard the operations of the Public Works Department in this District, and to increase the difficulties with which the executive Agents have had to contend.

Expenditure.

326. The expenditure has been Rupees 2,88,346, which is considerably below that of 1858-59 and 1859-60; but no fair comparison can be made with these years, as the large outlay which then took place, was caused by the extensive damage done by hurricanes and storms

in October and November 1858. If compared, however, with the outlay in 1857-58, the expenditure in the past year shows an excess of Rupees 34,273, classified as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	13,475	1,70,101
Communications	14,753	73,241
Buildings	262	16,514
Total	28,490	2,59,856

327. The most important project under the head of Irrigation new Works in progress during the past year, is the Tulnoyer Cotagum, where, in consequence of cholera having broken out amongst the coolies shortly after the commencement of the work, comparatively little has been done.

Tulnoyer Cotagum.

328. Heavy rain which fell in April last, put a stop to the repairs of the embankments, and delayed the progress of the masonry works.

Progress of work in the Cotagum, delayed by rain.

329. The extent of land taken up for cultivation both within and without the Cotagum, is steadily increasing. Last year it was 6,011 acres, as compared with 4,898 and 3,431 acres in the two previous years.

Extent of land taken up for cultivation.

330. The expenditure on the works connected with this project during the past year, amounted to Rupees 1,676.

Expenditure on the works in the Cotagum.

331. The following Irrigation works have been undertaken and completed:—

Other Irrigation works.

	RS.
Re-constructing the South Rajah Voikal Surplus Sluice	667
Do. Vanan Odapu Sluice, north bank of the Rajah Voikal	2,098

332. Owing to the restrictive orders, but few large masonry works of importance have been carried out in connection with Communications. Those on which the greatest expenditure has been incurred are as follows:—

Masonry works of importance.

	RS.
Bridge over the Coleroon between Chellumbrum and Sheally	3,144
Do. across the Mannigar on Road No. 2	1,036
Do. do. Codoomúrty on Road No. 36	1,899

333. The first work has been completed, and materials are in course of collection for the construction of the two latter bridges.

Progress of works

334. In addition to these works, the formation of a road from the Salt Depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar has been nearly completed at a cost of Rupees 2,727, and the bridge across the river at Vellangunny finished. Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the Jetty at Negapatam, and to the Lower Coleroon anicut.

Road from Salt Depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar.

Jetty at Negapatam.

Lower Coleroon anicut.

335. On repairs to Roads, Rupees 64,096 have been expended in restoring and improving those which had suffered most severely from the storms and floods of 1858-59, and which are expected eventually to become the most important feeders to the Railway.

Repairs to Roads.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

336. Many minor improvements have been carried out in the rivers and channels in the District, but owing to the reduction of the sum originally allotted for expenditure, many works for which estimates have been sanctioned were necessarily postponed.

Season of 1861-62.

337. During the year the freshes in the river were rather below the level of those of previous years, and the new banks of the more important rivers were not tried very severely.

Rates of labor and price of material.

338. At Negapatam, the rates of labor and material have risen 100 per cent., on those which prevailed before the Railway was commenced, and in the most remote portions of the District, the rates for masonry have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent.

Assistance rendered by the Merassidars.

339. The assistance rendered by the Merassidars and other influential persons in the District during the past year, has not been such as was desired; the constantly recurring rumour that the execution of the public works was to be re-transferred to the Revenue Department, having prevented the Merassidars from coming forward to assist with cordiality and willingness.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Expenditure.

340. The expenditure in this District during the past year, amounted to Rupees 1,72,958 under the following heads:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	13,527	88,356
Communications...	32,123	25,996
Buildings	8,919	4,037
Total...	54,569	1,18,389

Actual value of work done.

341. The actual value of work done during the same period, was Rupees 1,99,028; outstanding advances of previous years amounting to Rupees 26,070 having been worked out.

Irrigation new works.

342. Of Irrigation new works, the most important are the following:—

	RS.
1. Ponairy Project	7,984
2. Re-constructing the Nât Voikal head-sluice.	1,935
3. Improvements to the Rutnagudi Anicut ...	2,217
4. Improvement to the Peroovaly Channel ...	556

Ponairy Project.

343. On the Ponairy Project, the expenditure in 1860-61 has not been so great as was anticipated, owing partly to the difficulty of procuring labor and materials, and partly to the necessity of confining operations to building the under-tunnel and head-sluice. Heavy and unseasonable rain also caused much delay, but notwithstanding, sufficient progress has been made to warrant the hope that by July 1861, water will be admitted into the channel for the irrigation of land expected to produce an increase of revenue of upwards of 18,000 Rupees per annum.

Improvements and re-construction of Nât Voikal head-sluice.

344. The second work mentioned was completed in June 1860. Heavy freshes however in the following month severely injured it and rendered extensive repairs necessary. These repairs are nearly finished.

Improvements to the Rutnagudi anicut.

345. At the Rutnagudi anicut, the sluices on the south side have been completed, and materials for those on the north bank are collected.

Peroovaly channel improvements.

346. The improvements to the Peroovaly Channel made little progress during the year, owing to water being required up to a late date for irrigation. Arrangements have, however, been made for finishing the work in time for the first freshes of the ensuing season.

Communications.

347. Under the head of Communications, the chief expenditure has been on the following works,

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore.

1*st.*—Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore, Rs. 13,586.

Trunk Road No. 8.

2*nd.*—Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras, Rupees 7,319.

Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

3*rd.*—Road from Trichinopoly to Salem, Rupees 4,670.

Bridges.

348. Three Bridges have also been under construction during the year over the rivers

Kulyar, at an expenditure of	Rupees		3,825
Codamurty,	do.	„	496
Iyar,	do.	„	1,246

Kulyar bridge.

349. The piers, wing walls and centrings for three arches have been raised, and the arch-work commenced at the Kulyar bridge.

Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges.

350. For the Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges, the masonry piers have been built to their proper height.

Buildings.

351. Under the head marginally noted, the chief outlay has been on Military buildings, the principal of which are the improvements to the European Infantry Barracks, and the building of a new Ward for females to the Hospital attached to it. On the former work the expenditure has amounted to Rupees 504, and on the latter Rupees 5,551.

European Infantry Barracks.

New Ward for females to the Hospital Europeans.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

352. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works has been in strengthening embankments, and clearing channels to secure the existing revenue.

Repairs to Roads.

353. Two hundred miles of Road, including 40 miles of Trunk Road No. 6 have been repaired, and the whole of the roads in the District placed in good order, excepting that from Trichinopoly to Dindigul.

MADURA.

Expenditure.

354. During the past year, the expenditure on public works in this District has been Rupees 79,514, viz. :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	4,978	31,925
Communications	19,058	8,847
Buildings	10,327	4,379
Total	34,363	45,151

Communications.

355. Of Communications, the chief works undertaken were the repairs to Trunk Road No. 4, and the removal of the inner angle of the reef channel at Paumbem.

Improvements to Trunk Road No. 4.

356. The repairs to the Trunk Road were commenced in October 1860, and since then upwards of 20 miles have been metalled, and the earthwork of about 8¼ miles more raised and levelled, the outlay amounting to Rupees 12,030.

Paumbem reef channel.

357. At the Paumbem reef channel the expenditure has been Rupees 4,655 for blasting and removing rock.

Buildings.

358. Under the head of Buildings, Rupees 6,213 have been spent on the enlargement and repairs of certain Salt platforms, for which an estimate of Rupees 8,529 was sanctioned in August 1859.

Enlargement of Salt platforms.

359. The following works have also been in progress:—

Principal buildings in progress.

	Rs.
Additional room to the Collector's Cutcherry..... Completed in March 1861.	299
Church at Paumbem ..... Nearly completed.	579
Moonsiff's Court House at Dindigul ..... Brickwork finished.	858
Talook Cutcherry at Meyloor ..... Completed in March 1861.	317
Traveller's Bungalow at Paumbem ..... Walls completed.	1,573

Irrigation works.

360. The works of Irrigation consisted chiefly of repairs to channels and the construction of calingulas, none of which require special notice. The expenditure on the former description of work has been Rupees 4634, and on the latter Rupees 3,312.

Condition of roads.

361. The roads in the District are represented to be in far from a satisfactory condition. The outlay on repairs during the past year, exclusive of that on Trunk Road No. 4, is notwithstanding, only Rupees 7,359 or a little less than one-fourth of the allowance sanctioned for expenditure on roads not provided with grants, owing to the necessity for Reports, Surveys, Estimates, &c., being forwarded to the Presidency for special sanction before any portion of the grant can be expended, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Review of the Budget of 1859-60.

Cause of small outlay on repairs to roads.

Frequent changes in the District, &c., have also tended to prevent expenditure.

362. This state of things is also to be ascribed to the unfortunate number of changes in the District which circumstances have rendered necessary.

Sand bank channel at Paumbem.

363. The sum of Rupees 5,680, allotted for the maintenance and improvement of the sand bank channel at Paumbem, has not been expended, owing to the Steam Dredge being unserviceable. She was lent to the Ceylon Government, and returned in a very dilapidated

condition. The repairs necessary have not yet been commenced from the want of material and tools, but these have now been despatched.

Number of vessels which passed through the channel.

364. The total number of vessels which passed through the channel during the year was 2,447, having an aggregate amount of 2,05,529 tons, realizing a revenue to Government, of Rupees 13,535.

Amount paid on account of vessels warped through the channel.

365. Upwards of Rupees 7,000 have also been paid by the Commanders of Vessels for warping through the pass. A steam tug is now being put together at Dowlaishwaram for service in this Channel.

Lighthouse at Paumbom.

366. The District Engineer reports that the increased height to the Lighthouse in the channel has been found of great benefit.

TINNEVELLY.

Expenditure.

367. The expenditure in this District during the past year has been Rupees 75,314, under the following heads:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works.....	409	49,228
Communications.....	488	20,899
Buildings.....	1,191	3,099
Total...	2,088	73,226

Cause of outlay being less than the allotment.

368. The outlay is upwards of 20,000 Rupees less than the sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer, owing to certain irrigation works suspended at the commencement of the year, the nature of which did not permit them to be completed at a later period, and to the difficulty experienced on account of the unfavourable weather in obtaining at the proper time assistance from the Ryots.

Frequent changes in the executive charge of ranges.

369. The several changes which necessarily took place in the executive charge of the ranges also tended to retard the operation of the Department, and the late season when the estimates for repairs to the roads were sanctioned further prevented more work from being done under the head of Communications.

Bridge across the Numbeeaur.

370. With regard to new works, the approaches to the bridge across the Numbeeaur have been completed at a cost of Rupees 320, and materials are under preparation for the anicut proposed to be constructed across the Varellum river at Casedarmann, on an estimate amounting to Rupees 3,670.

Anicut across the Varellum river.

Minor new works.

371. Some minor new works have been carried out to admit of the Carr cultivation being extended.

Repairs to tanks and channels.

372. The repairs performed to tanks and channels have not been done so efficiently as could be desired. The Sub-Overseers charged with the execution are stated to be grossly inefficient, but considerable trouble has been taken for their instruction and improvement.

Introduction of the Contract system.

373. Efforts are also being made to introduce the system of carrying out works on contract.

374. Upon the several roads in the District there has been an outlay of Rupees 21,387. The condition of these roads was brought to the notice of Government in December last, and sanction obtained for their repair at an estimated cost of Rupees 25,990. Since then the sum above mentioned has been laid out on improvements, but much more is requisite to put them in good order.

Outlay on roads and their condition.

375. The fall of the Ambur subscription bridge during a very heavy fresh is the only instance of any very extensive damage occurring during the past year. Some tanks and channels were, however, breached in April, the most important of which was the Wattrap Periacolum, which burst near its calingula, flooded the country, and caused minor breaches in the tanks below it.

Damage effected during the year.

376. During the last seven or eight years little variation has taken place in the rates of labor; but during the past year a considerable change has been felt, and prices continue to rise steadily, owing to the large emigration of Coolies to Ceylon, and the extensions of the Coffee plantations on the Western Coast.

Rates of labor.

COIMBATORE.

377. The state of affairs in this District has been very unsatisfactory, and the District Engineer was in consequence removed. His successor Captain Goddard is making exertions to restore the efficiency of the Department.

Cause of Report being so unsatisfactory.

378. Owing to the fraud, desertion, and subsequent suicide of the late Serjeant Assistant Overseer W. Wright, and the consequent confusion of the accounts of the Caroor range, the charge of which had been previously entrusted to him, Captain Goddard has not been able to furnish the total amount of expenditure incurred in the District throughout the last year; but exclusive of the Caroor range it has amounted to Rupees 1,42,341 as follows, viz.:—

Actual outlay during the past year cannot be reported.

Expenditure exclusive of outlay in the Caroor range.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	4,283	35,515
Communications	24,147	49,689
Buildings	24,589	4,118
Total...	53,019	89,322

379. Of Irrigation new Works, the only two in progress were the construction of Groynes in the Cauvery at Vaungal for the preservation of the Neroor Channel, and the formation of a new head to the Nungapugalur Channel. On the former the expenditure in 1860-61 has been Rupees 2,090, and on the latter Rupees 2,080. Both works were commenced in 1859, and owing to the neglect and supineness which had prevailed in the District, are still incomplete.

Irrigation new works.

Groynes in the Cauvery.

Nungapugalur channel.

Communication.

380. The principal new works of Communication undertaken are as follows:—

	Rs.
Trace and improvements to the Coonoor Ghât.	20,000
Improvements to the Hassanur Ghât.....	1,756
Constructing Road from Railway station to Trunk Road No. 5 and the Town of Coimbatore....	4,643
Do. do. at Shomanur to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomuthanputty.....	1,729
Do. from Parindoray to Railway station.....	5,826
Metalling Road, and constructing Parapet walls between Coonoor, Wellington and Ootacamund.	10,000

Coonoor Ghât.

381. The improvements to the Coonoor Ghât were commenced in October 1860 on a special grant of Rupees 20,000, and completed by the latter end of March 1861, in a very creditable manner.

Description of improvements to the Coonoor Ghat.

382. The work performed consisted of levelling, and reducing the gradients, and constructing substantial rough-stone parapets, and revetments where required.

Condition of Coonoor Ghat.

383. The Ghât is now practicable for transit Carts, and since the completion of the improvements the traffic has greatly increased.

Hassanur ghât.

384. On the Hassanur Ghât, side-drains have been cut, and twelve miles of road more or less improved; but owing to a want of efficient superintendence, little or nothing has been done since December 1860.

Railway Feeders.

385. The three railway feeders above mentioned are about half completed, and a portion of the metal required has been collected.

Road between Coonoor and Ootacamund.

386. The road between Coonoor and Ootacamund is being metalled throughout, and parapet walls built at the dangerous parts. About one-third of the improvements have been carried out; but the completion of the work has been deferred in consequence of the restriction on expenditure.

Jail at Ootacamund.

387. Of new buildings in progress, the only one requiring special notice, is the Jail at Ootacamund for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, the total expenditure on which, up to the end of April 1861, amounts to Rupees 46,834, and the expenditure during the past year to Rupees 20,302. The Inspector General of Jails, under whose entire management the whole work has been executed, considers that it will be completed in a comparatively short time.

Repairs to Irrigation Works.

388. The repairs to irrigation works were of the ordinary kind, and call for no particular notice.

Repairs to roads.

389. The repairs to roads generally have been carefully attended to. On the Segoor Ghât and the Ootacamund station roads, the funds were not very judiciously expended by the Executive Officers in charge, the allotment having been too lavishly disbursed at the commencement of the year, without reserving sufficient funds as a maintenance allowance for the rest of the year; but on the whole the roads and Ghâts may be stated to be in good order.

390. During the past year there has been a great deal of cholera, occasioning the dispersion of the work people, and subsequent difficulty in collecting them again; and the high price of grain, and the demand for labor at the railway works has had a marked effect in increasing the rates of wages and prices of materials in the Southern and Central parts of the District.

Season of 1860-61.

Rates of wages, and prices of materials.

SALEM.

391. During the past year there was an almost total failure of the north east monsoon in this District, the effect of which on the progress of public works was very unfavorable in many ways.

Failure of north east monsoon unfavorable in many ways to the progress of public works.

392. The total expenditure exclusive of advances made on account of Stores has been Rupees 1,87,340, viz. :—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	1,357	30,009
Communications ..	42,283	72,704
Buildings	36,571	4,416
Total ...	80,211	1,07,129

393. The works carried out relate principally to Communications of which the following are the most prominent :—

Works performed relate chiefly to Communications.

	RS.
Bridge across the Kullaur at Kaikoondy on Trunk Road No. 1—Completed in December 1860	3,015
Do. across the Vapabuttoor river near Vaniembady—Completed.....	3,547
Do. at the 180th mile on Trunk Road No. 1—abutments completed, and centrings made	2,809
Road connecting the Town and Railway station at Marapoor—completed with the exception of gravelling.....	5,470
Do. do. at Salem—completed.....	8,575
Do. do. at Vaniembady—Completed.....	1,663
Do. from Adamuncottah to Railway station at Mullapooram—completed.....	12,003

394. The chief buildings in progress were the new Court House, and Jail at Salem, and the new sick Stables at the Remount Depôt near Oossoor.

Chief buildings in progress.

395. The Court House and Jail have been under execution since 1857, and are now both nearly completed. Up to the 30th April 1861, the total expenditure on these works amounted to Rupees 32,266 on the former, and Rupees 73,688 on the latter, of which 9,091 and 12,748 Rupees respectively were laid out during the past year.

Court house and jail at Salem.

396. The sick Stables at Oossoor were completed in March 1861, at a cost of Rupees 12,657.

Sick stables at Oossoor.

397. Rates of material, and the price of labor continue to be very high; on the whole, however, the general working of the Department has been much more satisfactory than in previous years.

Rates of material, and price of labor.

Contractors have ceased to ask for advances.

398. Contractors have left off asking for advances, and Heads of Villages are beginning to understand that it is necessary for their own interests that they should rely upon themselves.

District Road.

In addition to the works abovementioned, the District roads have been repaired and improved, at a cost amounting to Rupees 33,587 defrayed from the local Funds of the District.

NORTH CANARA.

Great activity of the Department during the past year.

399. The operations of the department in this District, during the past year, have been carried out with great activity; existing communications well maintained in general; the more important much improved, and a good commencement made with two additional lines of communications, both leading from the Cotton-growing Districts in the Southern Mahratta country to the proposed new port of Sedashegur, which will tend to develop the advantages of that port, and open up a communication through a mountainous and thickly wooded country hitherto impervious to wheeled conveyances, and shut off from all improvements.

Expenditure.

400. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,25,934, and the whole of the funds allotted for the District would have been spent but for the difficulty in obtaining efficient superintendence.

Expenditure incurred.

401. The following is the expenditure incurred:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	40,419	78,628
Buildings.....	1,059	5,828
Total...	41,478	84,456

of which the chief outlay has been on Communications, the principal being as follows:—

Kyga Ghât.

Trace of the Kyga ghât, and its extension to the Beitkul Harbour.....Rupees 1,383.

Of this work, 8½ miles of ghât, and 9¼ miles of road near Beitkul have been traced and opened out as a bridle path. Seven miles west of Iddagoonjee have also been opened to four yards in breadth for Cart traffic, and three miles more as a bridle path. Want of adequate superintendence alone has prevented the completion of the trace.

Gairsappa Ghât and Road.

New Gairsappa Ghât and Road ... .Rupees 4,438.

The roadway has been completed throughout to a width of 18 feet, and the surface of the ghât, and crossings of nullahs improved. In December 1860, the entire line was made available for Cart traffic in the dry weather.

Besides the above, bridges on an extension of the line to Talgoppa have been proceeded with on behalf of the Mysore Government, from fund provided by it for the purpose.

Bridges on Talgoppa Line.

Road from Hullial to Sedashegur river.

Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.....Rupees 15,840.

Twelve miles of this new line, six on each side of Supa have been traced, and six miles from Hullial to Samzorda opened to four yards in width for dry weather Cart traffic. A large bridge near Hullial has also been nearly built up to the springing of the arches, and it is anticipated that the earth-work of the line will have advanced sufficiently by the end of 1861, to permit of Cotton being then brought down from the interior to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.

Bridge near Hullial.

Bridges on the Sircy and Siddapoor road.

402. The bridges on the Sircy and Siddapoor road have been completed at a cost amounting to Rupees 6,001.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett to the Tiny Ghât Rs. 2,100.

The head of the Ghât between Supa and Jugglepett has been traced, and widened to four yards; measures have also been taken for the completion of the line, about six miles in length, from Boroygali to Burrulkode.

403. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Communications has been very large. On the District roads it amounted to Rupees 22,084, from which sum several masonry drains of different sizes, and minor bridges have been built, and parts of the road previously taken over bad traces, altered, and otherwise improved. A small bridge at Haulcul has also been constructed, and the conservancy of the roads throughout the District properly attended to.

District roads.

Dharwar and Coomptah road.

404. On the Dharwar and Coomptah road by the Sircy and Devamany ghât, Rupees 26,250 have been expended in repairs.

405. The expenditure on the Arbyle road amounted to Rupees 27,789. The chief works undertaken were the rebuilding of one large bridge, and the construction of another, together with that of a number of road drains, all of which have been completed. Most of the timber bridges have also been replanked, and several repairs and improvements to the roadway carried out.

Arbyle road.

Prevalence of fever retarded the progress of work

406. In some parts of the District fever prevailed, particularly in the Sircy range where the works have in consequence been much retarded.

SOUTH CANARA.

Expenditure has been wholly on Communications and Buildings.

407. Little can be said of the operations of the Department in this District during the past year. The whole expenditure was on Communications and Buildings, and amounted to Rupees 36,674 as follows, or about 19 per cent. more than it was in 1859-60.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	9,766	18,941
Buildings.....	3,495	4,472
Total...	13,261	23,413

Sumpajee ghât.

408. The metalling of the Sumpajee ghât, and the construction of seven bridges on the Maury road were the only important works carried on under the head of Communications.

Expenditure on Sumpajee ghât.

409. Upon the Sumpajee ghât the total expenditure from the commencement of the work by the Mysore authorities has been Rupees 15,734, of which 3,002 Rupees were laid out during the past year. Six and a quarter miles still remain to be metalled.

Maury road.

410. Upon the Maury road, seven bridges and three tunnels were built, and the remainder are nearly finished. The expenditure was Rupees 6,735.

Cross road between Trunk Roads Nos. 2 and 3.....Rupees 6,735

Of the several bridges and tunnels sanctioned for construction on this road, seven of the former and three of the latter have been completed, and the remainder nearly finished.

Sea Custom House at Angarkotta.

411. At Angarkotta, Rupees 634 have been laid out in the construction of a new Sea Custom House. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

Collector's Cutcherry

412. The Collector's Cutcherry has also been improved, and the outlay on this account amounts to Rupees 1,692.

New Cantonment on the Bolur Maidan.

413. In the new Cantonment on the Bolur Maidan, two wells have been cleared out and partially revetted at an expense of Rupees 1,116. This work was rendered necessary by the slipping of the interior lining of laterite and loose upper soil.

Trunk roads Nos. 2 and 3.

414. Trunk Road Nos. 2 and 3 have been kept in good order with the annual maintenance allowance granted for the purpose.

Salt koties at Panimangalore.

415. At Panimangalore the Salt koties have been repaired at an outlay of Rupees 1,545.

Rates of labor.

416. The demand for labor on the Coffee plantations has increased the rates of wages throughout the District, and rendered all classes quite indifferent to Government employment.

MALABAR.

Ill health of Officers and Subordinates to a certain extent retarded the progress of the works.

417. The progress of work in this District has to a certain extent been retarded during the past year, by the sickness which prevailed generally among the members of the Department. All the Executive Officers have suffered from fever, and many of the upper and lower Subordinates were for a time, from the same cause, incapacitated from the performance of their duty.

Sum allotted for expenditure and actual outlay.

418. The actual sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer for the year's outlay was Rupees 1,89,910, and of this amount 1,61,463 Rupees have been expended in the following manner, being an increase of 23¾ per cent. on the preceding year's expenditure.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	5,755	1,150
Communications.....	99,692	14,887
Buildings.....	25,990	13,989
Total ..	1,31,437	30,026

Principal outlay has been on Communications and Buildings.

419. As usual in this District, the principal outlay has been on Communications, and Military Buildings.

Improvements to the Yennamakul dam.

420. Under the head of Irrigation, the only new work undertaken was the proposed improvements to the Yennamakul Dam, where Rupees 5,755 have been laid out in the collection of materials, and in the construction of a bund across the backwater to admit of the apron of the work being repaired.

Chief works of importance under the head of Communications.

421. The principal new works of importance under the head of Communications requiring notice are as follows:—

Perambady Ghât and Trunk Road No. 4 .....Rupees 25,752.

Trunk Road No. 4.

422. During the past year, fourteen miles in length of road, and four miles of ghât were metalled, eight miles of road have also been gravelled, eight miles cleared of jungle, and eight miles levelled and repaired. In addition to which, the whole distance throughout has been repaired, and side channels formed.

Condition of Road No 4.

423. For the last few years, the state of this road and ghât has been progressively improving. Owing, however, to the unfavorable soil over which it passes, and the enormous traffic, it will require a large annual outlay particularly at the ghât.

Mundur road.

424. Mundur Road..... Rupees 23,461

During the year, six miles into Malleapoorum have been bridged and gravelled, and the earthwork carried on 32 miles beyond it to Angaddypoorum and Manaur. Sixty-four miles in length of this road are thus nearly completed, 31 of which have been opened for traffic for some months, and it is expected that the line from Calicut to Paulghaut, 84 miles in length, through a thickly populated country, chiefly inhabited by Moplahs, will be completed for wheeled conveyances by the end of 1861-62.

WYNAAD COMMUNICATIONS.

Wynâd communications.

425. The expenditure on these roads has been Rupees 11,995. Between Luckadie and Malleapoorum a new trace has been carried out, and a few miles widened. A new line near Goondalore has also been traced for four miles, and 1,900 yards of new road made. On the line from Malleapoorum to Bahully, several hills impracticable for carts have been turned, and the old bridges on the line, viâ Kalpatti and Panamarum are being put in order.

Tambechari new trace.

426. Tambechari New Trace ..... Rupees 7,438

On this trace, a line for bullocks 5½ miles long has been opened, as well as 1½ mile of new road at foot. The Sappers are engaged on the upper two miles, (the ghât by the new trace being upwards of seven miles long) and of this distance, half a mile is completed. A great deal of rock blasting remains to be done, and it is hoped that with the assistance of the Sappers, the greater part of the road will be finished by the close of the next working season.

Kulpatti bridge.

427. Kulpatti Bridge, Paulghât ..... Rs. 6,266

North Abutment and five Piers raised 10 feet high.

Trunk Road No. 5.

428. Trunk Road No. 5..... 7,330

Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum.

429. Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum..... 3,710

These roads have been put in order throughout their whole length. On the latter eight tunnels have also been built.

Oority truss bridge.

430. Oority Truss Bridge..... Rupees 363

Neerugumpilli bridge.

431. Neerugumpilli Bridge..... ,, 5,790

The first of these bridges has been completed, while the second only requires the road-way and parapets to be built.

Road from Wootipallum to Chetpulcheroo.

432. Road from Wootipallum towards Chetpulcheroo Rupees 3,367

This road has been nearly opened out for four miles, and when completed will act as a feeder to the railway station at Wottipollum.

Military buildings undertaken during the year.

433. As regards new Military buildings undertaken during the past year, the principal outlay has been on the

	Rs.
Apothecary's Quarters at Malleapoorum, which are completed	3,010
The Artillery Horse Stables at Cannanore, where the roofing has been put on, and the other portion of the work nearly completed	3,000
The preparation of materials for the Subalterns' Quarters at Calicut	2,089
And the improvements to the European Quarters at the same Station which have been completed	2,403

Civil buildings.

434. The following are the only two Civil buildings of note undertaken viz.:—

	Rs.
The District Engineer's Office on which have been expended	2,974
And the room for Divine Service at Malleapoorum fitted up for the use of the European Soldiers at that station	2,648

Outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges.

435. The total outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges amounted to 14,397 Rupees, the chief portion of which was laid out on Trunk Road No. 5, and on the roads from the Tambrachari ghât to Calicut, and from Paulghât to Polachy. The Periah Cotiaddy, Tambrachari, and Carcoor ghâts, leading from Wynâd, have also been placed in good order.

Repairs to irrigation works.

436. The repairs to irrigation works and buildings do not require any particular notice.

Season 1860-61.

437. The rains extended this season beyond their usual period, and an unusually early flood of 12 feet in depth occurred in the Nereegumpully and Paulghât rivers, but fortunately without causing much disaster to any of the large bridges in the District. The former river is a most dangerous one, and very difficult to deal with.

PRESIDENCY.

Alteration in the administration of the public works at the Presidency.

438. With a view to obviating the inconvenience caused by the division of the original Establishment of the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency into two parts, and to the entire removal of the disadvantages found to attend the maintenance of two executive Establishments in one locality, the appointment of Garrison Engineer was abolished in May 1860; and from the 1st July following, the whole of the public works at the Presidency have been under the charge of the Civil Architect, whose designation was in consequence altered to that of District Engineer, Presidency.

Division of Garrison Engineer's salary between the two Assistants allowed to the District Engineer.

439. At the same time the salary of the Office of Garrison Engineer was divided between two Assistants given to the District Engineer; one of whom, the 1st Assistant was entrusted with the execution of all works within Fort Saint George; and the 2nd Assistant, with the superintendence of works in other parts of the Presidency District.

Advantage attending change.

440. A sufficient period has not yet elapsed to admit of a decided opinion being formed regarding the advantages which have attended these arrangements; but it may be remarked, that the former anomaly of two Government Officers at the Presidency competing for labor and materials, no longer exists, and the change must therefore be considered as having been beneficial and conducive to the interests of Government.

Expenditure.

441. The expenditure during 1860-61, amounts to Rupees 4,15,883 viz :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	823	45
Communications	7,181	4,297
Ports and Harbours	3,562	.....
Buildings	3,29,066	70,909
Total...	3,40,632	75,251

Operation confined chiefly to construction of works, "Buildings."

442. From this it will be observed that the operations have been confined chiefly to the construction of works in connection with buildings, Military and Civil, the most important of which are as follows :—

MILITARY.

Important works, Military.

		RS.
1.	Re-modelling the Sea-face of the Fortifications, and re-building portion of the counterscarp Walls, and of the North-east demi-Orillon Bastion...	74,855
2.	Saint Thome Caponniere	5,294
3.	Do. Ravelin	19,535
4.	Improving the drainage of Fort Saint George	7,006
5.	Gas Apparatus for lighting the European Barracks.	360
6.	Verandah to ditto.	22,708
7.	Alterations to interior of ditto.	3,578
8.	Laying line of water pipes from the Seven wells to Fort Saint George	31,217
9.	Improvements to the Parcherry Barracks	2,235
10.	Building for a Nasmyth's Hammer at the Gun Carriage Manufactory	5,364
11.	Alterations to the old Pay Office in Fort Saint George for the accommodation of the Regimental Officers.	2,872
12.	Engine House, &c., at the Gunpowder Manufactory.	4,904

Progress made with Military buildings.

443. The first and seventh works are nearly completed. Satisfactory progress has also been made with the second, third and tenth, notwithstanding the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good bricks. The fourth work has been sus-

pended, pending the sanction of the Supreme Government, just received, to a revised estimate. The fifth, sixth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth works have been completed, the three first affording much comfort to the men occupying the buildings; and with regard to the eighth work, 5,500 feet in length of piping have been laid down, and fair progress is being made with the remaining portion.

444. Under the head of Civil Buildings, the following works comprise the chief operations:—

Civil buildings.

		Rs.
1.	Idiot Asylum.....	2,984
	Completed in August 1860.	
2.	Compound wall to the Royapettah Police Court.	2,522
	Completed in October 1860.	
3.	Arrack Distillery at Tondiarpett.....	15,362
	Nearly completed.	
4.	New wing to the General Hospital.....	35,096
	Walls ready for roofing.	
5.	Cistern and Turbine wheel for Shifting of the Government Press.....	4,666
	Cistern completed.	
6.	Alterations to Chepauk Palace for the Office of the Revenue Board.....	6,524
	Completed in November 1860.	
7.	Upper Story to the Central Office at Chepauk.	13,416
	Nearly completed.	
8.	Additional Rooms and Colonade to Government House.....	2,119
	Completed in May 1860.	
9.	Library and Reading Rooms at the Government Museum.....	4,583
	Completed in January 1861.	
10.	Alterations and Improvements to the Office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.....	2,481
	Completed in July 1860.	
11.	Improvements to the Roof of the College Hall.	2,274
	Nearly completed.	
12.	Re-forming the mouth of the Main Drain from Black Town at the North-east angle of Fort Saint George.....	3,492
	Completed in February 1861.	
13.	Alterations to the Civil Auditor's Office in Fort St. George.....	5,608
	Nearly completed.	
14.	Fitting Duff's Cooking Ranges in the Kitchen at Government House.....	1,324
	Nearly completed.	

Communications.

445. The following works under the head of Communications have also been completed viz :—

		Rs.
1.	Raising the Piers to St. Mary's Bridge.....	2,322
2.	Constructing Roads in the Chepauk compound.	1,783
3.	Do. do. south bank of the Cooum river.....	2,063

Groynes on the North Beach.

446. Besides the foregoing, the only works requiring particular notice, are the Groynes constructed on the North Beach for the protection of the road between Clive's Battery and the Sea Custom House, and on which Rupees 3,461 have been expended with advantage, during the past official year.

Repairs to buildings.

447. Of the 70,909 Rupees expended on Repairs to Buildings, 39,414 were spent in Military, and 20,569 in Civil buildings, none of which besides those abovementioned call for special remark.

Prices of material and rates of labor.

448. As in 1859-60 so in 1860-61, much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good material, particularly bricks for the several works under execution. Prices also have continued to rise, and the rates of labor have likewise increased. On the whole, however, it may be considered that satisfactory progress has been made with the works at the Presidency, during 1860-61.

BANGALORE.

Expenditure.

449. The expenditure at this station has as usual been chiefly on Military buildings, and amounted to Rupees 1,83,418, viz.

	New works	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Communications...	1,134	6,089
Buildings.....	1,67,139	9,056
Total...	1,68,273	15,145

or Rupees 1,296 in excess of the preceding year's outlay.

Difficulty experienced in obtaining timber.

450. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining from the Mysore market a sufficient supply of good Teak timber, and although a quantity was received from Madras, the supply was still inadequate, and the completion of some of the works was consequently delayed.

Improvements, &c., to eight Ranges of the old Dragoon Barracks.

451. The improvements and enlargement of eight ranges of the old Dragoon Barracks have been completed, at a total cost of Rupees 1,60,660, of which Rupees 24,609 were expended during the past year.

Progress made with buildings belonging to the old Dragoon Barracks.

452. Of the following buildings attached to these Barracks, one has been completed, and the others nearly so, viz :—

	Rs.
Eighty-four Married Men's Quarters.....	23,031
Eight new Wash Houses with Drainage complete	1,453
Staff Serjeants' Quarters.....	12,235
Improvements to Hospital	10,966

Remaining building of importance.

453. The other Military buildings of importance undertaken by the Executive Engineer are as follows :—

	RS.
Constructing new Dragoon Barracks	68,734
Six Blocks of these Barracks with Out Offices have been nearly completed, and materials collected for the remaining portion of the work.	
Orderly-room to the Horse Artillery Barracks, completed on contract.....	5,138
Married Men's Quarters to ditto.....	12,334
Three-fourths nearly completed.	

Cantonment roads.

454. The Cantonment roads, 18 miles in length, have been maintained in good order, and a new road opened from the Artillery lines to the Race course. The expenditure on the former amounted to Rupees 6,088, and on the latter to Rupees 1,134.

Buildings at Military stations in Mysore.

455. The Buildings under the charge of the Executive Officer at the Military stations, in the Mysore territory, have also been kept in good repair.

Rates of labor.

456. No change has taken place during the year in the rates of labor. Teakwood is the only material which has risen in price. Its present cost is nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was in 1858.

Assistance given by the Native Sappers.

457. The Company of Sappers and Miners sent to the works have afforded much assistance, particularly at that time of the year when it was found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of coolies for the prosecution of certain works connected with the drainage of the Cantonment Bazaar.

Value of material issued from Engineer's Workyard.

458. The value of material prepared, and issued from the Engineer's Workyard, amounted to Rupees 38,202.

WELLINGTON.

Works placed under the control of the District Engineer of Coimbatore.

459. In March 1861 the Special Executive Officer in charge of the Military works at Wellington, was entrusted with the supervision of the Neilgheri range, including the ghâts, and with a view to prevent misunderstanding, it was considered desirable that he should be subordinate to the District Engineer of Coimbatore, both in regard to those works, as well as those at Wellington, and the latter have accordingly since April, been under the general control, of the District Engineer like the other works of the District.

Total outlay.

460. The total outlay on the Barracks and its subsidiary works amounts to Rupees 17,59,966, of which 1,53,313 have been expended during the past year, viz :—

	RS.
New Works.....	1,27,728
Repairs.....	25,585
	1,53,313

Works executed during the year.

461. No. 4, Block of Married men's quarters has been finished, and handed over to the Military authorities for occupation, as have also two temporary Cells, and the School-room and Library.

Staff quarters of barracks.

462. The basements of the Staff quarters of Nos. 1 and 2, and 5 Blocks of Barracks, and Hospital have been plastered, completed, and Wash-houses built in rear of Nos. 3 and 5.

Married men's quarters.

463. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Blocks of Married men's quarters are now nearly ready for occupation, as also eight privies, and wash-houses built in rear of them.

Staff quarters of do.

464. The Staff quarters have all been completed, and the water service-pipe laid down to them, as well as to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Blocks of Barracks, and to the Wash-houses attached to the Married men's quarters.

Market shed.

465. A Market shed has also been built in the Bazar, and the drainage of the Hospital and Barracks improved.

Transfer of Mudamali Forest to the Conservancy Department.

466. The Mudamali Forest, from whence the supply of Timber for the works has been derived was made over to the Forest, Conservancy Department in October 1860.

Cantonment and Forest roads.

467. The Cantonment and Forest roads, with all the water courses supplying the Cantonment have been kept in repair; one half of the site selected for the plantation is now planted, and the other half has been made ready for the reception of young trees during the next monsoon.

Bridge across the Waterloo stream.

468. Across the Waterloo stream a wooden bridge has been built and opened for traffic.

Peat bog.

469. The Peat Bog has been worked whenever the weather permitted. During the year 178 tons of fuel were made and conveyed to the Cantonment, besides 94 tons supplied to the Commissariat Department.

Labor.

470. No difficulty was exprienced in obtaining laborers and skilled Artificers, and latterly great numbers were discharged in consequence of the reduced expenditure.

European labor.

471. European Labor has been invariably accepted when circumstances permitted.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Particularizes works commenced and their subsequent suspension.

472. The operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the detailed surveying and planning of the several sections of the project. The estimates for the anicut and head works at Kurnool sanctioned in the previous year were commenced, as also the first mile of the main Canal, an estimate for which was sanctioned on the 30th July 1860, No. 1,621. While in progress, however, an orders were received from the Secretary of State so to modify the original scheme as to bring its cost within the guaranteed amount of Capital and upon the submission of the Chief Engineer's reduced and modified scheme, Government determined on suspending all construction, pending the result of an inquiry instituted by them regarding it

Date of suspension and resumption. No. 2,397, and No. 602.

473. The order for suspension was issued on the 20th November 1860; that for resuming operations on the 25th March 1861.

Sketch of the original scheme.

474. The original scheme was intended to commence from a point on the Tumbuddra, which would have allowed the Canal to be taken through the town of Bellary, irrigating a large portion of that District, and thence passing through Kurnool, have been continued along the valleys of the Kundar and Pennair, and passing near the town of Nellore, have terminated in the Eastern Coast Canal at Kistnapatam.

Sketch of reduced scheme.

475. This project at a rough estimate exceeded the guaranteed sum of a million sterling. In order to bring it within that amount, the Chief Engineer submitted a reduced scheme, which, inclusive of the storage of water was to provide for a complete Canal of irrigation and navigation, to commence from Soonkasala, a village on the Tumbuddra eighteen miles above Kurnool, and following the same route, to terminate at the same point, viz., Kistnapatam on the Eastern Coast Canal.

Resolution of Government postponing works already commenced and determining the present limit of the project.

476. Major Orr, the Officer appointed by Government to conduct the inquiry abovementioned, differed from the Consulting Engineer as to the sufficiency of some parts of the Chief Engineer's rough estimates, and as to the expediency of continuing the works already commenced at Kurnool and the Government considered it desirable to stop these last, and placing a temporary limit to the Chief Engineer's scheme; they ordered that for the present the Canal should only be estimated as far as Someswaram, a village situated inland in the gorge on the river Pennair, distant about 85 miles from the proposed coast terminus at Kistnapatam.

Noticing completion of plans and estimates for Nellore, or last section.

477. Meanwhile, however, the surveys for the last portion had been vigorously prosecuted, mapped, and the detailed plans and estimates of the works completed the aggregate estimate falling within the amount allowed by the Chief Engineer.

Work prosecuted subsequent to receipt of Government Resolution ordering resumption of operations

478. Upon the receipt of the Government Orders, the surveys for the Chief Engineer's reduced scheme were proceeded with, commencing at Soonkasala, where an anicut across the Tumbuddra has been planned, and the canal with all the necessary works for drainage and communication has been estimated in detail for a distance of 45 miles.

479. General surveys for the extension of the Canal through the water-shed at Mettakondal, and down the valley of the Kundar have also been carried on during the past year.

Particularizing sites for reservoirs which have been examined.

Sites for reservoirs at the Maury Canava in Mysore, at Mylapore on the Huggry, in the District of Bellary, at Hospett on the Tumbuddra, at Taykoor on the Hindri, and at Paundy on the Pennair have likewise been surveyed.

Progress of Bellary project prior to reduction of scheme.

480. The Bellary project which formed a main feature in the original scheme was discontinued under the order of the Secretary of State limiting the expenditure. The surveys had been carried on from the village of Wullabapoor the highest point on the Tumbuddra, as far as Bellary, near which town a length of ten miles of the Canal had been planned and estimate ready to be commenced.

Plans and estimates for Stores and Workshops at Kurnool, and for the deep cutting at Mettacondal were also finished, but not being applicable to the reduced scheme were not forwarded to Government after the reduction took place.

Quantity of work performed and expenditure incurred.

481. The actual work executed at Kurnool previous to the suspension amounted to

29,000 Tons of rough stone quarried and partly deposited, inclusive of contingencies costing.....Rupees 44,163

1,00,303 Cubic yards of Canal excavated, and 3,000 lineal yards finished to a width of 10 yards, inclusive of superintendence and contingencies at a cost of..... „ 48,540

An Office in connection with the anicut, &c ..... „ 2,078

——— 94,781

The Establishment maintained during the past year has consisted of 11 Executive Engineers and their Office servants, 14 Surveyors and 22 Subordinates.

No. 672. Scale and cost of Establishment.

482. On the 3rd April 1861, the Government sanctioned a scale of Establishment for the Agent and Chief Engineer, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 21,071-10-8. Of this the Agent's Establishment amounting to Rupees 2,647-10-8, has not been fully entertained, and that of the Chief Engineer will be filled up gradually as the construction of the works progresses.

Expenditure in India.

483. The total expenditure in India during the past year has amounted to Rupees 4,62,707, divided as follows:—

		RS.	
Construction.....	Salaries.....	1,12,375	
	Kurnool work.....	94,781	
	Miscellaneous.....	306	
		———	2,07,462
Agency and General Management.	Agent's Department.....	45,231	
	Chief Engineer's.....	45,046	
		———	90,277
Stores.....	Purchased in India.....	1,11,987	
	Manufactured in India	15,099	
	Store charges.....	41,891	
		1,68,977	
	Deduct expended under Agency...	4,009	
		———	1,64,968
	Total during the past year.....		4,62,707
	Expended previously in India.....		1,83,982
	Total up to 30th April 1861.....		6,46,689

Besides the above are the expenses which have taken place in England, consisting principally in Stores to the value of 2 lacs, most of which have been received in this country; but the precise value has not been given, owing to the incompleteness of the invoices which accompanied them.

Sanction of a portion of 1st section.

484. The sanction of Government has since been given to the detailed plans and estimates amounting to Rupees 4,60,000 for a portion of the 1st section of the Canal, 17¼ miles in length, or from Soonkasala to Kurnool.

RAILROADS.

485. During the official year 1860-61, the Engineers of the Madras Railway Company have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west Lines, and Bangalore Branch; and the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway in the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from 1st May to the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, have been:—

Work executed.

Quantities.

	Madras Railway Company's Lines.			Great Southern of India Railway Company's Line.
	South-west Line.	North-west Line.	Bangalore Branch Line.	
	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.
Earth-work	1,55,359	2,09,366	1,84,664	1,19,876
Masonry	8,089	5,049	273	4,326
Ballasting.....	35,518	7,045	4	....
	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.
Permanent Way.	1,958	2,005	....	1,283
Fencing.....	14,730	5,681	3,850	3,329

486. On the 23rd May 1860, the Madras Railway Company opened to the Public the portion of the South-west line between Vaniembaddy and Tripatoor, 14 miles; and on the 1st February 1861, a further length of 70 miles from Tripatoor to Salem, thus completing the communication from Madras to the latter place, a total distance of 207 miles. On the 4th March, they opened a small portion of the North-west line, viz., from Arconum, which is the junction station of the North-west and South-west lines, to Naggery, a distance of 17 miles; and on the 12th March they opened the South-west line from Beypoor, the Western Terminus, to Tiroor, a distance of 18½ miles. The line between Tiroor and Coimbatore, 85½ miles, is so far advanced that it will probably be ready for traffic on the 1st July, with the exception of 8 miles, west of a point 57 miles from Coimbatore, over which the earth-works will require the next monsoon to consolidate them. Between Coimbatore and Salem, 94 miles, all that is required to complete the line are a few small bridges, and the placing of the girders of the Cauvery bridges. The line through, from coast to coast, is likely to be opened by the end of 1861.

Portions of the South-west line open to traffic.

Portions of the North-west line.

Probability of further portions of the South-west line being opened to traffic.

487. The total lengths of line opened to traffic during the official year 1860-61, were as follows:—

Total lengths of the South-west and North-west lines opened to traffic during the year.

To 23rd May 1860.....	123	miles.
From 23rd May to 1st February 1861	137	,,
,, 1st February to 4th March	207	,,
,, 4th March to 12th March	224	,,
,, 12th March to 30th April	242½	,,

488. The fares charged throughout the year have been:—

Passengers, per mile.

Fares for Passengers.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
1	0	0	6	0	2

Goods, per ton per mile.

For Goods.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
8 pice.	10 pice.	12 pice.

489. The number of Passengers and the quantities of Goods carried, and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

PASSENGERS.

South-west Line.

Number of Passengers carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom.

			RS.	A.	P.
1st Class.....	2,451	.....	14,178	3	2
2nd Class.....	9,555	.....	18,837	12	9
3rd Class.....	10,01,228	.....	3,86,699	15	11

North-west Line.

* From 4th March to 30th April 1861.

1st Class.....	21*	.....	21	3	0
2nd Class.....	208	.....	97	13	0
3rd Class.....	19,022	.....	2,366	15	2

GOODS.

South-west Line.

Maunds.

Number of maunds of Goods carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom.

1st Class.....	21,00,574	.....	2,60,456	9	3
2nd Class.....	7,25,112	.....	1,13,718	12	8
3rd Class.....	1,25,347	.....	25,525	4	2

North-west Line.

† From 4th March to 30th April 1861.

1st Class.....	22,414†	.....	534	10	6
2nd Class.....	35,204	.....	1,059	13	10
3rd Class.....	1,300	.....	63	5	0

Expenditure during the half year ending 31st December 1860.

490. During the half-year ending 31st December 1860, the expenditure has been as follows:—

Passengers, per mile per head.

20-MILE TRAIN.

Per Passenger per mile.

1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
0	1	4	0	1	0·22	0	0	1·19

Goods, per mile per ton.

Per ton of Goods per mile.

RS.	A.	P.
0	0	7·4

491. The principal Officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were :—

Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway.

1 Agent and Manager.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 Traffic Manager.
1 Assistant do.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 Deputy do.
1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Assistant do.
5 First class Engineers.
13 Second class do.
19 Third class do.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
1 General Storekeeper.
1 Accountant, Engineer Department.

492. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were :—

Advances to the Madras Railway Company.

For Construction	Rupees	43,74,452	3	10
„ Stores	„	8,40,000	0	0
„ Sleepers	„	2,11,000	0	0
„ Rolling Stock	„	1,30,000	0	0

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rupees	73,034	5 11
Engineer and Telegraph do	„	6,60,359	8 6
Locomotive do	„	75,267	5 6
Contingencies do	„	6,703	6 1

493. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement, in March 1853, up to 31st December 1860, amounts to Rupees 310,46,768-15-9.

Total Expenditure sanctioned.

The quantity of work executed by the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway has already been given.

494. The whole line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly will in all probability be opened to traffic in October or November of the present year. It is expected that a section, 15 miles in length, from Negapatam to Trivellore will be first opened about the middle of June, and that another portion 34 miles in length from Trivellore to Tanjore will be opened in July or August. There is, however, still some uncertainty about these dates.

Probability of the great Southern of India Railway being opened to traffic.

495. The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were :—

Principal Officers employed on the Railway.

1 Agent.
1 Chief Engineer.
2 Second class Engineers.
3 Third class Engineers.
1 Accountant.
1 General Storekeeper.

496. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were :—

Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.

For Construction	Rupees	10,60,500	0	0
„ Agency Contingencies	„	2,626	1	5
„ Stores	„	2,70,000	0	0
„ Rolling Stock	„	11,000	0	0
„ Salaries, Agency	„	42,690	6	6
„ Engineer and Telegraph Department.	„	1,31,722	10	4
„ Locomotive Department	„	9,366	14	10

Expenditure sanctioned by Government.

497. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in October 1858, amounts to Rupees 15,86,100-14-4.

MARINE.

498. During the past official year, the Marine Department has experienced little change.

499. The Marine Acts passed during the year are two; one to enforce payment at any port in India of a port due which may have been evaded in another port; and, one authorizing the levy of a port due of one Anna per ton on vessels entering the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah.

Act XIX of 1860.
Act IV of 1861.

The first of these Acts was found necessary in consequence of vessels touching at Cochin, landing passengers and goods, and leaving again without payment of the port due, which it was found could not be legally recovered elsewhere. The Act provides a penalty of five times the amount of the due for its evasion.

Section IV of this Act also modifies Section III of Act VII of 1858, which requires a vessel to pay the half due under any circumstances after entering a port subject to the Acts. This rule is relaxed, and a vessel may remain forty-eight hours in port without incurring any charge for dues, provided she does not discharge or take in cargo or passenger during that time.

The other Act is similar to Act VII of 1858, but has reference to the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah in the Ganjam District.

500. The Port Conservancy Act continues to work well. The number of ports under its operation are seventeen, at all of which with one exception, Paumben, dues are raised, varying from 1 to 3 Annas the ton. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Funds, showing that in most cases they are self-supporting, the only one in which there is a serious deficit, being Masulipatam, where a Master Attendant is kept up more for State purposes than for the requirements of trade, as this is still the port of embarkation and disembarkation for troops *en route* to or from Hyderabad.

Port Conservancy Act.

	Maximum.	Actual.
Monsoorcottah	1	1
Calingapatam	1	1
Bimlipatam	1	1
Vizagapatam	1	1
Cocanada and Coringa.	3	2
Masulipatam	1	1
Madras	3	3
Cuddalore	1	1
(A.) Tranquebar	1	1
Negapatam	1	1
Paumben	0	0
Tuticorin	3	1
Cochin	2	2
Calicut	1	1
Tellicherry	1	1
Cannanore	1	1
Mangalore	1	1

Originally the due at all the ports except at Madras was fixed by Government Notification of 9th April 1858, at 1 Anna per ton; but finding this insufficient to cover

the expenses at Cocanada and Cochin, the rate has been augmented at these ports to 2 Annas the ton, from the 1st February last.

Pilgrim ships.

501. Nothing worthy of note regarding these vessels has transpired, and there are but few that proceed from Madras ports.

Floating Police.

502. This Establishment is efficiently worked, and continues to be favorably viewed by the public.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

503. The Shipping Masters at Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Cochin were, as an experimental measure, allowed to receive the fees leviable under Act I of 1859, and required to provide their own Establishment. The Offices were opened in May 1859, and after a year's trial it has been decided to confirm this arrangement.

Examination of Masters and Mates.

504. The examination of Masters and Mates continues to be conducted by the Master Attendant, as *ex officio* President, and Mr. Crowther, as paid Member of the Committee. The Supreme Government have granted this Officer an allowance of 50 Rupees a month for this duty irrespective of the number of candidates.

The following statement shows the numbers who have passed in the course of the year:—

4	Masters,	Competency,	Foreign trade.
3	Do.	Service,	do.
1	Mate,	Competency,	Home trade.
3	Do.	Service,	Foreign trade.

Native passenger vessels.

505. No complaints have been made this year of the overcrowding of native passenger vessels proceeding from the ports in Tanjore, or of other irregularities in regard to them. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the appointment of a Master Attendant at Negapatam, whose attention was specially directed to this point, has had a favorable result.

The only infringement of the Act brought to light is, the conveyance from Moulmein to Negapatam of 230 native adults and 15 children, in an English vessel of 300 tons without a license. Some misunderstanding, however, appears to have existed at Moulmein as to tha vessel being under the operation of the Act, and an investigation into the circumstances is now taking place.

With a view to check irregularities in vessels carrying Emigrants from Tanjore, those against which well-founded complaints are made, are refused licenses; and there are now eleven, varying from 70 to 650 tons, not permitted to engage in this trade.

Marine surveys.

506. The survey of the Coast as far as Point Calimere was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, I.N., last season, and the vessels employed, the brig *Mutlah* and schooner *Charlotte,* returned to Calcutta in September 1860. The charts have not yet been received.

The only remaining part of the coast left unsurveyed is, from the Santapillay rocks to the Northern extreme of the Ganjam District.

Packet line of steamers.

507. On the 31st July last, the Agents of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company tendered, according to advertisement, for establishing a line of mail steamers between Madras, the Northern ports and

Rangoon. They were the only tenderers, and submitted their offers in three distinct forms; the one most adapted to the anticipated withdrawal of the Madras troops from Burmah being to the following effect :—

First.—That they should dispatch one steamer of 600 tons and 120 horse-power once a month from Madras to Rangoon, touching at the ports of Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam on the outward and inward voyage.

Second.—That they should receive a subsidy of 4,500 Rupees for each completed voyage, carrying the mails free.

Third.—That they should be guaranteed, Government freight and passage money for each complete trip of 7,500 Rupees.

Fourth.—That the rate of passage from Madras to Rangoon for Europeans and Natives respectively, should be Rupees 37-8-0 and Rupees 30, instead of Rupees 26-10-8 and Rupees 20, as fixed in the advertisement calling for tenders ; and

Fifth.—That the passage money for Officers should not include liquors.

They had actually accepted an offer of a subsidy of 3,000 Rupees for each trip without insisting on increased rates of passage ; so that this tender which was the most favorable of the three, involved a probable additional outlay of about 50,000 Rupees a year ; but, as the first negotiations were conducted privately, and tenders had actually been invited before they had signified their acceptance of the offer made, it was ordered that the result of the tenders should be awaited.

Negotiations were again commenced with a view to obtain more favorable terms ; but the Agents were firm in adhering to their tender, and on the 11th January last the *Governor Higginson* of 599 tons and 120 horse-power commenced running, and has subsequently left on the 12th of each month, touching however at Bimlipatam, out and homewards, and accomplishing the trip generally in 24 to 25 days.

Wrecks.

508. The accidents on this Coast and in the Bay have been few, and the weather generally has been exceedingly fine. Few days have passed without free communication between the shore and the shipping, and the sea has been smoother than usual.

(B.)

A list of the Casualties that have occurred during the year is appended, (Table B.)

Movements of Troops.

509. The Supreme Government having resolved to reduce the number of regiments in Burmah, the movements of troops have been inconsiderable during the past year in comparison with former similar periods. The 52nd had been partly embarked for Rangoon before the 30th April 1860 : the remainder proceeded on the 3rd May, and this is the only regiment that has been sent to Burmah this year.

The Regiments brought from Rangoon are :—

23rd N. I., from Rangoon to Madras.
24th Do. Do. Vizagapatam.
41st Do. Do. Madras.
31st Do. Moulmein to Cattingapatam, expected to arrive* about 10th May.

* Since arrived.

The 20th have likewise been taken to Penang and Malacca to relieve the 22nd.

Two more Regiments have been directed to return from Rangoon without relief ; but as the monsoon was at hand before arrangements for their transport could be effected, they will not be moved till September.

China expedition.

510. The China transports have all been disposed of in the following manner:—

	Tons.	Paid off at Madras.	Brought back.
Hindostan Steamer	2,017	7th June 1860	Paid off at Calcutta.
Oriental Steamer	1,787½	30th May 1860	Paid off in China.
Statesman	874	17th January 1861	Sappers.
Sirius	923	19th do.	Dragoon Guards.
Trimountain	1,235	24th do.	do.
Frank Flint	1,346	27th do.	do.
Henry Moore	1,117	29th do.	do.
Michigan	846	5th February 1861	Artillery.
Euxine	1,082	22nd do.	Details and Stores.
Forerunner	558	Sent from China to Calcutta with 15th Punjaub Infantry.	
Cressy	634	Took 1st Royals to England.	
York	939	Do. 87th Regiment do.	
Rajah of Cochin	1,007	31st December 1860.	paid off at Hongkong.
Eastern Empire	992	do. do.	do. do.
Sir Robert Seppings	628	11th January 1861	do. do.

The whole of the Madras transports, with the exception of the Steamers, were engaged at a uniform rate of 10 Rupees per ton a month. Most were tendered at much higher rates, but this limit was established. The transports engaged at Bombay averaged 11 Rupees a ton a month, and those engaged at Calcutta 11·6 Rupees. The Madras transports therefore cost 1·3 Rupee a ton less than the average at the other Presidencies which, as 12,181 tons were engaged, represents a saving of 15,835 Rupees a month.

The arrangements in the horse transports were well reported upon by Brigadier Pattle, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and out of 369 horses embarked at Madras in April and May 1860, only 17 had died on reaching the Peiho at the end of the following July.

Coals.

511. In consequence of the great demand for steam coals during the past two or three years which rendered it necessary to borrow nearly 2,000 tons from the P. & O. Agent, the Home Authorities were requested to send out 10,000 tons, the greater portion of which has now been received.

The contract price of these coals delivered into store is £2-11-7½ per ton, and some few parcels have been purchased in the country, at 25 Rupees, deliverable at Cochin and Coconada where Coal Depots are kept up.

(C.) In the appendix (Table C) will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditure of coals at the different Depots.

The several ports will now be noticed in the same order they occupied in previous reports, commencing with the Northern one on the Coromandel Coast, and ending with the Northern one in Canara.

(D.) A statement (Table D) exhibiting the trade at each port is appended.

GANJAM.

Ganjam District.

512. Nothing new to report in the Marine Department.

MONSOORCOTTAH.

513. On the 29th September 1860, this port was declared to be under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855; its limits were assigned, and on the 9th February 1861, Act IV. of 1861 was passed, authorizing the levy of a port due of one Anna a ton on vessels entering the port. The Superintendent of Sea Customs was appointed Conservator, and one-third of his salary, or 34 Rupees a month, is charged to the Port Fund.

Two first class bridle-moorings have arrived for this port, but no opportunity has yet occurred for laying them down.

SONAPORE, BARVAH, POONDY, AND BAUPANAPADOO.

Nothing new to report.

CALINGAPATAM.

This port, like Monsoorcottah, was brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, on the 29th September 1860, and the levy of a due of one Anna per ton was authorized by Act IV. of 1861. The Superintendent of Sea Customs is Conservator, and 34 Rupees a month of his salary are debited to the Port Fund.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE.

Vizagapatam District.

514. A frame has been constructed to enclose and protect the lantern, but is not yet finished.

Nothing further to report.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

Nothing of note to report.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

Godavery District.

515. The shoal extending north of Hope Island is still increasing, and three iron buoys have been moored along its edge to denote its limits.

The small Light-house is still unfinished for want of funds.

The Hope Island light continues to be well attended to, and with a view not to take the keepers from their legitimate duties, sanction has been accorded for the hire of a man, a boy, and a boat, to keep up a supply of fresh water, of which none is to be found on the Island.

NARSAPORE AND MASULIPATAM.—POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT-HOUSES.

Kistna District.
Nellore District.

516. Nothing of note to report.

PULICAT.

Chingleput District.

The column for the light has been completed, but the quarters for the Superintendent have not been commenced, and before these are prepared, it is not considered advisable to exhibit the light.

MADRAS.

Madras.

517. A further increase has been made to the pay of some of the Master Attendant's Establishments, which was rendered necessary from the higher rate of wages obtained now than formerly. The wages of the Catmaran men have been advanced from 7 to 10 Rupees a month, the rate paid to those employed by the Superintendent of Police.

518. For a long time the arrangements for dropping the time ball were defective, and no dependence could be placed on it. Of late these defects have been remedied, and since the 1st April last it has fallen correctly, and may now be considered to be in good working order. From the 1st January 1860, the hour selected for dropping the ball was 3 A.M., G.M.T. This has since been altered to 1 P.M., Madras M.T.

Time ball.

519. The time of evening gun-flash is still recorded and exhibited at the Master Attendant's office, for the use of Mariners.

Evening gun-fire.

520. The Pier progressed rapidly for a time and had been completed to nearly 600 feet, but two circumstances combined to retard its further progress: the "Perimede" with piles and other stores for the work was run ashore in a leaky state in St. Helen's Bay to the west of the Cape of Good Hope, and many of the piles were found to have been embedded less than the contract depth which necessitated their being taken up again.

Pier.

No damage has occurred to the Pier since it has been erected.

521. Four first-class moorings have been received from England, but as yet no opportunity has occurred of laying them down.

Moorings.

522. The diving-bell has been at work, and the frame and raft from which it is worked appear to be more suitable even than a vessel would have been, for the perpendicular motion caused by the heave of the sea is less than if the bell were suspended from either end of a vessel.

Diving-bell.

523. The mails are still landed and shipped in the Government boats, and a buoy has been laid down in 6½ fathoms to indicate the berth the mail steamers should occupy. They still, however, select their own position, and although generally they anchor most conveniently near the shore, it occasionally occurs that they lie very far out.

Mail Boats, &c.

524. Much advantage is derived from the appointment of an Officer, whose special attention is directed to landing and shipping Government stores. A small Establishment has been sanctioned, and all Departments speak favorably of the change. The rules for guidance in shipping stores are in the Appendix.

Landing and shipping Government Cargo.

(Table E.)

Cuddalore and Porto Novo.

525. Nothing of note to report.

South Arcot District.

Tranquebar.

526. The old flag-staff having been struck by lightning, a new one is in course of erection at an estimated cost of Rupees 530.

Tanjore District.

Nagore.

Nothing of note to report.

Negapatam.

This port being now the resort of many English vessels bringing stores for the South of India Railway, the Establishment of the Master Attendant has been put on a slightly better footing, with a view to render the Signalling and the Light Department more efficient.

Point Calimere Beacon.

This remains as it was.

PAUMBEN.

Madura District.

527. Vessels of 11 feet draught freely use the passage now, and the tonnage that has passed through during the last calendar year is considerably larger than it ever has been before. The average size of the square-rigged vessels using the passage has also increased to nearly 105 tons, while that of the donies remains as it was before at about 51 tons. This increase of tonnage has, of course, resulted in a proportionate augmentation in the receipts for pilotage, which, for the same period, amounted to 17,144 Rupees, 12,858 Rupees of which form the Government share.

(F. and G.)

Tables of the trade through Paumben and the fees levied for the last twelve years will be found in the Appendix.

M. Fresnil's catadioptric light, which is exhibited at an elevation of 15 feet higher than the old one, is well reported on, and is said to be seen at twenty-four miles distance. This is probably an exaggeration, as the entire height is only 95 feet above the sea level, but it is evidently visible quite far enough for all purposes.

Steam-tug.

528. The steam-tug, which arrived at Madras in pieces about the end of 1860, has been sent to Cocanada to be put together.

Channel buoys.

529. Seven iron buoys have been sent down to be moored in different parts of the channel and its approaches, and the Officer in charge of the operations reports that the northern or reef channel, is now deepened to 12 feet throughout, and the sand-bank-channel to the south to 11 feet.

KEELAKARRAY.

Remains as before.

TUTICORIN.

Tinnevelly District.

530. Nothing of importance to notice regarding this port, with the exception that a very successful pearl-fishery has taken place, the actual profits of which are over two lacs of Rupees. Particulars will be reported in the Revenue Department.

COCHIN.

Malabar District.

531. During the year a change has been made in regard to the licensed Pilot's remuneration. When the trade to the port was moderate, he was allowed to receive the whole of the fees as his perquisite, notwithstanding that expenses were incurred in buoying off the channel into the inner harbour to facilitate the pilotage. As the trade increased, his emoluments became so high as to render a revision of the arrangements advisable. Two-fifths of the fees were therefore assigned to Government for keeping up the buoys, and the balance paid to the pilot, on the understanding, that if the year's earnings fell short of 1,800 Rupees, the difference should be paid to him out of the Government or port-share.

Nothing of note has occurred at the port with the exception of the Master Attendant having constructed three schooners to be employed as guard vessels over the Pearl bank off Tinnevelly.

(H. and I.)

Tables will be found in the Appendix, showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring Ports during the year.

CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, COOMPTA, TUDDRI, AND SEDASHEGAR.

Nothing of note to report.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

532. Review of Estimated Results of 1860-61.—The present Financial review is, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the actual results of the preceding Official year with the estimated results of the year which has just closed, the Actual of which could not, at so early a date, be ascertained. The Regular Estimate, therefore, which was dated 10th December 1860, showing the probable Income and Expenditure of 1860-61, is reviewed in this Report, in comparison with the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of 1859-60.

533. Land Revenue.—The amount expected from this source was Rupees 4,05,64,900.*

* Current	Rs.	4,00,12,500
Arrears	„	5,52,400
	„	4,05,64,900

† The decrease in the Estimate of 1860-61 of Rupees 2,74,335 below the Actual of 1859-60, is the result of a gross decrease of Rupees 10,52,762, and of a gross increase of Rupees 7,71,427. The gross decrease is owing to drought in certain Districts and to the adoption in two others of a fixed rate in the assessments of lands, in lieu of the system which hitherto prevailed of assessments according to current price of grain. The gross increase is attributed to a larger extent of land having been brought under cultivation in certain Districts, to the commutation of quit rent on certain lands for payment at 20 years' purchase, and to the Coffee plantations of Wynad in Malabar, having been taxed for the first time.

The Actual collections of the previous year were Rupees 4,08,45,320, being current, Rupees 4,02,86,835, and arrears Rupees 5,58,485. A decrease, therefore, of more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ lacs or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was anticipated in 1860-61, the causes of which are entered in the margin.† The season has, however, proved more unfavorable than was anticipated at the time the Regular Estimate was prepared, and consequent on the protracted drought a diminution of revenue is now expected of about $9\frac{3}{4}$ lacs,—as shown in the margin.‡ The Actual Collections from May 1860 to March 1861 having been ascertained, a margin of 53 lacs has been allowed for April which, judging from the accounts of that month that have come to hand will, it is trusted, be fully realized.

‡

Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861..	Rs.	3,42,89,600
Add Estimated collections in April..	„	53,00,000
		3,95,89,600
Estimate for 1860-61	„	4,05,64,900
Decrease of Actual	„	9,75,300

534. Salt.—Salt, the next considerable source of revenue, was expected to yield about Rupees 69,22,300 or Rupees 4,51,150, say 7 per cent. above the profits of the previous year. From the note in the margin it will be seen that there is no doubt that the Actual of 1860-61, will be in excess of the Estimate, owing to the price having been raised from one Rupee and two Annas to one Rupee and six Annas, per Indian maund, in April 1861.

Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861,	Rs.	62,76,500
Add probable for April 1861	„	7,33,000
		70,09,500
Estimate for 1860-61	„	69,22,300
Increase of Actual	„	87,200

Vide Order of Government, dated 3rd April 1861, No. 723.

535. Tribute.—Tribute is a fixed item and will give Rupees 34,46,430 as per margin.

	Rs.
Rajah of Mysore	24,50,000
„ of Travancore	7,83,110
„ of Cochin	2,00,000
„ of Travancore, on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic	13,320
Total..	34,46,430

536. ABKARI.—The collections from this source are assumed at Rupees 30,98,700, or Rupees 1,72,230, say 5¾ per cent. in excess of the Actual results of 1859-60. The Estimate will probably prove correct, as will be seen from the note in the margin.

Actual collections from May 1860 to March 1861	Rs.	28,38,700
Add Estimate for April 1861	,,	2,53,800
	,,	30,92,500

537. LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.—The receipts from Land and Sea Customs were estimated at Rupees 25,09,600,* being Rupees 27,790 below the actual of the previous year. The amount already collected in 1860-61 up to March 1861, exceeds the Estimate, and adding thereto the probable collections in April, an increase above the Estimate of 4¼† lacs may be looked for. The actual collections for the past four years, including the year under review, from *Sea Customs* alone, are entered in the margin ‡. The large increase observable in the Actual of 1859-60, as compared with the two previous years, is due to the new Tariff Acts No. VII of 1859 and X of 1860. A table is given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras, during the past three years.

Land Customs	Rs.	2,40,000
Sea Customs	,,	22,69,600
	*	25,09,600
Actual Collections from May 1860 to March 1861		26,75,060
Add Estimate for April		2,60,360
		29,35,420
Estimate for 1860-61		25,09,600
† Excess of Actual		4,25,820

Collections from Sea Customs.			Percentage increase.
‡ In 1857-58	Rs.	12,21,400	
,, 1858-59	,,	13,31,686	9
,, 1859-60	,,	22,97,836	72⅔
,, 1860-61 §	,,	26,50,327	15¼

§ Partly estimated

Import Duties.	Actual of 1858-59.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Percentage of net Increase and Decrease of the one previous year.	
				Increase.	Decrease
Spirits and Wines	1,95,064	1,54,913	1,72,502	11¼	
Cotton Twist and Yarn	87,407	1,51,053	3,10,777	105¾	
Cotton Piece Goods	1,24,449	2 28,804	3,07,546	34⅓	
Malt Liquor	18,336	81,886	66,115	....	19¼
Coral	16,565	14,119	15,306	8¼	
Metal	23,006	1,36,266	1,48,190	9	
Total of above Import Duties	4,64,827	7,67,041	10,20,436	33	

Export Duties.	Actual of 1858-59.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.		
Indigo	67,324	80,580	47,558	....	41
Cotton Piece Goods	17,075	16,103	19,780	23	
Hides and Skins	29.096	29,832	33,346	12	
Rice	6,793	22,839	3,752	....	83½
Seeds	5,413	1,433	1,891	32	
Coffee	3,027	2,927	Free under the present Act.		
Saltpetre	3,226	1,487	12,033	709	
Total Export	1,31,954	1,55,201	1,18,360	....	23¾
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties.	5,96,781	9,22,242	11,38,796	23½	

538. MUHTARAFA.—The proposed "License Tax Bill," which is simply a wider application of the "Muhtarafa Tax," was expected to become law in January 1861; the Estimate was therefore reduced, and only 6¾ lacs of Rupees provided under the head of Muhtarafa; while under the head of License Tax, a sum of Rupees 3½ lacs was assumed, making together an aggregate of 10¼ lacs. It must here be remarked that, owing to the operation

		Estimate of 1860-61.
Muhtarafa tax	Rupees	6,75,100
License ,,	,,	3,50,000
		10,25,100
Actual collections of Muhtarafa tax, in 1859-60		10,63,160
Decrease of Estimate		38,060

of the Income Tax Act, the collections of the Muhtarafa Tax in 1860-61, as compared with 1859-60, have declined, as shown in the margin;* the cause being that parties in receipt of Incomes above 200 Rupees per annum, are liable to the former, and exempted from the latter tax. The estimated amount for 1860-61 under the two heads of Muhtarafa and License Tax, compared with the results of that year,‡ exhibits a slight decrease in the latter, of Rupees 14,900. A small provision, viz., of one lac of Rupees, has also been made on account of the Tobacco Tax; but the Bills on this, and on account of the License Tax, have not as yet become law.

*Actual of 1859-60	Rupees	10,63,160
Actual of 1860-61 for 11 months.	9,16,200	
Estimate for April	94,000	
		10,10,200
Decrease in 1860-61		52,960
‡ Estimate of 1860-61		10,25,100
Actual for 11 months, and estimates for 1 month		10,10,200
Decrease of Actual		14,900

539. INCOME TAX.—The Bill for the collection of this Tax was passed in July 1860. The probable receipt from this source was roughly estimated, (there being no data to go by) at 18 lacs; but the Actual amounts to Rupees 9,74,300 only, being 8¼ lacs below the Estimate.

Act No. XXXII of 1860.

540. STAMPS.—The revenue from this source was assumed, under the new Stamp Act,† at Rupees 11,98,000, which is about 3½ lacs, or 41 per cent. above the Actual of the previous year. The Actual Collections of 1860-61 which have been fully ascertained, amount to Rupees 14,89,000, showing an increase of nearly 3 lacs above the Estimate.

† Act XXXVI of 1860.

Actual of 1860-61	Rs.	14,89,000
Estimate of 1860-61	„	11,98,000
Excess of Actual	Rs.	2,91,000

541. POSTAL COLLECTIONS.—The receipts from the sales of Postage labels, including Cash collections on "bearing" letters, and Postage on Official letters and packages, were assumed at Rupees 9,92,000, showing an increase in the expected Postal Revenue of 1860-61, compared with the Actual of 1859-60 of Rupees 60,500 which is estimated in the items of "Sale of Labels" and in the "Cash Collections." This increase is owing chiefly to half Anna labels having been used for a time as a substitute for the half Anna Receipt Stamp, and to the expectation that larger collection would be made on bearing letters and Banghy parcels. The item, Postage on Official letters and packages, is shown as a portion of the Postal Revenue under orders from the Home authorities; it is a nominal receipt, the amount being covered by a corresponding proportionate debit to the several Departments of the service.

	Rupees.
Collections in Cash	1,96,000
Sale of Postage Labels	3,01,000
Postage on Official Letters and Packages	4,95,000
	9,92,000
Actual collections of 1859-60	9,31,500
	60,500

542. MISCELLANEOUS.—The receipts from other and minor sources are given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

	Rupees.
Mint Seignorage	90,000
Interest Account	26,550
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares	24,750
Tuition Fees	8,000
Fees and Fines, &c. in the Judicial Department	3,71,100
Port dues, &c.	97,000
Abkari Collections in the Military Department	1,37,400
Local Funds	2,33,200
Extra Revenue	4,82,000
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the Collection of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000
Other Receipts	1,60,000
Total Rupees	16,86,000

543. Aggregate Ordinary Receipts.—The aggregate Ordinary, or usual, Receipts from the several Departments above alluded to, are assumed at Rupees 6,32,42,900, being Rupees 27,37,390, or 4½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year.

544. Extraordinary Receipts.—These Receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of Provisions, Stores, Horses, escheated Estates and Refund of Charges, were estimated at Rupees 30,29,700, or Rupees 8,69,000, i.e. 22¼ per cent. below the Actual of 1859-60. This estimated decrease is principally in the item of sale proceeds of Military Stores, and is ascribable to Stores to the value of Rupees 7,19,600 having been supplied in 1859-60 on account of the China Expedition, and to the value of Rupees 94,600 to H. H. the Nizam's Contingent, the value of which is exhibited in the Actual accounts of that year as an extraordinary receipt of the Military Department.

545. Profit and Loss.—The gain to be brought to the credit of this head in 1860-61 is Rupees 9,87,600, which consists chiefly of the following items, viz., Difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London—Gain on the coinage of Copper (i.e. the difference between the stamp value of Copper Coins fabricated in the Mint, and the value of the Copper sent out from England as metal) and other sundry items. The Estimate is in excess of the Actual of the previous year by Rupees 49,000 or 5¼ per cent.

546. Total Territorial Income for 1860-61.—The total Territorial Income or Revenue of this Presidency, under the three foregoing divisions, viz. Ordinary, Extraordinary or Casual, and Profit and Loss, is assumed at Rupees 6,72,60,200 or Rupees 19,17,530 above the Actual of the previous year, or equal to 3 per cent.

Years.	Income.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year.	
1835-36.....	5,09,47,037	3¼	0
1836-37.....	5,08,85,713	0	⅛
1837-38.....	5,02,25,538	0	1¼
1838-39.....	5,12,20,809	2	0
1839-40.....	5,97,80,914	16½	0
1840-41.....	5,21,89,491	0	12⅜
1841-42.....	5,21,26,018	0	⅛
1842-43.....	5,29,34,259	1½	0
1843-44.....	5,39,71,608	2	0
1844-45.....	5,22,93,525	0	3
1845-46.....	5,31,68,089	1⅞	0
1846-47.....	5,35,12,884	⅝	0
1847-48.....	5,38,16,036	⅝	0
1848-49.....	5,32,18,618	0	1⅛
1849-50.....	5,16,07,106	0	3
1850-51.....	5,24,13,799	1½	0
1851-52.....	5,39,15,001	2⅞	0
1852-53.....	5,48,69,598	1¾	0
1853-54.....	5,09,83,383	0	7
1854-55.....	5,11,56,415	¼	0
1855-56.....	5,49,66,757	7¾	0
1856-57.....	5,76,70,497	5	0
1857-58.....	5,66,20,366	0	2
1858-59.....	6,24,58,384	10¼	0
1859-60.....	6,53,42,670	4¼	0

547. Total Territorial Income from 1835-36 to 1859-60.—The Territorial Income for the past 25 years, is tabulated in the margin with the percentage of Increase and Decrease, as compared in each case with the year preceding.

548. General Charges.—The Estimated Charges under this head for the year under review were as follows:—The expenditure in the General Department was assumed at Rupees 1,28,30,000, comprising Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues, and Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department of the Service, including charges on account of Public Instruction, as shown in the margin. The first item comprehends the Stipends of the Relatives and Dependants of the late Nabob of

	Rupees.
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues.. ..	52,09,600
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Officers of the General Department.	76,20,400
Total Rupees....	1,28,30,000

Carnatic and Nabob of Ma sulipatam, the late Rajahs of Tanjore, the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, the Compensations and Pagoda and Mosque allowances for resumed Lands and Religious endowments, and other Pensions and Charitable allowances chargeable on the Revenues. The second item includes Durba charges, the salaries of the Governor and Civil Members of Council, the Government Secretariat, the Department of Pay Audit and Account, Ecclesiastical Charges, the Post Office, the Educational Department, the Mint and Assay Offices, the Contribution of the Government to the Service and Local Charitable Funds, the Interest payable on the Bonded Capital, and on the surplus Cash of the above Funds in deposit in the General Treasury, the Civil, Medical and Vaccine Establishments, and Superannuation Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants of this Department, &c. The Estimated Charges of 1860-61, as compared with the Actual results of the previous year, exhibit an increase in the Estimate of Rupees 13,77,710—or 12 per cent. This large excess results partly from the estimate providing for the arrears of Stipend, viz. 7¾ lacs of Rupees, which remained undrawn of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, the uncle of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, of which the sum of Rupees 4,32,539 has been paid, and partly from a much larger quantity of Copper for coinage having been expected to be received from England, to meet increased demands for this currency, both for the use of this Presidency and for supplying other Presidencies. The note in the margin† exhibits the gradual increase in the amount of Copper coined.

Estimate of 1860-61	Rs.	12,8,30,000
Actual of 1859-60	„	1,14,52,290
Decrease of Actual ..	„	13,77,710

†		Percentage increase.
In 1858-59... ..	Rs. 5,64,131	
„ 1859-60... ..	„ 9,02,091	60$\frac{1}{16}$
„ 1860-61.. ..	„ 10,62,403	17¾

549. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY.—The cost of the Judicial and Magisterial Establishments at the Presidency was estimated at Rupees 6,04,300, being Rupees 18,679 below the Actual charges of the previous year, or 3 per cent. The charges under this head, consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes, the Law Officers of Government, the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the Sheriff and Coroner's Offices, the Protective, Detective, and the Marine Police, and the Magisterial Courts. The fees and fines both at the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts, as also the tax leviable on Boats under Act XXVIII of 1858, should properly be taken in abatement of the charges. These were estimated to amount to Rupees 1,01,000 or 16¾ per cent., thus leaving a net charge of Rupees 5,03,300. It must, however, be observed, that the estimated cost of the Marine Police for 1860-61 was Rupees 33,800, while the tax, which is supposed to cover the cost of the Establishment, was assumed to yield only Rupees 25,000.

Estimate of 1860-61	Rs.	6,04,300
Actual of 1859-60	„	6,22,979
Decrease of Estimate... ..	„	18,679

550. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES IN THE PROVINCES.—The charges comprised under this head are those of the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlat, the several Civil and Criminal Courts, including the Police Establishments in the Provinces, all which were assumed at Rupees 59,12,800, whilst the Actual of the previous year amounted to Rupees 41,04,408, showing an increase of Rupees 18,08,392 or 44 & 1-16 per cent.

Estimate of 1860-61	Rs.	59,12,800
Actual of 1859-60	„	41,04,408
Excess of Estimate.. ..	„	18,08,392

This very large excess is principally due to the expectation that the new Mofussil Police would be organised in most of the Districts in 1860-61, whereas in 1859-60 it was introduced in five Districts only.

551. Revenual Charges.—The charges of the Revenual Department consist of the cost of the Board of Revenue, the Collectors and their Establishments in the Provinces and at the Presidency, the General Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Inam Commission, the Forest Conservancy, and were assumed at Rupees 69,87,200, being Rupees 12,46,370 or 21¾ per cent. above the Actual charges of the previous year.

Estimate of 1860-61	Rs.	69,87,200
Actual of 1859-60	,,	57,40,830
Increase of Estimate.....	,,	12,46,370

This expected increase is chiefly ascribed to a large quantity of Salt having been ordered to be manufactured in 1860-61 so as to ensure a supply which, with the balance in store at the commencement of the year, would meet the consumption of two years. The increase is also due to the extended operations of the Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Forest Conservancy and the Inam Commission. It will be seen from the note in the margin, that the increase in these four items alone amounts to upwards of 11* lacs of Rupees.

		Increase of Estimate.
Salt Charges.....	Rs.	6,72,433
Revenue Settlement and Survey	,,	2,34,095
Forest Conservancy.....	,,	1,11,045
Inam Commission.....	,,	84,804
	Rupees	11,02,377

In the margin is also shown the estimated cost of collecting each source of revenue, and the percentage of charge on the amount of collections.

Heads.	Estimated Collections in 1860-61.	Estimated Cost of Collections in 1860-61.	Percentage of charge to the Collections.
Land Revenue..... ..	4,05,64,900	34,11,500	8¼
Salt.....	69,22,300	15,73,600	22¾
Abkarry.....	30,98,700	2,39,100	7¾
Muhtarafa.....	6,75,100	5,400	¾
Customs { Land.....	2,40,000	24,000	10
Customs { Sea.....	22,69,600	1,53,800	6¾

552. Marine Charges—These charges were assumed at Rupees 3,76,600, being Rupees 1,82,940 or 94½ per cent. above the Actual charges of the previous year 1859-60. The increase is principally ascribable to a larger quantity of Coal having been indented for, and expected to be received, from the Home authorities in 1860-61. The frequent employment of Steamers, in that year, for movement of Troops, and the failnre of Stock, having rendered this measure necessary.

553. Military Charges.—The Military expenditure was estimated at Rupees 4,11,37,000, being Rupees 82,50,900 or Rupees 16¾ per cent. below the Actual of the previous year. This decrease is principally in Commissariat Charges, and is due to the withdrawal of Troops on Field Service in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and to the large Stock of Horses, Gram, and forage remaining in Store on the 1st May 1860. The decrease is also attributable to reduction of the strength of Native Regiments, and the disbandment of Extra Regiments, to the reduction of Contingent Charges, and to the Indents for supply of Military and Clothing Stores from England having been considerably reduced in consequence of the Stock on hand being large. In the margin are

Estimate of 1860-61	Rupees	4,11,37,000
Actual of 1859-60	,,	4,93,87,900
Decrease of Estimate.....	,,	82,50,900

	Decrease of Estimate.
Commissariat Charges.....	58,54,000
Native Infantry, including Extra Regiments.....	13,19,000

Contingencies, viz., Freight, Batta, Passage, and Table money, &c.....	8,95,000
Stores from England.....	6,32,000
	87,00,000

entered the principal items which compose the estimated decrease of Rupees 82,50,900, abovementioned. There are a few items of increase which do not, require any special notice.

554. Public Works—Ordinary.—This head comprises the expenses on account of the repairs, renewal, and maintenance of existing Public Works, and the cost of the permanent Establishment of the Department. The expenditure on the above account was estimated at Rupees 50,77,900, exceeding by Rupees 1,05,450, the expenditure of the previous year. This expected increase is chiefly owing to a larger supply of Machinery and Stores having been indented for and expected to be received from England in 1860-61, and to repairs to Military Buildings having been estimated to be performed to a greater extent, while in the previous year 1859-60 they were limited, owing to the restrictive orders of the Government of India.

Estimate of 1860-61.....	Rupees	50,77,900
Actual of 1859-60.....	,,	49,72,450
Increase of Estimate.....	,,	1,05,450

555. Aggregate Ordinary Charges—The total expected Ordinary expenditure in the several Departments abovementioned, amounts to Rupees 7,29,25,800*, and compared with the Actual expenditure of 1859-60, which was Rupees 7,64,74,517, exhibits an estimated decrease of Rupees 35,48,717, or 4¾ per cent.

* Little more than 7¼ millions Sterling.

556. Extraordinary Charges.—The Extraordinary Charges of the several Departments exclusive of Public Works, were assumed at Rupees 7,29,300, or Rupees 4,35,670, *i.e.* 148½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year. This increase is attributable to the following causes:—Provision has been made in the Estimate for the payment of 2½ lacs of Rupees to the Zemindar of the Nidadavol Estate in the Godavery District, being his admitted claim on account of surplus collections due to him from August 1852, when the Estate was purchased by Government, to February 1860, the time of its restoration. Provision has also been made for the payment of Rupees 1,08,300 awarded to the Zemindar of the Devaracottah Estate in the Kishna District, as compensation, in consequence of the abolition in 1820, by Order of Government, of certain fees formerly collected in his Estate, known as "Desmuk Rusums," or "Durbar Charges," and a third large sum of Rupees 1,62,400 is the amount estimated for payment of admitted claims of individuals on His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

Estimate of 1860-61.....	Rupees	7,29,300
Actual of 1859-60.....	,,	2,93,630
Excess of Estimate.....	,,	4,35,670

557. Public Works—Extraordinary.—The sum estimated to be appropriated from the General Revenues, for the construction of Public buildings for State purposes, and of works for the general improvement of the country, viz., Harbours, Communications, and Irrigation works, amounts to Rupees 23,27,400 or Rupees 5,48,430 below the actual expenditure of the previous year. This decrease is principally owing to the purchase by Government, in 1859-60, of the Sepakkam Palace and Grounds attached thereto, the property of the late Nabob of the Carnatic for the accommodation of Public Offices. The price paid for the Palace, viz., 5½ lacs, having been disbursed in 1859-60, tended to increase the actual expenditure of that year. If to the outlay on account of Construction, &c., be added the estimated expenditure on account of Repairs and Establishment, viz.,

Rupees 50,77,900, the total estimated expenditure will be Rupees 74,05,300, or about 11 per cent. of the Territorial Income of this Presidency.

558. Profit and Loss.—The expected losses to be written off to this head, were assumed at Rupees 9,95,500, or Rupees 2,77,470 above the Actual of 1859-60. This increase is owing to larger advances having been expected to be made on account of the Madras Railway and Great Southern of India Railway Companies; and hence a larger amount was provided to be adjusted in that year, as the difference in the rates of exchange between 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.* per Company's Rupee agreeably to the Orders of the Home Government.

559. Total Territorial Charges for 1860-61.—The total Territorial Charges under the three foregoing divisions, viz., Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, are estimated at Rupees 7,69,78,000, or less than the Actual of 1859-60, by Rupees 33,84,006, *i.e.* by 4¼ per cent.

Actual of 1859-60..... Rs	8,03,62,006
Estimate of 1860-61..... „	7,69,78,000
Decrease of Estimate .... „	33,84,006

560. Total Territorial Charges from 1835-36 to 1859-60.—In the margin are given the Territorial Charges for the last twenty-five years, or from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1860, with the percentage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case, with the year preceding.

Years.	Income.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year.	
1835-36	4,46,20,326	0	4¼
1836-37	5,33,44,881	19½	0
1837-38	4,59,40,578	0	14
1838-39	4,74,30,024	3¼	0
1839-40	5,82,34,963	1¼	0
1840-41	5,11,13,359	0	12¼
1841-42	5,04,08,699	0	1½
1842-43	5,13,27,381	10¾	0
1843-44	5,17,26,688	¾	0
1844-45	5,28,96,849	2¼	0
1845-46	5,42,59,249	2½	0
1846-47	5,20,20,519	0	4⅛
1847-48	5,31,43,084	2¼	0
1848-49	5,04,36,208	0	5⅛
1849-50	4,90,57,543	0	2¾
1850-51	4,87,50,388	0	¼
1851-52	4,92,84,343	1	0
1852-53	5,06,33,053	2¾	0
1853-54	5,36,07,601	5¾	0
1854-55	5,66,78,712	5¾	0
1855-56	5,85,69,098	3¼	0
1856-57	5,66,54,248	0	3¼
1857-58	6,61,01,114	16¾	0
1858-59	7,49,72,479	13⅜	0
1859-60	8,03,62,006	7¼	0

561. Result of the Territorial Receipts and Charges.—The total expected Territorial Income has been shown to be Rupees 6,72,60,200, and the Charges, 7,69,78,000. The total Expenditure above Income stands, therefore, at Rupees 97,17,800, or 14½ per cent. The excess of charge, inclusive of the outlay on Public Works Extraordinary abovementioned, viz., Rupees 97,17,800, will have to be met from the Cash balance at the beginning of the year, which was Rupees 2,42,46,953.

562. The following Statement exhibits the Estimated Revenues and Charges of the several Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1861, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income.

Statement of Estimated Revenue and Charge for 1860-61, showing the proportions which the Charges of each Department bear to the aggregate Income.

STATEMENT.

Income.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, *i.e.*, the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	Charge.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, *i.e.*, proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
			Political Disbursements, viz.,			
Land Revenue	4,05,64,900	60¼	Carnatic and Tanjore Stipends	27,41,200	4	A.
			Compensations, Pensions, &c	24,68,400	3¾	
Salt	69,22,300	10¼	A Total, Rs. 52,09,600 or 7¾ per cent.			
			General Charges.			
			Salaries and Establishments in the General Department	57,70,200	8½	B.
Tribute	34,46,400	5	Public Instruction	5,49,500	¾	
			Charitable Contributions	13,00,700	2	
Abkarry	30,98,700	4½	B Total, Rs. 76,20,400 or 11¼ per cent.			
			Judicial Charges.			
			Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c	3,24,900	½	C.
Land and Sea Customs	25,09,600	3¾	Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adaulat	2,49,200	⅜	
			Judicial Charges in the Provinces	21,19,800	3¼	
Income Tax	18,60,000	2¾	Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency	2,79,400	1½	
			Do. in the Provinces	35,43,800	5¼	
License Tax	3,50,000	½	C Total, Rs. 65,17,100 or 10 per cent			
			Revenue Charges.			
			Board of Revenue	2,29,000	¼	D.
Muhtarafa	6,75,100	1	Other charges of collecting the Revenue	67,58,200	10	
			D Total, Rs. 69,87,200 or 10¼ per cent.			
			Marine Charges.			
Postal Collections	9,92,000	1½	Establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Out-Ports, &c	3,76,600	½	
Stamps	11,97,900	1¾				
			Military Charges.			
Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkarry collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seignorage, Local Fund, &c. &c,	16,86,000	2¾	European Force	76,16,000	11¼	E.
			Native Force	1,24,16,300	18½	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices	31,96,600	4¾	
			Commissariat Charges	67,01,300	10	
			Stores	27,22,800	4	
			Contingencies	84,84,000	12½	
			E Total, Rs. 4,11,37,000 or 61 per cent.			
			Extraordinary Charges	7,29,300	1	
			Public Works Ordinary.			
Extraordinary Receipts, *i.e.*, Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c	30,29,700	4½	Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies	17,62,900	2¾	F.
			Repairs of various works	33,15,000	5	
			F Total, Rs. 50,77,900 or 7¾ per cent.			
			Public Works Extraordinary.			
Profit and Loss	9,87,600	1½	Charges for construction of Works	23,27,400	3½	
	6,72,60,200	100	Total Public Works Rs. 74,05,300 or 11¼ per cent.			
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand	97,17,800	14½	Profit and Loss—*i.e.* Loss sustained in the rates of Exchange, &c	9,95,500	1½	
Rupees	7,69,78,000	114½	Rupees	7,69,78,000	114½	

563. The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, amounted to Rupees 2,16,53,399, being nearly 26 lacs less than the balance on the 30th April 1860, but in excess of the estimated balance by Rupees 48,58,546. This increase is chiefly owing to advances not having been taken up, to the extent anticipated in the Estimate, by the Madras and Great Southern of India Railway Companies, and also by the Irrigation and Canal Company; it is also owing to the Cash Balance of the Treasuries* noted in the margin, the accounts of which have been transferred to this Office from the 1st May, as also the value of Copper for coinage in Store being included in the Actual, but not in the estimated Cash Balance; and to the instructions for including the invoice value of Copper for coinage in the Cash balance not having been received till April 1861.

	Rupees.
Actual Cash balance on the 30th April 1861.	2,16,53,399
Estimated do. do	1,67,94,853
Difference	48,58,546

* Hyderabad.
East Berar.
West Berar.†
Coorg.

564. The following Statement exhibits in one view the actual balance of Cash which remained in the different Public Treasuries under this Presidency at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years.

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL BALANCE OF CASH.

YEARS.	Actual Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1856-57.....	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	....	13
1857-58.....	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	...	40,61,390	16¾
1858-59.....	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	....	3¾
1859-60.....	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	..	9,57,937	4
1860-61.....	2,42,46,953	2,16,53,399	...	25,93,554	12
Total of the five years	12,67,65,554	12,37,64,366	46,11,693	76,12,881	
	Deduct—Total Increase at the end of the year.....			46,11,693	
			Net Decrease.....	30,01,188	

From the note in the margin it will be seen that of the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., Rupees 216½ lacs, a sum of upwards of 26 lacs was not generally available for immediate disbursement, as it consisted of Bullion, Copper intended for coinage, and small Coins, &c. The above balance of 216½ lacs is scattered over a number of Civil and Military Treasuries, and the Provincial Hoozoor or principal Revenual

	Rupees.
Silver Bullion...	5,33,454
Small Coins, Silver, and Copper	12,85,070
Bank Notes in the Provincial Treasuries	27,490
Copper for coinage in the Mint..	4,64,290
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies—now included in the Cash Balance....	3,00,000
	26,10,304
Available for general circulation..	1,90,43,095
	2,16,53,399

† The Cash Balance Report of this Treasury was not received in due time, and is not therefore included in the general Balance.

Treasuries, which number twenty in this Presidency, have attached to each of them a number of Subordinate Treasuries.

	Amount sent to the Interior.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	3,28,500	2,08,000
„ 1855-56	4,03,500	84,300
„ 1856-57	8,38,300	1,68,450
„ 1857-58	8,19,500	2,60,000
„ 1858-59	6,17,000	3,48,600
„ 1859-60	4,53,000	2,31,700
„ 1860-61	11,11,000	2,61,000
	45,70,800	15,62,050

	Amount supplied to other Presidencies.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	....	1,10,000
„ 1855-56	....	10,000
„ 1856-57	....	....
„ 1857-58	1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59	....	1,06,805
„ 1859-60	1,00,000	8,00,000
„ 1860-61	....	5,00,000
	2,40,000	17,60,218

565. Circulation of Small Coin.—The fabricating powers of the Mint having been greatly improved of late years, a large quantity of small coin has been put in circulation in the Provinces, and also supplied to other Presidencies. The note in the margin shows the value of Silver and Copper Coins thus put in circulation during the past seven years. In the past year 1860-61 an unprecedented amount of small Silver Coin was supplied to Collectors to meet the increased demands made by the Railway authorities, and by the Engineers of the Department of Public Works.

566. Commissariat Treasure Chests and Treasure Guards Abolished.—With the view of dispensing with a number of separate Commissariat Treasure Chests and Treasure Guards, Commissariat Officers were directed in July 1860, under the orders of Government, to conduct their monetary transactions from the 1st July 1860, by banking with the Government Civil Treasuries; and, as a general rule, those Officers were prohibited from keeping more than 200 Rupees in cash. All payments of sums of 20 Rupees and upwards are now made by means of cheques upon the Collector's Treasury in favor of the parties entitled. These cheques are made payable to the Contractors in the body of the Draft and not by endorsement thereof, and they pass direct to the Contractor or Supplier without the intervention of any member of the Establishment of the Executive Commissariat. The above cheques are drawn on Collectors against the monthly Letters of credit which are issued in favor of the Divisional Commissariat Officers.

567. Separation of the Military Department of the Accountant General's Office.—Major S. Gompertz having been appointed Military Accountant at Madras, agreeably to the Orders of the Government of India, dated 1st February 1861, the Military Account Department, hitherto under the control of the Accountant General, was made over to that Officer on the 1st March 1861.

TREASURY.

568. The statements included in Appendix No. VII show the operations of the Treasury during the past year. The first statement exhibits the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury for the last year; the other contains a Comparative Statement of the transactions for the last three years.

CIVIL AUDITOR.

569. It may be said that the Civil Audit Office has been in a state of transition during the past year, no less than five changes having taken place in the head of the Department within twelve months.

Changes of superintendence.

570. Notwithstanding, the period has not been unmarked by progress. Reforms have been introduced, though not yet completed, tending to greater efficiency in superintendence, to reduction of the number of bills, to simplification of correspondence, and to ensuring a Departmental check on all items of contingent and fluctuating expenditure, &c.

Improvements of procedure.

571. These are still to be carried out to their full extent, and many other most important changes are entailed by the new system, which renders the duties and responsibilities of the Civil Paymaster far heavier than those of the Civil Auditor. But these, as they only came into operation from the 1st May, will find their place more properly in the Report of the year 1861-62.

Changes under the new system of Account.

572. The arrears of the Post Audit system have been nearly worked up.

Post audit arrears.

573. The usual statement of increase and decrease in the fixed and temporary Establishments of the Civil Department is annexed, as Appendix No. VII.

Statement of increase and decrease.

MILITARY AUDIT.

574. The Administrative and Executive duties of the Department have been in all respects similar to those detailed in the last Report. They appertain chiefly to those of audit which is current and up to date.

Duties similar to those detailed in previous Report of the 11th June 1860.

575. During the past year, the Pay Code has undergone an entire revision, and is now ready for publication; the duty of revision was performed by Mr. Greenfield, one of the Assistants in the Department. The code was subsequently revised by a Committee composed as per margin. It was a work of great labor, and has been most satisfactorily performed.

Revision of the Pay Code.

Colonel Macdonald, Presidency Paymaster.
Captain Roberts, 1st Assistant Adjutant General.
T. E. Greenfield, Esq., Acting 2nd Assistant Military Auditor General.

576. The resolutions of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 6th July and 16th November 1860, have materially changed the constitution of the Department; but as the changes have only come into operation since the 1st May 1861, the Financial effects which they are calculated to produce do not properly belong to the operations of the year now under report. Inasmuch, however, as the preliminary steps for carrying them out had to be made during that period, the present report will notice briefly what the changes are, and what preliminary steps were taken to bring them into operation.

The constitution of the Department materially affected by the introduction of the annual Budget system.

577. Heretofore, the administrative duties of the Military Finance Department have been carried on in two separate Offices; the Accounting portion in that of the Accountant General; the Auditing in that of the Military Auditor General, each having co-ordinate and independent jurisdiction as regards their specific duties.

The nature of the duties heretofore performed by the Military Auditor General.

578. The resolution of the 6th July 1860 developed an entirely new system of audit and account, while the resolution of the 16th November provided for the agency by means of which the new system was to be carried out. Under the latter resolution, the Military Auditor General became Controller with enlarged administrative powers; the Deputy and 1st Assistant Military Auditor General became 1st and 2nd Examiners in the Pay Department; the 2nd Assistant, "Compiler;" while an Officer, designated the Military Accountant was nominated for the performance of the duties hitherto done in the Accountant General's Office. The Auditors in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments have had their appellations changed to Examiners. These Offices form the Military Finance Department of this Presidency, and have been called into existence during the year under report. The Officers who preside over these several divisions of the Department, are each individually answerable for the duties entrusted to him, under the direct control of the Military Auditor General.

Details of the alterations in the Military Finance Department.

579. To correspond with these changes, it became necessary to divide the Establishment of the Military Auditor General into four distinct offices; viz., the "Controller's," the "1st Examiner's," the "2nd Examiner's," and the "Compiler's," and this has been effected without any additional aid; but as the first and last are entirely new offices, it is probable that it will be found necessary to put them on a more efficient footing than they now are. This can be better done hereafter, when their wants have undergone the test of a short experience in the working of these new offices.

The divisions of the Military Auditor General's Establishment into four separate Offices.

580. In addition to the arrangements necessary for these alterations, changes have also been introduced in the form and manner of keeping and rendering the Paymaster's accounts. The object has been to simplify and get rid of much re-duplication of work rendered unnecessary by the institution of a Compiler's Department. Eventually this will admit of reductions in the Establishments of Paymasters; but it would be premature and unadvisable to reduce until the new system is in full operation, and well understood.

Alterations in the Pay Department.

581. The preparation of the Budget for 1861-62 formed part of the operations of the Department for the year 1860-61. It was no ordinary undertaking, whether viewed with reference to its novelty, its magnitude or its importance. Its successful preparation has been admitted and acknowledged.

Preparation of the Budget for 1861-62.

582. During the year 1860-61, great reductions were carried out in the Native Army; and it became the duty of the Department to bring the financial results of these reductions under the review of Government. Much time and care were bestowed in the preparation of the necessary statements, as also in the preparation of similar documents for the Military Finance Department.

Reductions in the Native Army in 1860-61.

MINT.

583. During the year 1860-61, which has just closed, the receipt of Bullion for coinage at the Mint has been lower than in any of the past six years, notwithstanding the favorable price at which silver has been quoted in the English market.

The receipt of Bullion not increased.

The deliveries compared with those of former years.

584. The deliveries in each month of the year, compared with the previous six years, are shown in the following statement :—

	1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
May	2,91,716	11	0	9,73,831	12	6	13,62,652	14	2	2,59,820	10	2	10,60,480	1	11	4,29,403	11	4
June	8,08,031	10	6	5,39,389	11	1	10,28,079	10	6	5,23,324	13	5	3,12,900	8	10	8,19,406	13	7
July	6,13,504	3	8	7,84,001	1	2	6,81,176	1	7	1,58,802	14	11	5,70,548	11	1	5,75,206	3	8
August	5,20,368	2	3	5,71,466	13	3	4,95,187	7	2	4,00,282	0	3	6,18,534	15	2	1,86,244	15	11
September ..	4,83,675	6	3	8,61,503	14	1	8,10,292	1	11	2,82,496	10	2	3,23,142	11	8	3,11,678	6	6
October	5,97,648	10	2	4,21,320	3	3	10,59,167	0	10	3,73,871	7	4	1,98,382	2	1	1,33,605	13	3
November ..	4,86,157	2	9	5,39,388	10	5	8,18,266	3	2	2,90,014	7	5	1,54,806	11	10	2,47,656	8	5
December ..	2,64,100	6	3	3,79,401	4	3	8,64,453	8	6	5,33,254	4	9	2,30,479	14	10	6,59,861	5	7
January	8,24,731	6	10	6,46,862	6	10	1,31,843	11	3	7,27,476	8	8	4,69,528	2	7	1,12,276	4	4
February ..	6,72,324	5	4	2,58,564	5	11	2,98,936	9	2	4,86,849	10	10	3,04,501	9	3	1,38,824	13	11
March	6,47,075	11	2	9,24,834	6	10	2,88,363	14	5	3,62,019	1	2	5,17,201	1	1	4,23,104	5	1
April	5,92,156	12	10	10,89,369	0	6	2,06,333	14	6	4,19,162	15	2	5,42,292	3	8	4,79,393	10	4
Total..	68,01,490	9	0	79,89,933	10	1	80,44,753	1	2	48,17,375	8	3	53,02,798	14	0	45,16,662	15	11

585. The silver coined and remitted to the General Treasury during the year, amounted in value to Rupees 51,34,638; the number of pieces of each denomination, and their respective values being :—

The value and number of the pieces coined.

	No.	Value, Rs.
Of Single Rupees.....	45,64,937	45,64,937
Of Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,529
Of Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,234½
Of Double Annas	1,99,500	24,937½
Total...	66,18,433	51,34,638

586. The Treasury having been well supplied with small coins, a smaller proportion of them was struck than during previous years, and consequently the tale of pieces reached only 66,18,433 against 1,10,78,847 in 1859-60, although the difference in value between the out-turn of the two years was only about five lacs.

The proportion the small coin bear to the larger less than in former years.

587. The result of the manipulation of the Bullion must be considered very favorable, as the excess of silver delivered above the amount with which the Mint was debited, was Rupees 8,267, which is at the rate of 160 Rupees per lac of the coin issued from the Mint.

The result of coinage operations, favorable—the gross excess being 160 per lac.

Receipts and remittances.

588. The receipts and remittances were as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1860	10,21,346	0	11			
Merchants' Silver Bullion, purchased...	45,16,662	15	11			
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year...	54,550	1	11			
				55,92,559	2	9
Amount of silver coin remitted to the General Treasury.	51,34,699	5	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint...	4,66,127	1	0			
				56,00,826	6	0
Excess.....				8,267	3	3

589. In the following statement is given the particulars of this excess, showing the Gain and Loss in each Department of the Mint. Deducting from the gross excess of tolas 8,267, first, the recoveries in the premelting room, tolas 789, and secondly, tolas 554 the amount by which the coinage according to the local trial assays fell in the aggregate

The particulars of the excess explained, and the gain by unreported fractions shown to be Rupees 135 per lac.

below standard fineness, there remain tolas 6,924 as the actual value of the unreported fractions, or a gain of tolas 135 per lac of the out-turn by the trifling excess in fineness of the Bullion beyond the quality assigned to it in the trade assays.

Excess:	Tolas.	A.	P.	Wastage.	Tolas.	A.	P.
Melting room	7,244	14	7 5/8	Milling room	177	0	0
Laminating room	4,261	12	5 1/2	Cleaning room	3,764	12	11 1/4
				Stamping room	88	8	0
	11,506	11	1 1/8		4,030	4	11 1/4
Excess of the Laminating and Melting rooms					11,506	11	1 1/8
Do. of the Bullion melting room	789	6	1 1/8				
Do. of the Mint Treasury	1	7	0				
					790	13	1 1/8
					12,297	8	2 1/4
Deduct wastage of the Milling, Cleaning, and Stamping rooms					4,030	4	11 1/4
					8,267	3	3
Deduct depreciation of coinage below standard	553	13	0				
Deduct Bullion recovered in the Premelting Department	789	6	1				
					1,343	3	1
				Excess by unreported fractions	6,924	0	2

	Pieces.	Tolas.	B. 1.	B. ½.	Stand.	W. ½.	W. 1.		Tolas.		Tolas	A.	P.
1 5/5 1 5/8 Single Rupees.	45,64,937	45,64,941 7/16	1	30	382	43	2	458 or	1,49,506	W ½	339	12	7
6/3 3 Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,606 1/16	0	3	21	9	0	33 or	29,564	W ½	67	3	0 5/8
2 6/1 4 1 Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,204 3/4	2	7	98	31	3	141 or	70,477	W ⅓	160	2	9 1/8
											567	2	5 1/8
8/3 4 Double Annas.	1,99,500	24,947 1/16	0	8	26	0	0	34 or	5,869	B ½	13	5	5
								Deficiency at W. ½ Company's Rupees			553	13	0 1/8

590. It is satisfactory that the above favorable result of the conversion of the Bullion into coin was attained at the same time that increased care and attention were given to the interests of the Merchants in the premelting of their tenders, the apparent wastage, as shown in the following statement having been reduced on the average below that of any previous year.

The above gain coincident with increased attention being paid to premelting.

25th Settlement	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543	8 314	1	4	...	...
26th do.	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7 052	0	15	1976	11
27th do.	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5 214	0	10	929	8
28th do. / 29th do.	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3,815	0	11	708	9
30th do. / 31st do.	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757	4,171	0	12 3/4	679	10 3/4
32nd do. / 33rd do.	45,53,345	45,45,120	5,055	2,434	0	8 1/2	736	5 7/8

591. The Copper coinage was far more extensive than in any preceding year, the pieces remitted having numbered 7,23,50,400, and those stamped and retained in the Mint Treasury, for want of room in the General Treasury, 31,87,200, or a total 755,37,600, or more than seventy-five and a half millions; in value, Rupees 10,68,140 or £106,814. The weight of copper converted was of straps 628⅝ tons, and of ingots 166 tons, total 794⅝ tons.

The Copper coinage more extensive than in any previous year, and a larger proportion of it from the remelting of scissel.

592. The supply of slips from England was regularly maintained throughout the twelve months, and the receipt amounted to 750 tons, at prices so much below those of previous deliveries as to leave a considerably larger margin of profit on the coinage.

Supply of slips from England regular, and at favorable rates.

593. The total out-turn of Coin, as shown below, both of silver and copper, was (8,21,56,033) eighty-two millions, one hundred and fifty-six thousand pieces; in value Rupees 62,02,778 or £620,277. The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,87,000.

The total out-turn of Silver and Copper.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver single Rupees...	45,64,937		
Do. Half do.	3,25,058		
Do. Quarter do.	15,28,938		
Do. Double Annas...	1,99,500		
		66,18,433	51,34,638
Copper Half-Annas.	1,23,86,880		
Do. Quarter do.	3,38,05,440		
Do. Single Pice....	2,93,45,280		
		7,55,37,600	10,68,140
	Total	8,21,56,033	62,02,778

594. The expenses of the Mint amounted to Rupees 2,11,639, (£21,163,) exclusive of the Assay Office charges, and the salaries of the Pattern-maker and Moulder attached to the Foundry. From this the cost of the coinage may be deduced as follows:—

The expenses of the Mint, and the cost of the coinage.

Single Rupees	45,64,937	45,64,937	at trifle above 1⅛ per cent.	53,342	11	3					
Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,529	at 2 do.	3,250	9	3					
Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,234½	at 4 do.	15,289	6	0					
Double Annas	1,99,500	24,937½	at 6 do.	1,496	4	0					
							73,378	14	6		
Half Annas.	1,23,86,880	at 313	Rupees per lac.....	38,770	14	11					
Quarter do.	3,38,05,440	at 191	Do. do.	64,568	6	2					
Single Pice.	2,93,45,280	at 119	Do. do.	34,920	14	1					
							1,38,260	3	2		
							Total...	2,11,639	1	8	

595. The statement below of the receipts and disbursements of the Mint shows a clear profit during the year of Rupees 3,69,462-0-10.

The profit of the year.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts.						
Seignorage, and Refining charges on Silver Bullion.....	92,752	0	5			
Gain on Copper coin after deducting value of the Copper...	5,28,364	6	0			
Excess of Silver found in different Departments.....	8,267	3	3			
Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint.	10,019	2	6			
				6,39,402	12	2
Disbursements.						
Mint Master's salary.....	19,320	0	0			
Mint Establishment	47,855	10	11			
Contingent Servants.....	69,421	6	11			
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c.....	14,893	12	9			
Coal.....	27,700	0	0			
Coke.....	12,889	14	11			
Store articles.....	36,107	6	8			
Total Assay Office expenses	27,602	3	2			
Loss on copper scissel.....	14,150	4	0			
				2,69,940	1	4
Net Gain as exhibited by the Mint books...				3,69,462	0	10

596. In the Laminating room, cattle-power has been altogether dispensed with, as the two steam Engines, planned by Colonel Smith and finished in the Mint, can reduce about three hundred ingots a day, weighing 1,00,000 tolas, and producing sixty thousand single Rupee pieces. A new weighing machine has been finished for this Department to assort forty thousand pieces per day in addition to the old one for twenty thousand, and these combined numbers may therefore be considered the maximum out-turn of single Rupee pieces of which the Mint is capable, working ordinary time.

Cattle power totally dispensed with, and the Engines substituted for it, capable of a daily out-turn of 60,000 single Rupee pieces.

597. The Copper Department has been enlarged and considerably improved. Seven furnaces have been added, and the daily meltings have been increased to 1½ ton. The means of rolling down so large a quantity were however wanting and, as shown above, the proportion of ingots to slips worked up during the year was only as 166 tons to 628§. This was an improvement on the previous year, when only 92¾ tons of ingots could be worked up with every effort; and it is hoped that with the aid of the Engine of 12 horse-power lately purchased and set up, better results will be obtained. The nominal steam power in this Department is now 22 horses, and shafting for working, cutting, and milling tables having been put up and connected with one of the Engines, a reduction of the number of hands employed for the operations of cutting out and milling has been made; while, at the same time, an out-turn of about four lacs of pieces per diem has been ensured, or about one hundred and fifteen millions of pieces annually, should there be a demand for so great a quantity.

The Copper-melting, and Coining Departments—enlarged and improved.

598. The labor of recovering from the worn-out iron pots in which public Bullion was melted, the particles of silver which during their use had penetrated into the pores of the metal, led to a trial of crucibles made within the Mint, of plumbago obtained from Ceylon; but it was soon found that, owing to the difficulty of making them

A trial of plumbago crucibles for melting silver having failed, iron pots again used.

fire-proof, or to the timidity of the workmen in handling them, the breakage was so excessive as to increase the expenses of the Melting Department; first, by the cost of the crucibles; and secondly, by the great augmentation in the bulk of the drosses. It was necessary, therefore, to return to the employment of cast-iron pots, which are, however, now made of a superior quality, imbibing less precious metal, and lasting longer.

Cash remitted on account of sales and loss by copper scissel.

599. The Cash remitted to the General Treasury on the sale of articles at the Mint, amounted to Rupees 1,73,925-4-11.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Gold...	29,390	9	0
Do. Scissel, copper	1,30,939	11	3
Do. Articles sold from the Store...	2,869	14	2
Do. Articles rendered unserviceable by use, viz., Dies, Copper annealing tubes, &c...	9,811	10	6
Do. Acid, nitric	730	0	0
Do. do. hydrochloric	2	0	0
Do. do. sulphuric	181	8	0
Total...	1,73,925	4	11

An attempt to dispose of a quantity of waste Copper by public competition failed, in consequence of an evident combination of the would-be purchasers to keep down bids. The loss on copper scissel, &c., sold, amounted to Rupees 14,084; and it would have been greater, had not the means of converting so large a proportion of the scissel from the English slips been available.

Rooms above central range of Mint buildings completed and most advantageously occupied by Die and Assorting Departments.

600. The rooms above the central range of the Mint building having been completed, the Die-cutters were removed into one of them from the low, dark rooms, which they formerly occupied; and having more space and light they have been better able to meet the demand for Peon's badges, silver, steel and brass seals for Offices, gold and silver medals, which the orders of Government that everything of this kindshould be executed at the Mint, have transferred to them. The other is appropriated to the use of the assorters, leaving the room below, formerly occupied by them, available for the Copper coinage. A lettering machine has been received from England for impressing inscriptions on Army medals, and this and other works formerly done by private contract have been transferred to this Department.

Scales with weights made for weighing Copper coin in Districts.

601. A number of scales with sets of weights have been in course of manufacture. Ten sets have been sent to their destination and the others will soon follow. The weights accompanying the scales are adjusted for weighing, as shown below:—

	lbs.	oz.	½ Annas.	¼ Annas.	$\frac{1}{21}$ Annas.
For 10 Rupees...	9	2	320	640	1,920
„ 5 do.	4	9	160	320	960
„ 3 do.	2	11	96	192	576
„ 2 do.	1	13	64	128	384
„ 1 do.	0	14	32	64	192

602. The Mint Foundry has increased its out-turn of work, but its operations, though useful both to the Public Departments and to the public generally, have not been so extensive as might have been anticipated. The new cupola and apparatus received from England have not been brought into use for want of the necessary building to contain them. The estimate was included in the Budget of 1860-61. The principal articles turned out were, pivots for 68-pounder gun platforms, water pipes, turning lathe beds, &c., sets of weights for Railway Company, gas retorts, parts of steam engines, stamping and cutting presses, ingot moulds, floor plates, &c., &c., weighing in the aggregate 170 tons. The coinage of the past fourteen years is shown in the Appendix.

Foundry usefully employed.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

603. Death of the Rajah of Travancore, and succession of his Nephew to the Musnud.—On the 18th August 1860, His Highness Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died. He had just completed his forty-sixth year, and had reigned since the 26th February 1847, or thirteen and a half years.

The next in the regular line of succession to the Musnud was His Highness Carelah Vurmah, the Elliah Rajah, eldest nephew of the late Rajah; but as this Prince continued in the same state of hopeless imbecility under which he had long labored, the next heir, his brother, the first Prince Rama Vurmah, was acknowledged as Rajah of Travancore. The character of His Highness is represented by the Resident to be such as to afford good promise that he will be an enlightened ruler, and do justice to his high station. The installation of His Highness Rama Vurmah as Maha Rajah of Travancore took place on the 19th October 1860.

In consequence of the mental imbecility of the second Prince Ravi Vurmah, next brother to the present Rajah, His Highness and the principal members of the family expressed a desire that although the Prince should be invested with the rank and title of Elliah Rajah, his younger brother Rama Vurmah should take the position at public Durbars usually occupied by the Elliah Rajah, and be nominated to succeed to the Musnud. This arrangement was accordingly authorized, on the understanding that it would be open to reconsideration if any marked improvement should manifest itself in the mental condition of the Prince Ravi Vurmah.

604. Abolition of the Pepper Monopoly.—The important measure of abolishing the Pepper Monopoly was carried out this year in the territories of both States, Travancore and Cochin, under Proclamations issued by the two Rajahs, thus giving freedom of trade throughout those countries to one of the chief staples: and an Act (No. III. of 1861) was passed by the Legislative Council of India for the levy of a duty of 15 Rupees a candy on all Pepper exported by sea from the British Port of Cochin. The proceeds, after deducting all expenses of collection, will be paid by the British authorities to the Travancore and Cochin Sarcars, in such proportions as may be ordered by the Government of Madras.

605. Works of public utility.—The following is a sketch of the works of public utility undertaken or projected by the two Sarcars for the improvement of their territories:—

1st.—The construction of a Light-house at the port of Allepey in the Travancore State, the extension of the canal from the backwater to the Town, and the laying down of a line of Railway from the canal to the sea side, all of which are in progress.

2nd.—The construction of a bridge over the Ponany river in order to bring the northern portion of the State of Cochin into connection with the Madras Railway, and of a road thence to Trichoor, an important trading place at the head of the navigation of the Trichoor lake; the expense of which His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has expressed his readiness to sanction.

3rd.—The construction of a canal, to be called Victoria Canal, from Cape Comorin to within seven miles of Trevandrum. This canal has been commenced by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

4th.—It is in contemplation to overcome, as far as possible, the only interruption in the inland navigation between Trevandrum and Trichoor, viâ Quilon, Allepey, and Cochin, or that at the Vurkullay Hill, by extending the present canals for one mile on each side of it, cutting down the hill to the extent of 80 feet for the intervening two miles, and having a portage for that distance.

5th.—The roads striking off from the backwater to open out the interior of the country; these are:

1st.—From Trevandrum to the mountains due east and so to Papanassum.

2nd.—A road from Cotyam over the mountains to Dindigul. These two have just been commenced.

3rd.—A road from the Cochin backwater to join that under construction from Polachy to the Anamullay Forests.

4th.—The southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly, about to be thoroughly repaired.

6th.—The erection of a series of columns with lights to guide the craft to the entrances of the rivers and canals, and the improvement of the drainage of the land in the Trichoor lake.

606. The Rajahs allowed a greater influence in the Administration of their States.—Measures have been adopted by the Resident, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, for giving the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore a greater amount of influence in the Administration of their countries than had formerly been conceded to those Princes, and especially to the former of them. These measures have been judicious and have been attended with much success.

607. Reforms in the Judicial Institutions.—The state of the Judicial Institutions both in Travancore and Cochin being most unsatisfactory, certain remedial measures have been recommended by the Resident and approved by Government, these are mainly:—

First.—To raise the salaries of the Judges to a respectable amount.

Second.—To reduce the number of classes of Courts, and shorten and simplify their procedure, Civil and Criminal.

Third.—To constitute the highest or Appeal Court in such a manner that its judgments shall command respect, and to provide for all charges against its decisions or the character of its members being fully and publicly investigated by responsible parties of weight and position.

This last course was resorted to on a recent occasion with the best effect.

608. FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.—There was a dearth in the South of Travancore, and relief was disbursed to the suffering population through the Protestant Missionaries, whose aid was called in on the occasion by His Highness the Rajah, and through others. Assistance has also been afforded from Madras out of the subscriptions raised there for the relief of the famine in the North West Provinces and in Travancore.

609. SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In this year several steps in social improvement have been made. The Pepper Monopoly has been abolished, as already stated. Lands have been registered in the names of Christian converts, and will henceforth go by direct descent, instead of to sisters' sons. Pulliars (or slaves) have, for the first time, been employed on the Public Works. An important movement is going on towards the promulgation of a law empowering families who choose to adopt direct descent in preference to descent to sisters' sons, to make amicable arrangements to this effect.

610. The results, as exhibited in the Financial Statements of the Travancore and Cochin Sarcars for the year 1859-60 ending in August of the past year, were satisfactory; particularly so in the former, when contrasted with the state of the Travancore finances a few years back. After providing for the disbursements of the year, which included an outlay of Rupees 1,75,000 on Public Works and the price of a quantity of salt still on hand, there was a balance in favor of the Sarcar of very nearly five lacs of Rupees.

TRAVANCORE.		Rs.
Total Revenue.	1857-58....	42,11,698
Do.	1858-59....	42,77,119
Do.	1859-60....	51,41,918
Disbursements.	1859-60....	46,40,784
COCHIN.		
Total Revenue.	1858-59....	9,06,657
Do.	1859-60....	9,26,945

More detailed information, will be found in the Report from the Dewan of Travancore and the letter from the Resident, which are published in the Appendix.

TANJORE.

611. DEBTS OF THE LATE RAJAH OF TANJORE.—The Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore, having completed its inquiries, was closed on the 14th of August 1860. The total number of claims, including those for arrears of wages due to the servants of the Rajah's various Establishments, was 3,957, and the aggregate of the sums claimed was Rupees 9,71,684. The total amount awarded was Rupees 1,86 332, of which Rupees 1,41,122 was awarded by the Commissioner, and Rupees 45,210 has been added by Government. The Commissioner has paid awards to the amount of Rupees 15,066, being for the most part those of petty sums which he was himself authorized to adjudicate. The awards on the heavier claims, amounting to Rupees 1,52,336, which form the major part of what remains for payment, have been referred for the sanction of the Government of India. The remainder of the awards is in course of liquidation by the Government Agent at Tanjore.

612. DISPOSAL OF THE JEWELS, &c., OF THE TANJORE RAJ.—There are several questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remaining unsettled, being still under the consideration of the Government of India. These relate to the mode of disposing of the jewels of the late Rajah, the contents of the Armoury, the Library, Menagerie, Raj Hospital, Buildings, and the Palace Establishment of His Highness.

CARNATIC.

613. DEBTS OF THE LATE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.—The number of claims filed in the Supreme Court at Madras, against the Estate of His Highness the late Nawab

of the Carnatic, under the provisions of Act XXX. of 1858, was 413; and the amount claimed, including interest to the day when each claim was finally disposed of, was in round numbers Rupees (1,22,08,500) one crore, twenty-two lacs, eight thousand and five hundred. All these claims, with the exception of one,* have been settled for about Rupees 32,91,610† or in round numbers 33 lacs of Rupees; being less than the aggregate amount claimed by 89 lacs of Rupees, and being also little more than one-fourth of that aggregate amount. Only 21, of the 412 cases settled, were tried in the Supreme Court; the remaining 391 were disposed of out of Court. In 43 of these, the claimants consented to their claims, amounting to Rupees 4,79,822, being wholly dismissed, on the Law Officers agreeing to forego all claims to costs against them. Others accepted Rupees 25,40,067 in full of claims, amounting, with interest, to Rupees 70,39,076; the total amount abandoned by these two classes of claimants being Rupees 49,78,831.

* That of Rajah Ruggoonada Ram Bahadoor of Hyderabad, for the sum of Rupees 1,23,414, inclusive of interest to the 10th April 1861.

† This sum includes the award amount, Rupees 1,10,664, in the case of Damoodra Doss and others now under appeal to the Privy Council.

POODOOCOTTAH.

614. Administration of Affairs.—The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent, whose interference is confined to watching the receipts and expenditure and to urging activity in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases. The interference now exercised was sanctioned in 1854, and is considered to act as a very good check on both the Rajah and Minister.

615. Conduct and Debts of the Rajah.—There has been some amendment in the conduct of the Rajah; but he still continues to indulge in extravagance and to incur debts. The debts registered in 1854 have been completely liquidated; but the Rajah has since contracted other debts. The Rajah has recently, 12th April 1861, solicited that the present control of the Regent may be withdrawn; and that his title of Excellency may be restored to him; but the Government have not seen fit to comply with either of those requests.

616. Revenue and Expenditure.—The year 1859-60 being the last that has been reported on, was an average one. The revenue from Land and Extra sources amounted to Rupees 2,88,890, and showed an increase above that of the preceding year of Rupees 5,115. The total actual receipts from all sources, together with the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,44,695, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 4,77,593; thus leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rs. 2,67,002.

617. Working of the Civil Courts.—The working of the Civil Courts did not show to better advantage than in previous years. But it is hoped that the substitution of the procedure laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms hitherto observed, and other changes proposed by the Political Agent, will bring about an improvement in the administration of justice.

MILITARY.

618. Reductions.—The most important measures which have engaged the attention of Government in this Department during the past year, were those connected with the reductions in its Military expenditure.

619. Native Infantry.—Prior to the 1st May 1860, the strength of Regiments of Native Infantry had been ordered to be reduced from an Establishment of 1,000, to that of 700 Privates each, with an organization of ten Companies, having each one Subadar, five Havildars and five Naigues. The course followed by Government towards effecting this measure, was the pensioning of all unfit, and discharging all men of less than three years' service, with a donation of one month's pay for each year of service. The reduction of the Native Army effected under these orders up to the abovementioned date was 4,886 men, which was followed by a further reduction, whereby the strength of each Native Infantry Regiment was fixed at 600 privates, formed into eight Companies instead of ten. To reduce the Regiments to this Establishment, a donation of one month's pay for each full year's service was offered to all non-commissioned rank and file willing to take their discharge, and it was directed that, in the event of the above measure failing to effect the required reduction, Medical Invaliding Committees should be convened for the examination of all remaining supernumeraries who were considered unfit for further service. Such of these as had completed thirty-nine years' Service were admitted to the superior pension, without exacting the condition of forty years' actual service required by regulation, and those who had served fourteen years were admitted to the ordinary rate of pension, as after fifteen years' service. These concessions were made in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government that the "reductions should be" carried out in a spirit of liberality and consideration for the claims both of the "Native Officers and men." The result was that from a total effective strength of 48,543 combatants on the 1st May 1860, the number, according to the latest returns, was reduced to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, which leaves only 2,140 of *all ranks* in excess of the total revised Establishment of the Native Infantry of this Army.

620. Cavalry.—Simultaneously with the re-organization of the Infantry, the Native Cavalry was reduced to four Regiments, by the breaking up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, and by the 31st of December following this measure had been fully effected.

621. Sapper Militia Regiment.—The Sapper Militia Regiment was disbanded in the month of May 1860.

622. Native Artillery and Karkhanahs.—Another inconsiderable reduction was that effected in the Native Artillery. The option of discharge with donation was granted to the men of the Golundauze Battalion, and of the Karkhanah and Native Horse Field Battery Establishment, which resulted in a reduction of 79 men of the former and 472 of the latter establishment. The two supplemental Compaines of the Golundauze Battalion were also abolished.

623. Native Veteran Battalions.—The reduction of the two Native Veteran Battalions which had been ordered previous to the commencement of the official year 1860-61, was finally carried out in the months of July and October of that year respectively.

624. Good Conduct of the Native Troops.—The whole of these measures were carried into effect without a single instance of insubordination; a fact highly creditable to the discipline of the Madras Army.

625. Breeding Establishment of Cattle at Hoonsoor.—Consequent upon the horsing of the Field Batteries of Artillery, and the reductions effected in the Public Cattle Establishment, it was considered expedient to discontinue the Cattle Breeding Establishment also, which had heretofore been maintained in Mysore, for the supply of Bullocks for the Artil-

lery, and carriage for the Army. The Hoonsoor Training Depôt for Cattle was also abolished. The requirements of the service in respect to draught cattle will henceforth be met from the ordinary resources of the country.

These measures resulted in the realization of a considerable sum from the sale of the surplus cattle, and a saving* in Establishments amounting to Rupees 22,211 per annum.

*Rupees 1,91,571.

626. Sale of surplus Horses.—As a further measure of economy, Government directed the sale of all horses at the Remount Depôt at Oossoor, surplus to the estimated requirements for Remounts for the ensuing season. The number sold up to 30th April 1861 was 676, realizing Rupees 1,63,075. This was irrespective of the sale of about 193 horses transferred from one of the reduced Cavalry Regiments, which realized Rupees 17,072, making an aggregate sum of Rupees 1,80,147.

627. Pay Offices of Vellore and Masulipatam.—By a re-distribution of the duties of the Pay Department, the Pay Offices at Vellore and Masulipatam were abolished and incorporated with those of the Presidency and Vizagapatam respectively, from the 30th November 1860.

628. Brigade Major, Her Majesty's British Troops.—The appointment of Brigade Major to Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, was also discontinued from the 31st January 1861, the duties being transferred to the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George.

629. Ordnance, Commissariat, and other Departments.—Extensive reductions were also effected in the Establishments of Tent Lascars, Public Cattle, Bearers, and in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, and a further saving of expense is expected to accrue from the reduction of the Troops serving in the Pegu Division, and the consequent withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Madras Troops and Establishments from that Province. It may be observed that the Honorable Mr. Laing in his review of the Madras Estimate of Military expenditure for the year 1861-62, observed that "it shows "the gratifying result of a reduction from a total of 424 lacs in the regular Estimate of "1860-61, to 324 lacs or even lower."

East Indian Artillery Drivers.

630. It was reported by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief that the experiment of employing East Indians as Artillery Drivers, which promised well at first, had failed. The failure was attributed to the fact that only men of an inferior class would present themselves for enlistment; men in short unfitted for and unable to obtain better employment. The Secretary of State for India, considering the importance of diminishing as far as possible the demand on England for Recruits, expressed a desire that the experiment should not be hastily abandoned. On a full review of the subject, however, this Government concurred with the Commander-in-Chief in considering that any further measures for carrying out the object would not be productive of good.

Conservancy of Military Cantonments.

631. The repairs of minor roads, bridges, and drains, &c., in Military Bazars were heretofore provided for by funds derived from fines levied in Military Police Courts, and from the rental of grass lands, and other similar sources. The practice has been discontinued, and all monies derived from these sources have been ordered to be paid into the local Treasuries. In substitution of the above mode, it was determined to adopt the system

of a fixed monthly allowance, and the following grants have accordingly been sanctioned, to meet the requirements of the several Cantonments, for Conservancy purposes, the supervision of the duties devolving on the Department of the Quarter Master General.

		Annually.
Berhampore...	...Rupees	732
Vizianagram	„	812
Samulcottah	„	140
Masulipatam	„	341
Dowlaishweram	„	264
St. Thomas' Mount	„	2,400
Palaveram	„	384
Poonamallee	„	360
Vellore	„	670
Quilon..	„	288
Palamcottah...	„	420
Trichinopoly	„	3,090
Hurryhur	„	480
Mangalore...	„	672
Bellary	„	1,980
Cannanore..	„	1,930
Mercara	„	456
French Rocks	„	528

The following Stations are provided for as indicated opposite to each :—

632. Kamptee, Secunderabad, Jaulnah.—By the Commissioner of Nagpore and Resident of Hyderabad respectively.

633. Waltair, Vizagapatam.—In the Civil Department.

634. Bangalore.—Under the Mysore Government.

635. Stations in the Pegu Division.—By the Government of India.

636. Moothoor Hills.—Adverting to the notice in the last annual Report of the Moothoor Hills near Kamptee, a Committee which was appointed to examine and report upon their capabilities as a sanitarium, considered that a spot which had been selected, appeared to offer great advantages for Invalids during several months in the year. In concurrence with the Committee and the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, the Commander-in-Chief recommended that arrangements should be made for providing accommodation for a party of thirty or forty Soldiers during the hot-weather in 1861, in order to test the advantages of the place. The Government of India, however, were precluded on financial grounds from sanctioning any expenditure upon this object.

Sanitaria for European Troops.

637. Harris Valley.—The last annual Report contained a full report of the experiment of establishing a sanitarium for European Troops at "Harris Valley" in the Gallee Kondah Hills in the Northern Division of the Army. The result was not encouraging. The site did not prove to be beyond what is termed Fever range, and it was finally directed to be abandoned. Subsequently, another position designated "Grant's Range" was represented to afford an eligible site, above the reach of the malarious influences to which "Harris Valley" was reported to be subject, its elevation being about 700 or 800 feet above the latter. A Committee

"Grant's Range."

which assembled to inspect the proposed sites reported favorably upon one within the range. Prior, however, to orders being issued for its experimental occupation, Government have deemed it expedient to call for an estimate of the probable expenditure required to give it a fair trial.

Soldiers' Gardens.

638. Rangoon.—The Soldiers' Garden at Rangoon was reported to have progressed most favorably under the supervision of Captain Harris, the Commissariat Officer there. The produce of European vegetables was nearly double that of the previous year, the out-turn being 21,582 lbs. About fifty men from the Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th Regiment availed themselves of plots of ground for cultivation; and every encouragement was afforded to the men, to resort to the healthy occupation of gardening. As an additional means of recreation, an American Bowling Alley was erected on the grounds, and the Home Government were requested to send out drawings and descriptions of apparatus especially recommended for Calisthenic exercises, to complete a Gymnasium for the men; an application with which the Secretary of State has promised to comply.

639. Ramandroog.—At Ramandroog, a garden tastefully laid out by Colonel Archer, and extensively stocked with fruit trees of various kinds, has been purchased by Government and appropriated as a Soldiers' Garden for the Convalescent Depot at that sanitarium.

Capture of Elephants.

640. In May 1860, Government approved a plan proposed by Captain Loudon of the Commissariat Department, for capturing elephants from the forests of Mysore and Coorg, with a view to supply casualties in the fixed Establishment of these animals, whereby a considerable saving would accrue to the State. Some trifling Establishments were sanctioned for this object, and a report, received in February 1861 of the result of the first year's experiment appeared sufficiently satisfactory to warrant its continuance.

Field Services.

641. During the past official year, only a small portion of the Army was actively employed. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, the embarkation of the Troops of this Presidency for service in China was noticed. Peace with China having been concluded the Troops specified below returned to the Presidency—

One Wing King's Dragoon Guards.
Two Companies Sappers and Miners.
Two do. Golundauze Battalion of Artillery.
21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Desborough's Battery of Royal Artillery, and Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot remained in China. The services rendered by the Companies of Madras Artillery and Sappers on this Expedition were noticed by His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., in the following terms:—

"The two Companies of Madras Artillery under Captain Hicks, and the "Companies of Madras Sappers under Captain Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful "services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Taku Forts. The "latter Corps was most energetic in working without relief at the construction of the "Batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A "detachment of the former Corps under Captain MacIntyre was summoned from its

"station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach "that City on the day it was attacked by the Rebels, and to assist in repelling their attacks."

642. The last subject for notice in this report is the re-publication in Madras General Orders of the 30th April 1861, of the Order by the Government of India, No. 332, dated 10th idem, promulgating the important measure of "the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces."

Amalgamation of H. M.'s British and Indian Forces.

The details of these transactions having still to be worked out, the results will form matter for the Administration Report at the close of the current official year. It is sufficient now to notice that the call for Volunteers for general service has been nearly universally responded to by the European Artillery and Infantry of this Presidency. The return of the European Officers belonging to the Native Branches of the Service is still incomplete.

EDUCATIONAL.

643. DIRECTING AGENCY.—During the first two months of the year under review, the direction of the Department of Public Instruction was conducted by Mr. Powell, the Principal of the Presidency College, who acted as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. Mr. Arbuthnot resumed charge of the Department at the end of June. Two of the Inspectors of Schools were absent in England on medical certificate during the earlier part of the year, Captain Macdonald to the beginning of August, and Mr. Caldwell to the beginning of November. During Captain Macdonald's absence his place was filled by Sir Alexander Grant, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who, on being relieved from the Inspectorship was transferred to a Professorship in the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay. The loss of Sir Alexander Grant's services, so soon after his arrival, was a matter of great regret to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Government of this Presidency. During the absence of Mr. Caldwell, the inspection of the Districts, which then formed his Division, was divided between Colonel Pears and Mr. Fowler; and on Mr. Caldwell's return, it being considered desirable that the Superintendence of the Tinnevelly District should be permanently entrusted to Colonel Pears, a change was made in the distribution of the Districts forming the 4th and 5th Divisions. Madura and Tinnevelly were placed under Colonel Pears, and Salem and South Arcot were transferred to Mr. Caldwell. The directing and inspecting agency, as now constituted, consists of a Director of Public Instruction, five Inspectors of Schools, one Deputy Inspector for the Districts of North and South Canara and Malabar, and eleven Deputy Inspectors of a lower grade. The Deputy Inspector in Malabar and Canara corresponds direct with the Head of the Department, and performs all the duties of an Inspector in those Districts, except the inspection of the Provincial School at Calicut, which is entrusted to Colonel Pears. The other Deputy Inspectors act under the orders of the Inspectors of their respective Divisions, and are employed principally as organizing and inspecting Masters of Taluk Schools. In the Godavery and Tinnevelly Districts, where the number of elementary schools under inspection is considerable, the duties of the Deputy Inspectors correspond more closely with their official designation,

644. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT.—The number of Schools connected with the Department at the close of the official year was 579, with an attendance of 23,965 pupils.

The following tables show the distribution of the Schools in the several Districts.

1st. With reference to the Agency by which they are managed.

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the receipt of or have received grants-in-aid.					Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.		Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Remarks.
					Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	Others.	Pupils					
Ganjam	27	871	...	..	..	..	...	1	37	1	65	29	973	
Vizagapatam	4	130	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	217	6	347	
Godavery	14	708	102	1,957	1	..	..	..	53	..	..	117	2,718	
Kistna	1	22	..	..	2	1	..	..	390	2	61	6	473	
Kurnool	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	
Bellary	3	322	..	..	4	..	..	..	211	..	..	7	533	
Cuddapah	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	70	
Nellore	8	83	...	..	4	..	1	..	240	..	..	13	* 323	
North Arcot	9	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	2	61	...	...	11	*1,356	
Madras	17	2,136	..	..	20	4	...	1	3,142	..	..	42	5,278	
South Arcot	9	560	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	9	560	
Salem	5	344	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	5	344	
Tanjore	9	645	..	..	65	...	...	..	1337	..	..	74	1,982	
Coimbatore	8	274	..	..	10	...	1	..	251	13	273	32	798	
Trichinopoly	1	30	..	..	14	..	...	..	316	...	..	15	396	
Madura	4	87	..	..	6	...	..	..	146	1	44	11	507	
Tinnevelly	0	10	..	..	175	1	..	...	5,842	..	..	176	5,842	
North Canara	1	57	..	..	...	1	..	..	110	..	..	2	167	
South Canara	4	121	..	..	5	3	..	..	355	..	..	12	476	
Malabar	6	387	..	...	1	..	..	3	315	...	..	10	702	
Total	132	8,542	102	1,957	307	10	2	7	12,806	19	660	579	23,965	

* These numbers include 722 Pupils in Yeomiah Schools which are entered because the cost of maintaining them is debited to the Department, but which cannot be called useful schools.

2nd. With reference to the standard of instruction.

Name of District.	Number of Schools professing to educate up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination.	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools of the grade of Taluk Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of special or professional Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Remarks.
Ganjam...	2	169	7	251	20	533	...	...	29	973	
Vizagapatam... ...	2	217	4	130	...	...	...	...	6	347	
Godavery	3	252	13	629	101	1,837	...	...	117	2,718	
Kistna	2	329	3	105	1	39	...	...	6	473	
Kurnool...	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	
Bellary...	3	430	4	103	...	...	...	...	7	533	
Cuddapah... ..	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	
Nellore...	1	107	5	153	7	63	...	...	13	* 323	
North Arcot... ...	1	199	6	498	4	659	...	...	11	* 1,356	
Madras...	13	3,177	10	700	15	831	4	570	42	5,278	
South Arcot... ...	1	205	8	355	...	...	...	...	9	560	
Salem...	1	184	4	160	...	...	...	...	5	344	
Tanjore...	5	743	9	556	60	683	...	...	74	1,982	
Coimbatore... ...	1	129	8	274	23	395	...	...	32	798	
Trichinopoly... ...	...	...	1	80	14	316	...	...	15	396	
Madura...	1	200	7	260	3	47	...	...	11	507	
Tinnevelly... ...	3	336	32	1,263	141	4,243	...	...	176	5,842	
North Canara ...	...	...	2	167	...	...	...	...	2	167	
South Canara ...	1	98	4	121	7	257	...	...	12	476	
Malabar	2	358	5	125	3	219	...	...	10	702	
Total...	44	7,323	132	5,930	399	10,142	4	570	579	23,965	* See remark in the preceding statement.

Of the 23,965 pupils entered in the foregoing tables

267 were Europeans.
872 „ East Indians.
5,441 „ Native Christians.
15,667 „ Hindus.
1,718 „ Mahomedans.

Of the entire number 1,083 were Girls, of whom

42 were Europeans.
12 „ East Indians.
398 „ Native Christians.
610 „ Hindus.
21 „ Mahomedans.

The following table shows the number of Pupils who received instruction in each of the several languages taught in this Presidency.

Language.	English.	Greek.	Latin.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Uriya.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.
Number of Pupils instructed in it.	10,350	24	62	29	4	817*	792	4994	12,560	439	638	421

645. University.—The University held three examinations in February last, one for the Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

646. Matriculation Examination.—At the Matriculation examination eighty candidates presented themselves, of whom forty-eight passed, seven in the first class and forty-one in the second. One candidate was compelled by illness to retire from the examination, and thirty-one failed.

The passed candidates came from the following Institutions :—

Name of Institution.	Ranked in	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Presidency College	2	21
Doveton College	1	0
Government Normal School at Madras	2	4
Government Provincial School at Calicut	1	0
Government Provincial School at Bellary	0	3
Government Zillah School at Chittoor	0	2
Government Zillah School at Madura	0	1
Patchappah's School	1	2
Wesleyan Mission School at Madras	0	4
Wesleyan Mission School at Trichinopoly	0	1
Private tuition...	0	3

There were ten candidates for the degree of B. A., of whom nine had received their education in the Presidency College, and the other at the American Mission Seminary at Madura. Six candidates, all Presidency College Students, passed, two in the first class and four in the second. The results of the examination were creditable to the Institution in which the successful candidates were educated, the lowest obtaining more than five-twelfths of the maximum number of marks; but the Examiners again noticed that the Arithmetic of the successful candidates was by no means commensurate with their other attainments.

647. B. L. Examination.—Five candidates went into the B. L. examination, of whom four† passed; the Examiners reporting very favorably as to their attainments.

* Of these Pupils 722 are put down as studying in Yeomiah schools.

† One of the four passed candidates not having passed the Matriculation examination has not yet received his Degree.

All the candidates had received their legal education in the Law class attached to the Presidency College.

Several questions connected with the working of the University examinations have been under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Senate, during the year under review. One, which was brought forward by the Examiners who conducted the examination in Arts last year, had reference to the extent to which a knowledge of the matter of the books taken up in languages should be demanded from the candidates. It appeared that one of the candidates upon being requested to give the substance of one of Bacon's Essays, had objected to the question as being of a kind he had not been led to anticipate with reference to the wording of the University regulations. The Examiners were of opinion that such a separation between the words and matter of a book as would be established by admitting the validity of the objection, would tend to encourage a false habit of study. The Senate concurring in this opinion, so far altered the regulations, as to provide for the Examiners putting "such questions on the subject matter as might be requisite to test the candidate's intelligent study of the author."

The Senate also resolved, with the view of encouraging a sound knowledge of Arithmetic, that a separate paper should be set in that subject, both for the Matriculation and the B. A. examinations.

Another proposition for a change in the rules, which, however, did not emanate from the Examiners, viz., that candidates for Matriculation and for the B. A. degree should be allowed to take up two optional languages, instead of one, and that candidates for the B. A. degree should be permitted to take up more than one of the three optional subjects, was negatived by the Senate; it being considered that the change proposed would lead to superficiality in the study of the subjects generally.

The regulations for the degree in the faculty of Civil Engineering and for the degree of M. A. are under review.

648. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CONNECTING THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS WITH THE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—The comparatively small number of candidates who resort to the Matriculation examinations, and the still smaller number of schools which have sent successful candidates to these examinations, have for some time past engaged the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. He is of opinion that this is in a great measure attributable to the operation of the rules passed in this Presidency in 1858, for testing the attainments of candidates for admission into the Uncovenanted Civil Service; the examinations held under these rules having been hitherto open to all comers without the payment of any fee, while in the case of the University examinations, a fee is demanded, and the standard of the latter is higher than that of the Uncovenanted Service examination. On the Director's recommendation, the rules for regulating admission into the public service have been revised. The higher service test, which, under the former rules, had to be passed in order to render a candidate eligible for appointment or promotion to any situation on a salary exceeding Rupees 50 per mensem, has been abolished, and in its stead, it has been determined that the University Matriculation examination shall be held at the same time and place as the examination of candidates for employment in the public service, and that the University Graduates and Matriculated Students shall be registered in the lists of candidates eligible for employment, but in separate classes, the candidates who merely pass the service-test being ranked in the third or lowest class. The University examinations will thus be more closely and more obviously

connected with the examinations for admission to the public service. The University Graduates and Matriculated Students will be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments desiring to employ well-educated young men, and by this means a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them. Separate provision is to be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for particular Departments or Offices, for which peculiar qualifications are required. These tests are to be settled by the Controlling Boards or Heads of Departments in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Service examination, and in order to the harmonious working of the two systems, viz., the University examination system and the Uncovenanted Service examination system, the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Arbuthnot, has been appointed Commissioner for the direction of the latter.

Before these changes were made, the Government, with the view of checking the resort of candidates to the Uncovenanted Service examination, who were quite unfit to pass, and diminishing the labor of the Examiners, had announced that an entrance fee of Rupees 3-8-0 would be demanded from all candidates, and limited the application of the rules to appointments of which the salaries exceed Rupees 25 per mensem. A copy of the new rules and the correspondence relating to them will be found in the Appendix.

649. Presidency College.—The Presidency College continues to maintain its position as the most advanced educational institution in this Presidency. All the Graduates in Arts and in Law, and twenty-three out of the forty-eight candidates who passed the University Matriculation this year, were Presidency College Students. The course of instruction both in the senior and in the junior departments is rather more extensive than that required for the B. A. degree and Matriculation examinations. In the senior department, the senior students last year passed a highly creditable examination in Spherical Trigonometry, which is not included in the B. A. course. They also studied Astronomy in a more mathematical form than is required for the B. A. degree, and they studied two instead of one of the optional subjects prescribed for that degree, viz., Logic and Natural Philosophy. In the junior department the mathematical studies of the junior pupils are higher than those demanded for the Matriculation examination.

The number of students in the general branch of the College at the close of the year was 254, of whom thirty-nine belonged to the senior department. In the legal branch there were thirty-nine students. The entire cost of the Institution to Government during the year under review was Rupees 54,836-9-4.

The Principal bears favorable testimony to the manner in which Mr. Bowers, the Professor of English Literature, who officiated as Principal during his employment as Acting Director, conducted the Institution. The work of Gopála Rau, a Graduate of the University, who officiated as Professor of Mathematics during the same period, is also favorably mentioned. The zeal and efficiency of the Principal, Mr. Powell, have been frequently noticed by this Government.

The Government Normal school at Madras has lately received two important accessions in the appointment of a Second Assistant Training Master, and of a Master for one of the two Elementary schools attached to the Institution, the instruction of which has hitherto been conducted entirely by the Normal students, with such supervision as the Principal could afford them. In future, the Normal students, when teaching in

the Practising school, will have the advantage of being constantly superintended by a trained Master. The appointment of a Second Training Master has enabled the Director to form a class of European Military students, who are being qualified for employment as Schoolmasters in the schools attached to the European Regiments, where the services of trained Masters are much needed. The school as now constituted consists of the following Departments :—

	No. of Students or Pupils.	
I.—English Normal Class...	26	77 Students under training.
II.—Preparatory Normal Class.	25	
III.—Military Students' Class	13	
IV.—Vernacular Normal Class...	13	
V.—Model School...	...	341 Pupils.
VI.—Practising School	...	
VII.—Vernacular Practising School.....	25	do.

The results of the year, as shown by the examination of candidates for certificates, were not so satisfactory as those of former years. The number of students belonging to the English Normal class who obtained certificates was only seven; two of the 4th class, four of the 6th, and one of the 7th. The Principal considers that the senior students last year were inferior to their predecessors, as well as those who have succeeded them at the head of the school. In the Vernacular Normal class, five students passed, one in the 8th class and four in the 9th.

650. Provincial Normal Schools.—In the Provincial Normal schools at Vellore, Mayaveram and Cheyur, there was a considerable falling off in the number of students who passed for certificates, only ten candidates having qualified against thirty-three in the previous year. This, however, is in a great measure attributable to several students having deferred their examination with the view of qualifying for certificates of a higher grade. The Vellore school is the best of the three. That at Cheyur will shortly be transferred to Trichinopoly.

651. Establishment of Normal School at Vizagapatam.—Since the close of the year, a Normal school has been opened at Vizagapatam for the benefit of the schools in the Telugu country. Mr. Bickle, lately Assistant Training Master in the Normal school at Madras, has been appointed Head Master, with a trained student from the Madras school, who holds a certificate of the 4th grade, as his Assistant.

652. Establishment of Normal School at Cannanore.—Arrangements have also been made for the establishment of a similar school at Cannanore on the Western Coast to supply the wants of the Malabar and Canara Districts. This school is to be placed as a temporary measure under Mr. Garthwaite, the able and active Deputy Inspector of those Districts; no other trained Master acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast being at present available. Mr. Garthwaite will be aided by two Assistants, one of them a trained Teacher who left the Madras Normal school at the end of 1859.

653. Madrasa-i-azam.—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been extremely satisfactory and is very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Joyes. The attendance has steadily risen to 280, and in point of regularity it already contrasts very favorably with many other Government and private schools. The pupils are all Mahomedans, and the success of the school as an English school proves that in the town of Madras the distaste to English education, which was formerly a marked characteristic of the Mahomedan

community, is rapidly dying out. Every pupil is required to learn Hindustani, English, and one Hindu language. Attendance at the Arabic and Persian classes is optional, and at the close of the year the number of pupils in the Arabic class was only four, and in the Persian class twenty-five. Four of the senior pupils have been admitted into the Normal school to be trained as Teachers.

654. PROVINCIAL AND ZILLA SCHOOLS.—The Provincial and Zilla Schools are generally doing well. Tested by the results of the University examinations, and taking into account the number of pupils in attendance, those at Calicut, Bellary, Chittoor and Madura, stand at the head of the list, but the schools at Combaconum, Rajahmundry, Salem and Cuddapah, are favorably noticed in the Inspectors' reports.

Names of Schools.	No. of pupils remaining on the roll on the 30th April 1861.
Bellary	227
Combaconum	214
Calicut	262
Berhampore	104
Rajahmundry	144
Cuddapah	70
Chittoor	199
Cuddalore	265
Salem	182
Madura	200
Total...	1,867

655. CUDDAPAH SCHOOL.—At Cuddapah, the smallness of the attendance is attributed by the Inspector to the unhealthiness of the station, which appears to have increased of late years. Four boys in the highest class died of fever during the last six months of the official year.

656. CUDDALORE SCHOOL.—The report on the Cuddalore school is somewhat more favorable than the previous one.

657. BERHAMPORE SCHOOL.—The progress of that at Berhampore has not been satisfactory.

658. ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—Of the Anglo Vernacular schools which form an intermediate grade between the Zilla schools and the Taluk schools, those at Kurnool and Anantipur, both under Head Masters trained in the Madras Normal school, are making very satisfactory progress.

The Adoni school has suffered from the want of an efficient Head Master, and in that at Malapuram the attendance has fallen off, partly owing to the removal of the head quarters of the Malabar Police Corps, and partly in consequence of a school having been established in connection with the European Detachment quartered there, which has drawn away the East Indian and Camp followers who used to resort to the Anglo Vernacular School, and who prefer a school in which English is the only language taught. This school was established with a special reference to the Moplah community on the basis of one which had been previously set on foot by the European Officers of the Malabar Police Corps. It was hoped that it would prove the means of creating a desire for English education among the Moplahs, but in this respect it has failed. The Master will shortly join the Normal school at Cannanore as Assistant to Mr. Garthwaite, and the school, if continued, will be maintained on the footing of a Taluk school.

Name of School.	No. of Pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1861.
Chicacole	90
Narsapur	55
Kurnool	113
Adoni	18
Anantipur	75
Malapuram	16
Total...	367

659. PROJECTED ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—An Anglo Vernacular school is now being formed at Chowghaut in the same District where there is every prospect of such a school succeeding, and it is proposed to establish schools of this grade at Dowleshwaram in the

Godavery, at Guntoor in the Kristna District, and at Pennaconda in the Bellary District, as soon as trained Masters are available. The Taluk schools at Wallajahpetta and Srirangam are also to be raised to the grade of Anglo Vernacular schools.

660. Taluk Schools.—Of seventy-one Taluk schools in operation on the 30th April 1860, nine schools were abolished in the course of the year, in consequence of the smallness of the attendance, and one (the Central school at Narsapur) has been transferred to the list of Anglo Vernacular schools. Six new schools were established and two others will be opened very shortly. The number of pupils under instruction in the sixty-seven Taluk schools which were at work at the close of the year was 2,944.

The reports on the schools in the Districts of Ganjam, Godavery, Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, are generally favorable. In Malabar and Canara, although the attendance is small, there has been a considerable improvement in the teaching, which is mainly attributable to the unremitting exertions of the Deputy Inspector Mr. Garthwaite.

Two questions of some importance bearing upon the regulations in force for the management of the schools maintained by Government in the Provinces, which were mooted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, formed the subject of correspondence during the year under review. The first had reference to the rules relating to schooling fees, under which a higher rate of fee is charged in the higher classes of each school than in the lower. Sir Charles Trevelyan considered this rule, which he described as enforcing "an additional fee when "a boy begins to learn English," to be objectionable, on the ground that "it opposes an "unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their "education." Mr. Powell, who was then in charge of the Department, concurred in this opinion, and it was ordered that the graduated scale of fees should be superseded by a uniform scale; but when it came to be determined what uniform rate should be adopted in the several grades of schools, the Inspectors and Masters who were consulted were almost unanimous in recommending that the order should be re-considered, and that the system of a graduated scale of fees should be retained. The main argument urged by them in favour of its retention was that the funds of the schools would suffer if a uniform rate were established, and would prove insufficient to bear the contingent charges of the schools, which at present are defrayed from this source. It was also urged that the system of a graduated scale of fees was more equitable and better adapted to teach the people the value of education. The Director of Public Instruction concurred for the most part in the objections raised against the proposed change, and on his recommendation it was determined that the plan of a uniform rate of schooling fee, instead of being generally carried out, should be tried as an experiment in one or two localities. With reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's remark that "a higher fee was charged for learning English than the Native languages," Mr. Arbuthnot showed that the scale of fee was determined, not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character generally of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

The other question had reference to the relations of the English and Vernacular languages in our system of instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan was of opinion that of late years an undue preference had been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and that the rule under which in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools and throughout the Taluk schools, "Geography and such like science is "taught from Vernacular books and the explanations are ordered to be given in the

"vernacular language," ought to be annulled. Mr. Powell, the Acting Director, expressed similar views, and he pronounced an unfavourable opinion on the Taluk schools. He recommended that the number of these schools should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of Anglo Vernacular Zillah schools. Mr. Arbuthnot, to whom the entire question was referred on his return from England, deprecated any radical changes in the existing system. He repeated the arguments previously urged by him in support of his opinion that the Vernacular languages should be largely made use of in schools of all grades, and that in the Taluk schools and in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools, the whole of the substantive instruction given should be imparted through their medium. He also deprecated the abolition of the Taluk schools, observing that these schools formed an intermediate grade which could not be omitted or overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. "They are," he remarked, "of the class which is "referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational despatch of 1854 as schools "whose object should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more "opportunities than now exist for the acquisition of such an improved education as "will make those who possess it more useful members of society in every condition of life! "They are essentially *Middle schools*, corresponding to the middle class schools of "England, which, in all countries, are resorted to by those classes who are able to go "through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary "schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acqui-"sition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands." He did not "overlook the fact that the English language which in most Indian schools takes the place "which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of "Europe, being a spoken language, and as the language of the Government being largely "used in the transaction of business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be "asserted in Europe in favor of the ancient language of Greece and Rome;" and on this ground he would teach it as a language in all schools "for which it is possible to obtain "Masters at all competent to teach it;" but he would not "place it as a barrier against "the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those, who, either from "inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language or from want of time, are unable to "obtain that mastery over it, which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge "through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except "the vernacular language." It appeared to him that "the existence of such schools as "those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link between the highly "educated classes and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning, and "that instead of, on the one hand abolishing them, or on the other raising the standard "of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve "them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable "books." "Both these objects," he stated, "were being gradually attained and several "of the schools were in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases doubtless the locality "was ill-selected and in others the Masters were ill-qualified, and owing to these causes a "few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished, but "these are matters of administrative detail which though requiring much care and consi-"deration" did not in his judgment "call for any radical changes in the system now in "operation." The Government concurred in the Director's views. They were of opinion

that the system prescribed for the Government schools was sound and should be maintained, and that the Taluk schools should be preserved on their present basis. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

661. Elementary Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam.—The progress of the elementary schools maintained by Government in the hill tracts of Ganjam has been very satisfactory. The number of pupils in attendance when they were inspected in February last was 521, of whom 170 were in the 3rd or highest class. The instruction is given entirely in the Uriya language. It embraces reading, writing, the grammatical study of that language, arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions, the outlines of geography, and the history of Orissa; and in the upper division of the 3rd class, the elements of astronomy are added. The best schools are those at Brahmanapad, Shankerkhol and Purnagar. They contain about 50 boys each, and viewed as vernacular schools are quite equal, if not superior, to the Uriya Taluk schools in the lowlands of Ganjam. The others are less advanced. The Khonds and Vanoes who form the majority of pupils in some of the schools have great difficulty in apprehending abstract ideas. They cannot readily apply the rules or definitions of grammar, seem hardly capable of understanding the didactic portions of the Hitopodesh, or the explanations of natural phenomena given in Dr. Sutton's Catechism of Astronomy, and they make little or no real progress in history. Reading fluently, writing neatly, and with tolerable correctness from dictation, and a certain degree of proficiency in geography are as much as has been accomplished in schools of this class. A Normal class has been formed at Russelcondah, in which fourteen of the most advanced pupils of the hill schools are being trained as teachers.

662. Godavery Village Schools.—The schools in the Delta Taluks of the Godavery District, which are supported by a rate, collected with the revenue assessment, have been continued during the year under review. The number of these schools on the 30th April last was 101, with an attendance of 1,928 pupils. The Inspector reports favorably on their condition. A question was raised some time ago as to the true character of the rate by which the schools have been maintained, and which was established as a voluntary rate. The Acting Sub-Collector, Mr. Davidson, represented that the rate was not a voluntary one, and that there was great difficulty in collecting it, and the Director of Public Instruction, being of opinion that the voluntary character of the rate was disappearing, if indeed it ever had been really voluntary, which he deemed questionable, recommended with reference to the suggestion made in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 7th April 1859, as to the expediency of providing for elementary education throughout the country by means of an educational rate, that the rate in question should be converted into a compulsory tax, for the imposition of which the survey and assessment, then proceeding in the District, appeared to present facilities. The Government were opposed to this measure. They objected in principle to a tax for educational purposes as being calculated to excite suspicion and distrust in the minds of the Native community. The Inspector of Schools who has lately visited the District, reports that "in many of the villages the ryots stated that "their payments were made cheerfully and the accounts showed that there were no arrears "worth mentioning. In others, the villagers maintained, either that they had never volun- "tarily agreed to the subscriptions at all, or that they had agreed to them on the under- "standing that they would only last for one year. In these cases, the ryots appeared to have "been all along resisting the payments of the rate and often successfully." Captain Macdonald is of opinion that the schools do not cost the people more than their own indigenous schools did, and that they have done and are doing a vast amount of good.

He apprehends however, that in consequence of the assessment having been raised, the collection of the rate will be attended by more opposition than has been yet experienced, and in this view he is supported by the Board of Revenue, who in a recent report on the assessment of the District, remark with reference to this rate that the "assessment is not of "that light character that will admit of cesses being superadded for every special object." The entire question is still under consideration.

663. GRANTS-IN-AID.—The sum available under the orders of the Government of India and of the Home Government for expenditure in grants-in-aid of private schools during the year under review was, in round numbers, Rupees 37,000. The whole of this sum was appropriated, but a part of it was not drawn until after the close of the year. Owing to delay in some of the Collectors' Offices the returns of the actual expenditure are not yet complete. The number of private schools under inspection is 326, containing 12,806 pupils.

Among those of the higher grade, the Church Mission school at Masulipatam, under the Reverend R. T. Noble, the Wesleyan Mission school in Madras, the Tanjore Mission school, the Central school supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission at Madras, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school at Masulipatam, the Sawyerpuram Seminary, the Native English school maintained by the Church Missonary Society at Pallamcottah, the Wesleyan Mission school at Negapatam, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the German Mission school at Tellicherry, are all favorably mentioned in the Inspector's reports. In most of them, however, the standard is lower than in the Government schools of the same grade, and judging from the results of the University and Uncovenanted Service examinations, the instruction is less efficient. The Doveton College and the Wesleyan Mission school were the only aided schools that sent up successful candidates to the last University Matriculation examination, and Mr. Noble's school at Masulipatam was the only aided school whose pupils passed according to the higher standard of the Uncovenanted Service examination. The chief defects are, want of exactness, arising in a great measure from the examinations in writing not being sufficiently frequent, insufficient attention to parsing both in English and the Vernacular languages, neglect of translation, and in arithmetic insufficient practice in applying the rules to practical cases. The neglect of map drawing is also very common, and in many of the schools too much is attempted to be taught through the medium of English to boys whose knowledge of the language is very slight. As an illustration of the evil of teaching arithmetic, by means of the English language exclusively, to boys who have but a very limited knowledge of that language, Colonel Pears mentions that on his directing one of the classes in the Church Mission School at Palamcottah in English, to find the greatest common measure of two numbers, they did so readily, but on his asking them to explain in Tamil what was the meaning of the English word "measure," not one of them could answer. It must not be supposed that the deficiencies above adverted to are not to be found in the Government schools. In these, as in the private schools, they are more or less common, and in one subject especially, viz., reciprocal translation, the reports show that in several instances, the Director's instructions have not been attended to as they should have been. The Managers of the private schools are generally very ready to adopt the suggestions made to them by the Officers of the Department, and to employ good teachers wherever they are able to procure them, and in several of these schools the improvement which has been shown by the inspections of the past year has been very considerable.

664. Tinnevelly Mission Schools.—The Mission schools in the Tinnevelly District, which form the great bulk of those entered under the head of Village schools, do not call for any special notice. At the examination held in July last, thirty-four of their teachers qualified for certificates.

665. Schools for the Badagas on the Neilgherry Hills.—In the Badaga schools, under the charge of the German Mission on the Neilgherry Hills, the number of pupils under instruction has diminished nearly by one-half,* which the Inspector attributes to the absence, owing to ill health during a great part of the year, of the Missionary who was specially entrusted with the superintendence of these schools. But in all other respects, the schools have improved. All but two are now provided with Badaga teachers, and though the numbers have diminished, the attendance is more regular. The Inspector states that the boys do their work with far more interest and intelligence than they ever showed before; and as a proof of the increasing estimation in which the schools are held, he mentions that at two places the head man of the village is endeavouring to prepare his own son for the appointment of Schoolmaster

* Number on the Rolls.	
On 30th April 1860.	On 30th April 1861.
210	122

666. Anglo-Vernacular Schools established by the Natives of Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly.—Two important schools established by leading Native residents in the towns o Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly were placed under inspection during the year. That at Vizagapatam was organized in the previous year. They are both designed to educate up to the University Matriculation standard, and are to be maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

667. Primary instruction for the rural population.—In the matter of primary education for the rural population but little progress has been made in this Presidency. The rate schools of the Godavery District and the Mission schools of Tinnevelly are the only agencies on any large scale which have as yet been organized for this purpose. When the proposal to establish State schools throughout the country for the instruction of the rural population by means of a compulsory educational rate was mooted in 1859, this Government objected to it on the ground that such a measure was unsuited to the present state of India; that being founded on a principle of compulsion, it would excite suspicion and dislike, and would obstruct instead of promoting the object in view. On this ground they were opposed to the suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction, that the experiment of a compulsory rate should be tried in two Districts, considering that although the immediate scene of operations would be limited, the public mind would be disturbed by it, and it would justly be regarded as the precursor of a general measure. Their opinion is that, however slow it may be in its operation, the voluntary or grant-in-aid system is the true system for India, and that free scope should be given to it. They see every reason to anticipate that if this principle shall be fully carried out and adequate funds shall be made available for the purpose from the general revenues, education, to use the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "will "proceed with the smallest practical liability to check or re-action. We shall feel sure of "the ground we have gained. We shall work according to the natural process which all "experience dictates, and shall carry the upper and middle classes with us in our attempts "to penetrate the lower strata of society."

668. Plan for the improvement of the indigenous Village Schools.—In the last Administration Report mention was made of an experiment which was being tried in the

Coimbatore District, for the improvement of the indigenous Schools by the employment of organizing Masters, whose business it is to conciliate the Village School Masters, to supply them with useful books and instruct them how to use them and how to classify their pupils. The Inspector has been authorized to give further extension to this measure, to make small periodical grants to such of the Village Masters as place their schools under inspection and manifest a desire to follow as far as they can the advice tendered to them, and use the books in use in the Government Schools. The grants are to depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic. If this plan should prove successful in Coimbatore it will be extended to other Districts.

669. Education of Minor Proprietors.—The arrangements sanctioned early last year for the instruction of the Minor Proprietors of Estates under the control of the Court of Wards, have been carried out as far as circumstances would admit. Most of the Minors are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Provinces; but it appears from the reports of the Inspectors that in many cases their attendance is very irregular, and that as a rule they are very deficient in application. As they are necessarily day-scholars, the Master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boys, who are without those incentives to industry and regularity of attendance which usually operate with Native pupils in a lower rank of life. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that in the case of those Minors whose estates will afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris' Government for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, should be no longer deferred.

670. Education of Female Minors.—The question of educating female Minors is encompassed by many difficulties. Mr. Arbuthnot has recently recommended that the plan of employing Governesses, either European, East Indian or Native, to give them instruction in their own homes should be adopted, wherever it may be feasible.

671. Medical College.—The Medical College has been re-organized during the past year. It now consists of three Departments: a Senior Department for the instruction of Candidates for the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or for a Degree in Medicine; a second Department for candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary, and a third or Junior Department in which candidates are prepared for the grade of Hospital Assistant. In all the Departments, candidates are admitted on the result of a competitive examination, and candidates for admission into the Senior Department are required to pass the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The Primary Medical School has been transferred to the College and forms the third Department.

The distinctions on the score of birth, which formerly obtained in the Subordinate Medical Department, have been done away with, and the several Departments of the College are now open to all comers who are able to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. The Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence as a separate Chair has been recently abolished, and the several branches of that subject are in future to be taught by the other Professors with the subjects to which they are naturally connected. The Professor of Chemistry will lecture on mineral and gaseous poisons; the Professor of Materia Medica on vegetable poisons; the Professor of Surgery on wounds, violent deaths, &c.; the Professor of Medicine on insanity, sudden deaths and hygiene; and the Professor of Midwifery on infanticide, pregnancy, and all the allied subjects. The annual report of the Principal, and the report of the Committee by whom the annual examination was conducted, are both favorable. Eighteen students passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary and twenty-five for that of

Hospital Assistant. None of the students in the Senior Department had completed their course.

672. Civil Engineering College.—The Civil Engineering College has been efficiently conducted. It is still confined to the training of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Overseer and 1st class Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and at the annual examination held at the close of the session, fifteen Students were found qualified for these appointments. A Senior Department for the purpose of training candidates for the appointment of Assistant Engineer and for the Degree in Civil Engineering will be formed shortly.

673. School of Industrial Arts.—The Committee which was appointed last year to look into the working of the School of Industrial Arts and report on the expediency of maintaining it, has not yet furnished its report.

674. School of Ordnance Artificers.—With the view of improving the teaching in the School of Ordnance Artificers, two of the Teachers have been sent to the Government Normal School, and are now going through a course of training.

675. Army Schools.—A Superintendent of Army Schools having been appointed, the European Army Schools are no longer inspected by the Inspectors attached to the Department of Public Instruction. Such of the Native Regimental Schools as are located in the Districts subject to this Presidency are still inspected by these Officers, and in some of them good school books have been substituted for the trash previously in use. A plan for the complete re-organization of this School is now under consideration.

676. Lawrence Asylum.—The projected amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan Asylums and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums is still in abeyance, pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State. The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have recently addressed the Government with reference to the present state of the Institution. They observe that their position in regard to it for the last eighteen months has been very unsatisfactory and anomalous, that since the correspondence which took place between the Committee and the Government in January 1860, they have considered themselves merely as conducting the Institution on behalf of Government. "The know-"ledge that the Government have agreed to maintain it, has led to a great decrease in "the subscriptions of the public, and in the expectation from month to month of being "relieved of their charge, the Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to take such "steps as they otherwise would have done for improving the funds and extending the "usefulness of the Institutions."

677. Orphan Asylums at Madras and Bangalore.—The Orphan Asylums at Madras and Bangalore, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are in a very satisfactory condition. In all of these, the Orphans are well cared for and the instruction is generally efficient.

678. Expenditure.—The returns of the year's expediture are not complete; but the following may be taken as a tolerably correct estimate of the expense incurred by Government in connection with the Department:—

	Rupees.
Salary and Office charges of the Director of Public Instruction....	45,200
Salary, Office charges and travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors	86,000
University of Madras.	7,500
Government Colleges and Schools...	3,20,900

	Rupees.
Grants-in-aid...	35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society.	2,000
Preparation of School Books...	26,000
Educational Buildings...	38,300
Total Rupees...	5,60,900

Deduct.

School fees	7,000	
Proceeds of sale of books	27,900	34,900
		5,26,000

Donations amounting to Rupees 32,000 were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Vacancy of the See.

679. The loss which the Diocese sustained during the year in the death of the late Bishop, has already been noticed in the opening paragraph of the Report. The testimony of the Government, the Clergy and the Christian community at large has been concurrent as to the respect and love in which he was held. He had reached the 66th year of his age and the 12th of his Episcopate.

Statement regarding the Clergy, supported or subsidized by the Government.

680. Appended are two tabular statements—the one marked A, showing the stations for which Chaplains are sanctioned, with the names of the Chaplains severally appointed to them—the other marked B, showing the stations supplied with Clergymen, not Chaplains, receiving grants from Government.

List A shows that of the forty Chaplains, the recognized strength of the Establishment, but twenty-six are actually engaged on duty. Of the remainder, nine are on leave on sick certificate, (seven in England, two on the Neilgherry Hills.) One is in England on furlough, and one on private affairs. Three vacancies reckoning the retirement already gazetted, of the Reverend Mr. Kilvert, make up the number of forty. The proportion of absentees at the present moment, owing to a variety of causes, is larger than usual. But the full strength of Establishment can never at any one time be at work in India, so that some of the forty posts where a Chaplain is required must always be vacant. The most pressing claims now are those of Kamptee, united with Seetabuldee for a second, and Secunderabad for a third Chaplain.

Famine Relief Fund.

681. Shortly before the Bishop's death, a Circular was sent to the Clergy, requesting them to call the attention of their flocks to the subject of the famine which prevailed in the Districts of the North West Provinces, the Punjab and Travancore, and to urge upon them the duty of affording relief.

The appeal was liberally responded to, and the Commissary of the Diocese transmitted to the Secretary of the Relief Fund, nearly Rupees 9,000, the result of collections made by the Clergy.

Churches used by Presbyterian Chaplains.

682. In two Military Cantonments, viz. Bellary and Secunderabad, the Churches of the Church of England have been placed at the disposal (subject to the specified conditions) of Chaplains of the Established Church of Scotland. No representation of any inconvenience arising from the arrangement has been made.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

683. Attention has been lately drawn to the subject of the education of the poorer classes of Eurasians and Europeans in civil employ at the various stations of this Presidency. The Commissary is preparing a set of questions for the Clergy in order to glean all the information that can be obtained regarding the existing means and deficiencies of the Diocese in this respect, in view to furnishing the new Bishop on his arrival with the requisite data to enable His Lordship to frame a scheme for improving the education of the poorer classes of Protestant Christians. It is believed, however, that there are few Chaplaincies in the Madras Presidency in which a District or Parochial school more or less efficient is not supported in connection with the Church of England.

Voluntary Societies supplying Clergymen for English speaking congregations.

684. It is due to the Colonial Church and Additional Clergy Societies to testify to the benefits they have conferred and are conferring on this Diocese. The late Bishop recently expressed his conviction "that there is no part "of the Ecclesiastical Establishment that has worked in a more satis- "factory manner. There is scarcely a place where the Clergy of these Societies have been "located in which they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations and giving "cause for gratitude to the people committed to their charge." The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has lately manifested his appreciation of the labours of these voluntary Societies, by recruiting the ranks of the Chaplains from among their agents.

Missions.

685. During the eleven years of the late Bishop's episcopate, there has been marked, though perhaps not rapid, progress in the Missions, both of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Church Missionary Society. Above 10,000 have been added to the number of Native Christians and about 3,000 to the habitual communicants in connection with the Church of England. The total number of persons confirmed during the same period is 22,202, of which 17,379 were Natives and 4,823 Europeans and East Indians, giving an average of more than 2,000 each year. The proportion of Candidates confirmed to the Christian community will bear comparison with that of most Dioceses in England.

The late Bishop held 24 Ordinations, at which 53 persons were admitted to Deacons, and 71 to Priests', Orders, giving a total of 124, a considerable number being Natives. The fact that above 20,000 Rupees are annually subscribed by Native Christians towards benevolent and charitable purposes, is a gratifying result of Christian teaching.

Education in the Missions.

686. The two Missionary Societies are affording very large assistance to the cause of education. They have in the Diocese 730 schools, with an aggregate of 17,840 scholars. They gladly avail themselves of the grant-in-aid system, so far as practicable, and endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, while they thankfully acknowledge the aid which his Department renders to them.

A tabular Statement of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

A.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Outstations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
St. George's Cathedral....	1 Church. ...	Chingleput, Nellore, Pulicat...	1 Church..... 1 Chapel	Revd. C. D. Gibson, M.A. ... Revd. R. Murphy, L.L.D. ...	2	...	
Saint Mary's, Fort St. George... ...	1 Church.....	None...	.....	Revd. F. G. Lugard, acting for Revd. A. H. Alcock, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	1	...	
Black-town.....	1 Church and 2 Chapels of Ease	None	.....	Revd. C. R. Drury.....	2	1	A new Church approaching completion.
Vepery.....	1 Church.....	None...	.....	Revd. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, acting for J. T. D. Kidd, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	2	1	
St. Thomé	1 Church.....	None	.....	Revd. T. Dealtry	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount.	1 Church.....	None	.....	Revd. J. Richards.....	1	...	
Palaveram	1 Chapel.....	None	.....	Supplied by the Revd. J. Richards	1	1	

Stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Outstations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	No. of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Arcot	1 Church	None	.....	Revd. A. Pearson, absent on private affairs (Europe.)	1	1	
Bangalore	3 Churches and 1 Chapel of Ease	Hurryhur, Toomkoor, Shemogah, Cossoor, Royacottah, Remount Depôt.	None.	Revd. A. J. Rogers „ E. G. Morris „ J. V. Bull	3	...	The Revd. Mr. Morris is acting for the Revd. Mr. Gorton, now on his tour of duty for two years at Wellington.
Bellary	1 Church	Gooty, Kurnool, Ramanully, Cuddapah, Lingasagoor.	1 Church nearly finished. 1 Church.	Revd. B. O'M. Deane	1	...	
Berhampore	.....	Chatterpoor, Russelcondah, Aska, Ganjam, Gopaulpore, Munsoorcottah.	.....	Revd. W. B. Ottley absent on tour of duty at Ootacamund	1	1	
Calicut	1 Church	Maliapooram	.....	Revd. J. McKee	1	...	
Cannanore	1 Church	Tellicherry	.....	Revd. C. Rhenius	1	...	
Coonoor	1 Church	Coimbatore Paulghaut	1 Church	Revd. M. N. Stone	1	...	

Cuddalore	1 Church	Pondicherry and Porto Novo.	1 Chapel.	Revd. J. Griffiths	1	...
Jaulnah	1 Church	Aurungabad, Mominabad, Hongolee.	.....	Revd. E. Kilvert, retires on the 18th June 1861	1	1
Kamptee	1 Church	Ellichpore, Hussingabad.	.....	Revd. S. T. Pettigrew	1	...
Masulipatam	1 Church	Ellore, Condapillay, Guntoor, Ongole.	.....	Revd. C. English	1	...
Mercara	1 Church	Mangalore, Pootoor, Honawer, Sedasheghur, Sircy, Hoonsoor, Fraserpett.	1 Church	Revd. A. Fennell	1	...
Mysore	1 Church	French Rocks	1 Chapel	.....	1	1
Ootacamund	1 Church	None	.....	Revd. W. B. Ottley	1	...
Palamcottah	1 Church	Tuticorin Courtallum	1 Church 1 Church	.....	1	1
Poonamallee	1 Church	Tripassore	1 Chapel	Revd. R. C. Baily	1	...
Quilon	1 Church	Cochin Trevandrum	1 Church 1 Church	Revd. G. B. Howard, absent on S. C., Neilgherry Hills	1	1
Rajahmundry	1 Church	Samulcottah, Cocanada, Coringa, Dowlaishweram.	1 Church	Revd. W. Capel, absent on S. C., Neilgherry Hills	1	1
Secunderabad	1 Church	Bolaram, Hyderabad.	1 Church	Revd. T. A. C. Pratt Revd. H. Pigot James Revd. J. D. Ostrehan, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	3	1

Stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

A.

(Continued).

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Out-stations, Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Seetabuldee or Nagpoor.	1 Church...	Racpore, Chandah, Chundromah, Rhundromah.	.....	.....	1	1	
Tranquebar.....	1 Church ...	Negapatam.....	1 Church.....	Revd. R. P. Little.....	1	...	
		Combaconum	1 Church.....				
Trichinopoly.....	2 Churches....	Madura.....	1 Church.....	Revd. O. Dene.....	2	..	
Vellore.....	1 Church.....	Chittoor...	1 Church..... ...	.....	1	1	
Vizagapatam.....	1 Church....	Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Calingapatam.	1 Church.. 1 Church... 1 Church..	Revd. J. Wynch.....	1	...	
Wellington..	.....	.....	None. ..	Revd. J. Gorton..	1	...	

Out-stations where uncovenanted Ministers of the Church of England are supplying spiritual wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong, and allowances granted.	Remarks.
Shevaroy Hills and Salem.	Cuddalore.....	Revd. T. H. Wilkinson.	Additional Clergy Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Cochin.....	Quilon.....	Revd. J. Collins.....	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Nellore.....	The Cathedral, Madras.			Usually supplied by the Colonial Church Society but now vacant in consequence of the appointment of the Revd. G. English to an Assistant Chaplaincy.
The Fort, Toomkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah.	Bangalore.....	Revd. P. Webber.....	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Cuddapah, Gooty, Kurnool, Lingasagoor.	Bellary.....	Revd. P. Jelly.....	Belongs to no Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Tanjore.....	Trichinopoly.....	Revd. A. Cammerer.....	Gospel Society; Rupees 80 per mensem.	
French Rocks and Mysore.	Mysore.....	Revd. S. T. Godfrey..	Belongs to no Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Tuticorin.....	Palamcottah.....	Revd. J. Kearns.....	Gospel Society; Rupees 93 per mensem.	
Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras.	Cathedral District.....	Revd. J. Murphy. L.L.D.	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 200 per mensem.	The Revd. Dr. J. Murphy is about to be admitted an Assistant Chaplain on the Establishment
Pulicat.....	Cathedral.....	Revd. C. C. Shutie....	Colonial Church Society.	

MEDICAL.

Health of the Country.

690. The sanitary condition of this Presidency has not been altogether favorable during the past year, especially in regard to the civi population of large and wide-spread tracts of country. The hot season of 1860 was peculiar, and the average temperature higher than has been noticed for many years past. The hot season was followed by a partial and generally deficient supply of rain, and during the months of June, July, August, and September epidemic cholera was severe and fatal in most parts of Southern India. During the months of April, May, and June, as before noticed, the atmospheric conditions were peculiar, giving rise, especially in European Soldiers at most of the large Military stations, to attacks of insolation and ardent remittent fever. The rain-fall throughout the period was very scanty, and the N. E. monsoon, generally, was a failure. In the months of January, February, March, and April the public health appears to have been more satisfactory, although cholera and small-pox in certain Districts continued to destroy large numbers of the population. The District of Nellore suffered much from cholera during the period in question.

Civil Dispensaries.

691. There has been a slight decrease* in the total number of sick treated at these Institutions, as compared with the previous year. The Dispensaries continue, however, to be popular with the Native community. In the past year, definite rules have been laid down by Government with regard to the amount of aid to be furnished to them. In future, Government will provide European medicines, the services of a Medical Officer and Subordinate, and a fixed allowance of 50 Rupees per mensen towards the dieting of pauper patients. The inhabitants will now be required to assist their destitute fellow countrymen, in providing whatever funds may be required beyond the amount sanctioned by Government. The immediate effect of this arrangement will probably be a slight falling off in the numbers of sick treated; but when it is thoroughly understood by the native community, it is hoped that more real interest will be evinced by them in the working of these charities, and that habits of independence, in regard to medical relief, will be fostered and encouraged, while the saving to Government will be considerable.

* 10.701.

692. Under the arrangement above referred to, a new Dispensary has been sanctioned at Tranquebar in the Tanjore District. At Cuddalore, a branch Dispensary has been in operation to meet the convenience of a large portion of the population residing at a distance from the old Dispensary. The rent of the building, servants' pay, &c., is defrayed by the persons interested, and no additional expense is caused to the State.

Table showing the admissions and Deaths of In and Out Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

Division.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Presidency	4,805	350	333	7·2	1,21,582	229	1,606	0·1	1,26,387	579	1,939	0·4
Southern	3,973	311	203	7·8	84,255	147	1,252	0·1	88,228	458	1,455	0·5
Mysore	98	14	6	14·2	1,519	...	18	...	1,617	14	24	0·8
Malabar and Canara	933	51	70	5·4	18,820	9	315	0·04	19,753	60	385	0·3
Ceded Districts	551	41	27	7·4	19,654	20	262	0·1	20,205	61	289	0·3
Northern	1,541	87	4	5·6	19,641	30	55	0·1	21,182	117	59	0·5
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	427	47	30	11·0	3,334	2	53	0·06	3,761	49	83	1·2
Nagpore Force	271	37	26	13·6	2,294	2	35	0·08	2,565	39	61	1·5
Total	12,599	938	699	7·4	2,71,099	439	3,596	0·1	2,83,698	1,377	4,295	0·4
							Total of 1859-60		2,94,399			
							Decrease in 1860-61		10,701			

693. There has been again a slight decrease in the number of operations, amounting to 4,918. The failures have been at the rate of 85·3 per thousand. The delay in the re-organization of the Subordinate Medical Department has prevented any improvement in the qualifications of the staff of Vaccinators, who have not been under satisfactory control during the past year.

Vaccination Department.

The following table exhibits the work performed, contrasted with that of the previous year. Small-pox has been prevalent in many of the Districts, and at the Presidency a large number of persons have suffered from it.

Statement showing the number of Vaccinations performed in the year 1860-61, *contrasted with* 1859-60, *with the increase or decrease in each Division.*

Division.	1859-60.				1860-61.					
	Number vaccinated	Successful.	Failures	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency	55,760	51,497	4,263	76·4	52,943	48,829	4,114	77·7	..	2,817
Southern	92,567	84,702	7,865	84·9	94,047	86,102	7,945	84·4	1,480	..
Mysore	99,529	95,096	4,433	44·5	100,514	95,748	4,766	47·4	985	..
Malabar and Canara	31,059	25,107	5,952	191·6	30,249	25,052	5,197	171·8	..	810
Ceded Districts	23,204	20,717	2,487	107·1	21,057	19,009	2,048	97·2	..	2,147
Northern	38,318	33,070	5,248	136·9	36,241	31,916	4,325	119·3	..	2,077
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	2,907	2,585	322	110·7	2,996	2,706	290	96·7	89	..
Nagpore Force	277	106	171	617·3	656	421	235	358·2	379	..
Total..	3,43,621	3,12,880	30,741	89·4	338,703	309,783	28,920	85·3		4,918

694. There has been a slight improvement in the sanitary condition of prisoners in this Presidency. The death-rate has diminished from 7·7 to 6·4 per cent. of average strength. The jails of the Centre and Northern Divisions have been the most unhealthy, the former from cholera, and the latter from cholera and beriberi. The new jail at Salem has been partially occupied during the past year, and with manifest advantage as regards the health of the prisoners of this District. The great evils of many of the jails in this Presidency are overcrowding and deficient ventilation, and many them are so badly constructed that improvement in these particulars is impossible.

Jails.

Comparative Statement of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails, for the official years 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

Year.	Division.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
						Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1859-60.	Presidency	352	19	355	13	100·2	3·6	3·6
	Centre	1,566	41	1,353	63	86·3	4·02	4·6
	Southern	2,411	135	3,830	195	158·8	8·08	5·09
	Mysore	57	3	68	2	119·2	3·5	2·9
	Malabar and Canara	997	72	2,057	167	206·3	16·7	8·1
	Ceded Districts	939	23	779	48	82·9	5·1	6·1
	Northern	847	40	922	69	108·8	8·1	7·4
	Total...	7,167	333	9,364	557	130·6	7·7	5·9
1860-61.	Presidency Centre	1,982	78	2,084	151	105·2	7·6	7·2
	Southern	1,900	118	3,460	127	182·1	6·6	3·6
	Mysore	38	4	82	2	215·7	5·2	2·4
	Malabar and Canara	934	69	1,825	37	195·3	3·9	2·02
	Ceded Districts	851	26	787	41	92·4	4·8	5·2
	Northern	621	2	846	52	136·2	8·3	6·1
	Total...	6,326	297	9,084	410	192·6	6·4	4·5

Military.

695. The Madras Army has not been called upon for any unusual exertion in the field during the past year, and consequently the general sanitary condition, both of the European and Native branches, has been much more satisfactory than in the two preceding years, when large bodies of troops were exposed to the vicissitudes of field service during the hot and rainy seasons. It will be seen that the European and Native troops in the Presidency Proper have been very healthy. The death-rate in the European Army has been only 16 per thousand of mean strength, and of the Native Army, 13 per thousand.

696. With regard to the European Army, nothing perhaps could better illustrate the improved condition of the Soldier, as to the care bestowed in arrangements for his health and comfort, than the low death-rate which has obtained during the past year. The population generally have suffered severely from epidemic disease, and although the year was a remarkable one as regards the tendency to sun-stroke and cholera, yet the general result as regards sickness and mortality has never been more satisfactory. In the severe epidemic of cholera which visited Madras in 1860, the European troops in the Fort escaped almost entirely. The recent improvements as regards Barrack accommodation, ventilation, and space, no doubt contributed in a marked degree to the immunity enjoyed by the men.

697. Large reductions have been effected in the strength of Corps of Native Infantry, and 3 Cavalry Corps have been broken up during the year. The pensioning of a large number of men of long service, has probably had some influence upon the low death-rate amongst Native troops.

Abstract Return of sickness and deaths amongst the European and Native troops serving under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the official year 1860-61.

Division.	Europeans.							Natives.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of: Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of: Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency ...	1,948	4,169	61	169	214·01	3·1	1·4	3,784	4,111	86	263	108 6	2·2	2.09
Southern.....	1,632	1,951	28	86	119 5	1·7	1.4	2,761	2,164	59	72	78·3	2·1	2·7
Mysore.....	1,531	2,230	30	128	151·5	1·9	1·2	4,610	3,202	59	121	69·4	1·2	1·8
Malabar and Canara.....	1,072	1,065	7	55	99·3	0·6	0·6	2,965	1,983	25	88	66·8	0·8	1·2
Ceded Districts.	1,000	1,291	10	49	129·1	1·0	0·8	2,671	1,375	16	53	51·4	0·5	1·1
HyderabadSuby Force.....	3,507	6,540	63	244	186·4	1·7	0·9	4,402	4,185	51	155	95·07	1·1	1·2
Nagpore Force.	1,075	1,854	20	67	172·4	1·8	1·07	3,773	3,169	41	132	83·9	1·08	1·2
Northern.....	170	420	3	1	247·05	1 7	0·7	6,500	5,666	69	15	87·1	1·06	1·2
Pegu.....	2,500	3,280	15	152	131·2	0·6	0·4	7,688	9,701	124	457	126·1	1·6	1·2
Total..	14,435	22,890	237	951	158·5	1·6	1·03	39,154	35,556	530	1,356	90·8	1·3	1·4

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants embarked.

698. During the year 1860-61, the number of Emigrants embarked for the Colonies has been considerably less than in the last few previous years. The people have come forward less freely than before, and the Agent has been unable to supply the number demanded.

In 1859-60 the number of souls embarked was 14,057, while during the year under review they did not exceed 6,479, of which 984 proceeded to Natal and 259 to St. Vincent.

Mortality during the passage.

699. The emigration from Madras has as usual been conducted with very little loss of life on the voyage. A table will be found in the Appendix, showing the number of deaths in each ship, from which it will be seen that out of 3,446 souls embarked for the Mauritius in eleven ships, only twenty-four deaths occurred, which is an average of 0·7 per cent. Four ships reached the Colony without a single casualty, and in the "Thracian" there was only one. Reports have not been received of the three last vessels, but doubtless their returns will be equally favorable.

Commissioner from the Mauritius Government, to inquire into emigration.

700. A few months back Mr. Beyts, the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius, was sent to India by his Government to inquire into, and report upon, the mode adopted at each of the Presidencies in recruiting and despatching emigrants. He expressed himself highly gratified with the care and attention that was bestowed on them at Madras, from the time of their leaving their villages to their being embarked on board ship, and considered that this was one main cause that conduced to so favorable a result in the operations of this Presidency. Having examined the system in its various bearings, he recommended that it should be adopted at Calcutta.

Depôts.

701. The Depôts have been generally healthy during the year. Sporadic cases of cholera have from time to time occurred, and eighteen deaths have taken place in the Mauritius Depôt; but the disease never showed itself in a very virulent form. In the West India Depôt, which was situated in Royapettah, it broke out in the early part of the present year with much malignity and carried off ten persons in two or three days. The cause of this was traced in a great measure to inattention to cleanliness, which is so essential to the preservation of health where large bodies of men are congregated together. The people were removed to an airy locality some miles away, where the disease entirely left them and the Depôt has since been abandoned.

All emigrant ships have made the passage without accident.

702. No accidents have happened to any of the Madras ships, which have all arrived safely at their destination. No epidemic has broken out in any of them with the exception of the "Mermaid," on which the Emigrants were embarked on the 7th August last. A few cases of cholera occurred before she left the port, two of which were fatal. The people were therefore landed and not re-embarked till the 31st of the same month.

703. Four Acts have been passed during the year, relating to emigration. The first was Act XII of 1860, extending the privilege to the Colony of St. Vincent, and one ship, the "Travancore" has been despatched under its operation with 259 souls.

Emigrant Acts.
St. Vincent.

704. The second Act is XXXIII of 1860, permitting emigration to the Colony of Natal. Mr. Collins, the Postmaster General of that Colony, was accredited to the Governments of Madras and Calcutta to arrange for its commencement; preliminaries were satisfactorily settled; and three ships left Madras with 984 souls, all of which have arrived without accident and with, it is believed, an aggregate loss of only four or five persons, and those chiefly of advanced age. The conditions of service are about the same as those obtaining in the Mauritius, with the exception that, if the emigrant remain in the Colony for 5 years over and above his industrial term of 3 years, he will be entitled to a free passage back to India.

Natal.

705. The third Act XLI of 1860, adds St. Kitts to the Colonies permitted to draw labor from India, but it has not yet been taken advantage of.

St. Kitts.

706. The last in the catalogue is Act XLVI of 1860, legalizing emigration to the French Colonies, which likewise has not yet been brought into operation at Madras, although ships have been despatched from Calcutta to Réunion.

French Colonies.

707. This last Act is based on a convention between the British and French Governments wherein the proportion of women to accompany the men is fixed at one-quarter the number of the latter for the first three years. This attracted the attention of the English Colonists, and representations were made to the Colonial Office on the subject, which have resulted in a similar relaxation in the proportions of the sexes embarked for the British Colonies, with the proviso, however, that the full number of 50 per cent. shall be despatched if procurable.

Proportion of women.

708. Another advantage which this convention gives to French Colonies is that the space between decks to be assigned to each adult emigrant is 60 cubical feet, whereas to British Colonies it is 72 such feet, the superficial area of lower deck not being less than 12 square feet for each. A vessel having a lower deck 7 feet high will, therefore, be allowed legally to carry 117 adults to each 1,000 superficial feet of lower deck, if proceeding to a French Colony, while in the case of a British Colony she would be restricted to 83½.

Space.

709. No ships have returned from the West Indies with emigrants during the past year, and only five from the Mauritius with 758 souls.

No return emigrants from West Indies
Five ships from Mauritius.

710. The only remaining subject worthy of note is the establishment from the 1st of January last of a fee-fund, wherefrom to defray the expenses of the Protectorship. The several Emigration Acts authorize the levy of one Rupee on each emigrant embarked, and the Supreme Government have ruled that this sum should be paid on every male adult embarked for each Colony up to 5,000 in each year, and that thereafter the fee should be reduced to one-half. The sum raised at Madras up to the 30th April, is Rupees 1,214.

Fee on embarkation of emigrants.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Balance of 1859.

711. The balance on the 31st December 1859, as shown in the statement attached to the last annual Report, and carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows :—

Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense... ...	Rs.	19,315	10	2
Invested in Government Securities.	„	1,54,800	0	0
Arrears of Rates and Taxes outstanding...	„	57,214	5	2
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others. ...	„	28,679	5	8
Office premises	„	21,000	0	0
Lamp posts, &c.	„	2,200	0	0
	„	2,83,209	5	0
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries....	„	153	7	4
	„	2,83,055	13	8

Income 1860.

The Income of the past year was as follows :—

Assessment 1860.....	Rupees	1,39,351	14	0			
Wheel Tax 1859.....	„	13,544	0	0			
Do. 1860.....	„	41,658	12	0			
Warrant fees.....	„	866	5	7			
License fees	„	1,257	0	0			
Slaughter-house fees.....	„	2,190	10	6			
Fines, &c...	„	1,060	12	3			
Interest...	„	2,349	5	3			
		2,02,278	11	7			
Less Remission and Refunds...		7,368	1	0			
						1,94,910	10	7
Total Income...	Rs.					4,77,966	8	3

Assessment.

712. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment aggregating Rupees 1,89,226-7-2, as shown in Statement B, the collections during the past year were as follow :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current or 1860.	Total.
5,614-11-7	33,195-1-4	1,03,383-0-2	1,42,192-13-1

being Rupees 9,690-8-8 less than the collections of 1859. This difference is owing to the much larger amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1859 than at that of 1860, viz., Rupees 66,988-14-0 against Rupees 49,874-9-2. The collection of the current assessment was larger in 1860 than in 1859, viz., Rupees 1,03,383-0-2 against Rupees 99,548-0-7.

Remissions of Assessment.

713. These amounted to Rupees 4,968-12-11 against Rupees 2,342-1-8 in 1859, owing to the old irrecoverable arrears from 1842 to 1851 having been written off agreeably to the recommendation of Government given in paragraph 2 of their Orders, dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529.

Balance of Assessment.

714. The outstandings on the 31st December 1860, were as follow :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
3,674-6-8	2,421-8-8	35,968-13-10	42,064-13-2

being Rupees 7,809-12-0 below the balance on 31st December 1859; and, of these arrears, Rupees 17,786-11-8 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

Wheel Tax.

715. The collections of this tax during the past year were as follow :—

	Arrears of 1857-58.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
On spring Vehicles and animals...	95 4 0	13,012 0 0	27,902 3 0	41,009 7 0
On Carts.....	96 0 0	3,031 4 0	5,115 0 0	8,242 4 0
	191 4 0	16,043 4 0	33,017 3 0	49,25111 0
Against 1859.....	175 15 8	15,914 6 0	35,305 4 0	51,395 9 8

The aggregate was less by Rupees 2,143-14-8 in 1860 than in the previous year, owing to the delay that occurred in getting in the Schedules for the 3rd Quarter, which was only effected by issuing a notice that the provisions of Section 15, Act XXV of 1856, would be carried into effect *without respect of persons*, unless the Schedules were returned within a given date.

Remissions of Wheel Tax.

716. These were as follow :—

On spring Vehicles and animals...	Rs. 1,869 3 0	against 1,247 2 0	in 1859.
On Carts...	,, 522 0 0	,, 51 12 0	,,
	Rs. 2,391 3 0	1,298 14 0	

showing an excess of Rupees 1,092-5-0 in last year, owing to the irrecoverable arrears of 1857 having been written off.

Balance of Wheel Tax.

717. The outstandings on 31st December 1860 were as follow :—

	Arrears of 1858.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
On spring Vehicles and animals.....	810 0 0	730 8 0	5,328 10 0	6,869 2 0
On Carts...	890 4 0	678 0 0	2,462 4 0	4,030 8 0
	1,700 4 0	1,408 8 0	7,790 14 0	10899 10 0

Of these balances Rupees 5,454-6-0 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

718. The other items of Income do not call for especial remark; and the Board now proceed to notice the *expenditure* under its several heads as compared with that of the previous year.

Expenditure.

	1860.				1859.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department	8,654	6	0		7,958	3	9
Assessors do.	1,993	7	10		1,992	7	9
Books, Maps, &c.	60	11	2		190	15	8
Burial and Burning grounds	160	7	1		664	9	10
Civil Engineer's Department	7,092	10	0		7,469	4	0
Compensations, Law and other charges	117	8	0		77	8	0
Conservancy Department	4,335	12	2		4,160	7	10
Flushing Drains	177	3	3		...	...	...
Income Tax and Stamp duty	135	7	2		...	...	...
Lighting	5,007	7	0		3,285	5	2
Mortuary Department	891	2	0		1,023	0	0
Municipal do.	26,659	7	8		22,047	4	8
Office furniture	59	3	4		...	...	...
Office premises	2,476	5	7		75	12	1
Plant ..... Rs. 4,208 1 0	...	...	...		3,356	1	0
Less sales of Lamp posts, &c. 437 1 2	3,770	15	10		...	...	...
Road Department	4,748	8	0		4,421	7	10
Road work	1,01,840	8	11		78,570	0	3
Do. (advances)	11,521	3	8		5,712	11	2
Petty advances	4,337	7	9		868	3	9
Scavenging Department ..... Rs. 59,015 1 7	...	...	...		...	...	...
Less rubbish 3,641 12 11	55,373	4	8		53,572	7	11
Slaughter-house charges	1,353	8	10		14	7	4
Stationery	1,015	15	11		976	14	10
Trevelyan Water-works	21,122	6	1		...	...	...
Advances on account of ditto	39,790	10	9		...	...	...
Watering	1,276	0	0		1,235	15	5
Wheel Tax Department	5,481	4	5		5,468	5	0
Works, Drain and other	49,970	7	4		18,033	9	1
Advances on account of ditto	7,959	12	6		19,298	6	9
	3,67,383	4	11	Against.	2,40,474	3	1
DEDUCT.							
Government contributions for Roads, &c	25,746	5	10		32,396	13	1
Proceeds of Houses and Land sold	6,050	4	2		12,397	3	3
	31,796	10	0		44,794	0	4
	3,35,586	10	11		1,95,680	2	9

The increase under the head of "Assessment Department" is owing to a charge of Rupees 840, for branding and repainting street boards debited to the minor heading of Petty Expenses.

The increase under the head of "Lighting" is owing to the larger number of lights kept up in last year, viz., 431 against 344 in 1859, and the higher rates paid for oil.

The increase under the head of "Municipal Department" is owing to the payment of Colonel Boulderson's salary, as President of the Board, in arrears from the 31st January 1857

to 31st December 1860, at the rate of Rupees 100 per mensem, in accordance with the Order of Government, Public Department, dated 8th December last, No. 1,772.

The increase under the head of "Office Premises" is owing to the larger amount of repairs and improvements made in last year, as compared with those of 1859.

Roads. 719. The particulars of the expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
"New Roads."						
Between Popham's Broadway and Thada Mootheapen street, Black Town	2,999	0	0			
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, Black Town	2,110	2	10			
Between Theerooputty street and Wall-tax (West) Road, Black Town	180	14	0			
Others of minor importance	410	6	0			
	5,700	6	10			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	1,256	10	0			
				4,443	12	10
"Improvement of Roads."						
Widening Hunter's Road, Vepery	2,164	13	6			
Connecting Aggraharam and Vencataramier streets, Black Town	1,801	3	5			
Widening Cutcherry Road, Mylapore	1,047	15	3			
Widening Vencatasa Moodelly street (Pycroft's Road,) Triplicane	984	8	4			
Widening Condey Chetty street, Black Town	880	0	0			
Widening Annah Pillay street, Black Town	745	0	0			
Widening Odacal street, Black Town	550	0	0			
Widening the turn into Waller's Road, Narrasingapoorum	425	0	0			
Others of minor importance	840	10	10			
	9,439	3	4			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	4,376	9	2			
				5,062	10	2
"Repair of Roads"	86,700	14	9			
Advances	7,521	3	8			
				94,222	2	5
				1,03,728	9	5

New Roads. 720. The construction of new roads between Popham's Broadway and Thada Mootheapen street, and between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, has been long desired, both on sanitary grounds and for the public convenience; they run east and west, thereby opening up a central portion of the Town to the sea breeze, and also securing to inhabitants a more direct communication with the adjacent neighbourhood.

Improvements to Roads. 721. The widening of Hunter's road, Vepery, has considerably improved a most important thoroughfare, the entire traffic between Choolay, Vepery, and Pursewaukum passing by this route.

The connection of Aggraharam and Vencatramier streets, Black Town, is of much convenience to the inhabitants of the Northern portion of the town. The widening of Cutcherry road, Mylapore, is completed.

The Board have not yet succeeded in arranging for the removal of the Mahomedan tomb, which forms so unsightly a projection into Pycroft's road, Triplicane.

On the 16th November last, the Board submitted to Government a proposal to continue the improvement of this important thoroughfare from Triplicane to White's road, Royapettah, the cost of the land and buildings required to be purchased, (estimated at Rupees 43,000) to be defrayed from the one per cent. Income tax, and the charge of metalling the road and constructing side drains to be borne by the Municipal Fund.

Government in reply (24th November 1860) deemed this improvement to be of the greatest importance both on sanitary and other considerations, and resolved to include the cost of the land in the Budget, 1861-62, the expenditure for the year being Rupees 20,000, to be charged as may be hereafter arranged either against the general Budget Fund, or against that part of the Income Tax devoted to Public Works, under Section 193, Act XXXII of 1860.

Various improvements have been made in Condey Chetty, Annah Pillay, and Odacall streets, Black Town, at no very great outlay and yet of much benefit as regards traffic and ventilation.

Repair of Roads and Advances.

722. The outlay under these heads during the past year has been unusually large, aggregating Rupees 98,222-2-5, against Rupees 53,780-0-8 in 1859, Rupees 48,647-7-2 in 1858, and Rupees 39,106-8-0 in 1857.

In their last Report the Board mentioned that they had been obliged to allow their Contractors a considerable increase on their original rates, both for Road and Drain work, owing to the rise in prices of material and labor; and that, coupled with a constantly increasing amount of traffic, they feared the expenditure would be a very heavy one in the then current year 1860.

How far this fear has been realized, the above figures show, and the Board regret to say that on renewing their contracts at the commencement of the present year 1861, they had to consent to even somewhat higher terms, viz:—

Laterite	Roads	5	inches	thick,	Rupees	2	9	2	℔ square of 100 feet.
Do.	do.	4	do.	„		2	4	1½	do. do.
Do.	do.	3	do.	„		1	11	3½	do. do.
Granite	do.	4	do.	„		3	3	3	do. do.
Do.	do.	3	do.	„		2	4	8	do. do.

A memorandum from the Board's Civil Engineer giving full details of the Road and Drain work executed by his Department last year, is appended to this Report.

Masonry Works, Drain and other.

723. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follow:—

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Centre and secondary Drains.	From Wall-tax street to the Canal...	5,027	10	7			
	In Black Town...	2,316	3	1			
	„ Royapooram	1,986	6	3			
	„ Choolay	1,328	3	6			
	„ the Mount Road.	403	1	2			
	„ Chintadrepettah	261	14	3			
	„ Royapettah	142	8	4			
	„ Other localities	383	4	0			
					11,849	3	2
	Carried forward...				11,849	3	2

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward.....		.....	...	...	11,849	3	2			
Side Channels.	In Triplicane...	4,510	4	10						
	„ Mylapore	661	13	10						
	„ Jendrapettah	580	11	4						
	„ Chintadrepettah	552	7	6						
	„ Narasingapoorum	293	7	4						
	„ Egmore...	167	2	8						
	„ Other localities...	230	9	2						
					6,996	8	8			
Slaughter yards.	„ Choolay.	5,227	6	5						
	„ Triplicane	623	12	0						
					5,851	2	5			
Latrines.	Completion of 29 sanctioned by Government.	1,684	3	1						
	On the North Beach.	696	12	4						
	In Pursewaukum.	455	7	6						
	Cossapettah and Egmore. ...	156	2	9						
					2,992	9	8			
Excavating Channel, and constructing foot bridge at Cochrane's Canal...		.....	...	...	2,530	4	0			
Support or retaining walls.	In Chintadrepettah.... ...	1,677	0	8						
	„ Mylapore...	401	1	2						
	„ Black Town...	268	8	0						
					2,346	9	10			
Wells, Cisterns, &c.	In Chintadrepettah.	323	12	8						
	„ Black Town...	299	3	0						
	„ Royapooram	250	3	0						
	„ Other localities	130	13	9						
					1,004	0	5			
Dust Boxes in Black Town...		.....	...	...	616	12	1			
Works for flushing Drains in Black Town and Chintadrepettah...		.....	...	...	497	5	3			
Miscellaneous works		.....	...	...	2,219	5	6			
Advances for Sundry works, viz:—										
Government works near the Band Stand...		2,959	12	6						
Latrines...		850	0	0						
Wells, Cisterns, &c.		600	0	0						
Dust boxes.		250	0	0						
Drains...		150	0	0						
					4,809	12	6			
					41,713	9	6			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of Houses &c, purchased.					27	1	0	41,686	8	6
Improvements of works					9,516	14	3			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of Houses &c., purchased...					390	0	0	9,126	14	3
Repair of works...					3,549	12	1			
Advances for repairs					1,350	0	0	4,899	12	1
								55,713	2	10

The aggregate amount is nearly double that expended under the same head in 1859.

Full particulars of the several works and improvements will be found in the Civil Engineer's memorandum, before referred to.

The first item of the above statement, viz., the secondary Drains from Wall-tax street to the Canal, amounting to Rupees 5,027-10-7, will eventually be recovered from the Peoples' Park Fund, as the Drains were constructed with the view of adding to the value of the land, between the Town wall and the Canal, which was sold by auction in September 1859. It is proposed to construct similar Drains across the remaining portion of the ground, lying between the Hospital and Elephant Gates, which is also to be sold for the benefit of the Peoples' Park Fund, the expense to be defrayed from the proceeds of the land.

On this last mentioned piece of ground stand seven Latrines for the use of the inhabitants of Black Town, and prior to consenting to their removal, the Board obtained from Government four of the bastions of the Town wall, which are now being gutted in view to their being converted into places of accommodation for the public.

Slaughter Yards.

723. A new Slaughter yard has been completed and opened for use at Choolay. The yard near the Monegar Choultry has been enlarged, and that at Perambore put in repair.

Band Stand.

724. The new Band Stand on the South Beach has been completed, and its cost is now under adjustment by Government. At the solicitation of the inhabitants of Black Town the Board submitted to Government a plan for constructing a Band Stand and Promenade on the Monument Esplanade of Black Town, at a cost of Rupees 3,000, which met the approval of Government and was included in the last Budget. This improvement will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Black Town.

Trevelyan Water Works.

725. In paragraphs 27 to 35 of the last Report, the Board gave a brief description of the nature and object of these works, together with an estimate of their probable cost. They are now rapidly drawing to a completion, and would have been at work by this time, had the pumping engine, promised by Government, arrived from England. Finding that much uncertainty existed as to the date of its being despatched from that country, the Board availed themselves of the offer of a 12-horse engine actually on the voyage out, and since received, for the sum of Rupees 3,600; but as it was not fitted with the necessary pumping apparatus, they ordered the same to be supplied by the makers of the engine.

The iron water-pipes commissioned from Glasgow have arrived, and are of the best description; their cost, with cocks and other accessories, is, however, much higher than was originally estimated.

Scavenging Department.

726. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment.....	27,208	12	4
Hire of Bullocks.....	29,199	3	9
Extra work.....	1,812	2	5
Repair of Carts	794	15	1
	59,015	1	7
Less proceeds of rubbish sales.....	3,641	12	11
Total.....	55,373	4	8

An Extra Establishment, costing Rupees 294-8-0 per mensem, was organized when the cholera broke out in last year, and was maintained up to the beginning of February of the present year, when it was dispensed with; and some further reductions have, subsequently, been made in this Department.

The hire of bullocks is now a very heavy charge, as the Board have to pay the high rate of Rupees 15 per pair per mensem, including the services of a driver, or nearly 50 per cent. over the rate paid by their predecessors the Justices in Session, and they see little prospect of obtaining any reduction, so long as gram and fodder continue so extravagantly dear.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

727. Further progress has been made in the removal of these places of sepulture and incremation from amongst the dwellings of the living.

An urgent representation was made to the Board in the latter part of last year by the European and East Indian inhabitants of Royapooram, backed by the testimony of the Medical Officer of the District, of the intolerable nuisance they were subjected to by the existence of several Burial and Burning Grounds in close proximity to their dwellings; and the Board resolved, in communication with Government, to prohibit the further use of the same, and to allot a second portion of the Mint esplanade for the purpose; the expense of raising and enclosing the ground, estimated at about Rupees 4,000, being equally shared between the State and the Municipal Fund.

Government at the same time caused a pamphlet both in English and the Vernaculars to be published, showing the evils that result from the practice of burying and burning the dead in the vicinity of the abodes of the living, with the view of rendering this step more acceptable to the Native community.

The Board have also been in communication with Government on the subject of appropriating the site of the Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpett as a Burial Ground for all those classes who now have cemeteries within the walls of Black Town, the removal of which has long engaged their attention, and they trust that action will be taken in the matter during the current year.

The Protestant Burial Ground at Mylapore has been closed, and a new site allotted for the purpose in the vicinity of the "Barber's Bridge;" to which it is also proposed to remove the numerous Roman Catholic cemeteries in the same neighborhood.

Mortuary Registration.

728. The past year was a very sickly one, and was marked by one of the severest visitations of cholera that has occurred at Madras for a considerable period.

All possible precautions were taken, in concert with the Medical authorities, to prevent the disease from spreading; notwithstanding which, the number of victims was extremely heavy; and among them was our late Governor Sir Henry Ward, at the very outset of his career.

The number of deaths reported was:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	
	3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498	
against	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266	in 1859—

of the above, 2,576 were cholera cases, against 1,861 in 1859; 2,047 in 1858 and 1,775 in 1857.

Financial Retrospect.

729. The expenditure last year was exceedingly heavy, viz., Rupees 2,71,977-8-3, against Rupees 1,69,800 in 1859; Rupees 2,22,379-3-2 in 1858, and Rupees 1,47,324-1-9 in 1857: and to this must be added the amount of advances, Rupees 63,609-2-9, which figures in the balance as recoverable from Contractors and others, but which is actually represented by work performed, and is only kept in suspense until the Bills for the same are adjusted.

The increase in expenditure as compared with that of the previous year has arisen from the greater extent of road work executed, and from the outlay on account of the Trevelyan Water Works; and to meet the same, the Board had to dispose of Rupees 93,800 of their funded property; thereby reducing that asset to Rupees 61,000, as shown in the balance of last year's accounts; but as the whole of the bonds are of the four per cent. loan, their real value in the market is only Rupees 48,800. Four per cent. paper being about 20 discount.

Financial Estimate for 1861.

730. Of the balance carried forward from last year as specified in the accounts, viz., Rupees 2,05,989, the only available items are:—

				RS.	A.	P.
1st.	Cash...			11,802	3	7
2nd.	Government Securities...	61,000	0 0			
	Less 20 discount...	12,200	0 0	48,800	0	0
3rd.	Arrears of Assessment...			42,064	13	2
4th.	Do. of Wheel tax			10,899	10	0
			Total.....	1,13,566	10	9

but as the two latter items are not likely to be collected in full, the available balance may be set down in round numbers at a lac of Rupees.

The current year's demand may be estimated as follows:—

	RS.
Assessment 1861	1,39,350
Wheel tax...	50,000
	1,89,350

of which about Rupees 1,40,000 will probably be collected within the year.

The other items of Income are as follows:—

Government contributions for roads	27,397
Sale of rubbish...	3,550
Slaughter-house fees...	3,600
Interest on Government Securities	2,440
	36,987
Add available balance...	1,00,000
Current collections...	1,40,000
The total income will thus be Rupees	2,76,987

Expenditure.

731. The fixed charges are as follow:—

	Monthly. RS.	Yearly. RS.
Salaries and Wages...	6,757 8 0	81,090 0 0
Bullock Contractor...	2,835 0 0	34,020 0 0
Total Rupees....	9,592 8 0	1,15,110 0 0

UNCERTAIN DEMANDS.

Oil for lamps... ... ... 400 0 0	4,800 0 0
Making and repairing Carts... 150 0 0	1,800 0 0
Reform of roads.....	79,572 1 7
Repair of roads.....	14,244 4 0
Masonry works...	19,144 6 4
Improvements...	2,200 0 0
Sinking wells.....	1,555 10 10
Trevelyan Water Works balance...	16,800 0 0
Do. do. do. working charges ...	8,496 0 0
Probable cost of stone-ware drain pipes	5,000 0 0
Total Rupees.....	2,68,722 6 9

732. The completion of the Trevelyan Water Works, the first distinct work of any magnitude undertaken by the Board since its constitution in January 1857, under Acts XIV and XXVI of 1856, seems to offer an appropriate occasion for reviewing the state and prospects of the Municipal Finances. The cost of these Water Works, limited in their influence, and palliative rather than curative in their sanitary effects on the drainage of Black Town, has been met, as already stated, by the realization of a considerable portion of the funded property, transferred to the Board by the Justices in Sessions, and could not possibly, even if spread over several years, have been provided for from the ordinary income. This reserve fund, amounting to Rupees 1,54,800, was not materially encroached upon until the year 1860, during which it has been reduced, as already explained in detail, to a sum of Rupees 61,000 in 4 per cent. Bonds, the net value of which, at the market price of the day, cannot be estimated at more than Rupees 48,800; and this sum will be almost entirely expended during the current year.

It is obvious that the duties of the Municipal Board cannot be efficiently carried on for any length of time when its ordinary expenditure exceeds its ordinary income, and when the near prospect of its reserve fund being entirely exhausted prevents any new work of importance being commenced. For the improvement and reconstruction of the existing drains and sewers on a uniform and effective system, and for its extension to many thickly populated parts of the Town and Suburbs, which are at present very badly provided with drainage; for supplying fresh drinking-water, so much required at Madras, where the majority of the wells are brackish, and where a most distressing scarcity of water is felt in every unusually hot season,—the Board not only possess no *adequate* means, but have no means *whatever* at their command. Nor are the Board in a position to borrow

money by mortgage of rates, under the provisions of Section 35, Act XXV of 1856; for there is no surplus income that could be devoted to paying off a loan by annual instalments. The regular expenditure instead of diminishing is increasing, and must continue to increase, unless even the most necessary and urgent improvements are to be stopped; for every new piece of metalled road, every yard of drain built, every new sanitary appliance, involves some additional current expenses for working, repairs, and superintendence.

In short, but for the aid derived from the funded property received from the Justices in Sessions, the Municipal Commissioners would have been compelled during the last year to request Government to sanction a higher assessment, or to place some new scource of income at their disposal. But a crisis seems now to have arrived which will admit of no further delay. The Commissioners are about to address the Government on the subject. It is trusted that an enhanced assessment, should such be found necessary, will be more readily and cheerfully borne by the public, when the beneficial results of certain operations, which will be simultaneously proposed, are taken into consideration.

OBSERVATORY.

733. The frequent changes in the direction of the Madras Observatory during the past few years have acted most prejudicially to its interest. In consequence thereof, the mounting of the fine new Transit Circle, received nearly four years since, is still unfinished; the projected equatorial room and dome have not yet been commenced; astronomical observations have been suspended, and the reductions of all kinds have fallen into arrears, while no fresh pursuit could be attempted, notwith standing the urgent demands of the science for such assistance from every competent quarter.

Frequent changes in direction of Madras Observatory.

734. The present state of this instrument is far from satisfactory, and the discordant opinions as to the best mode of completing it are very perplexing. The massive piers for supporting the Y's are all that can be desired for stability, and the instrument itself seems, as usual with Messrs. Simm's work, excellent in its execution. The piers are surmounted by heavy cap stones, which carry part of the microscopes for reading the circle, and have also to sustain the weight of the counterpoises. These stones were originally intended to have been put up entire, so that when once placed, the instrument was built in, and could never be properly cleaned, examined, or repaired, without their removal. The present Astronomer could not acquiesce in this arrangement and accordingly had the stones cut, so as to leave a clear slit of nine inches, through which the pivots of the instrument might be carefully lifted whenever occasion required. This long and tedious operation, slowly executed by native workmen, has caused most of the recent delay.

The New Transit Circle.

Six microscopes were originally provided for reading the divisions of the circle, but one, through being inadvertently placed over the illuminating lamp, was rendered useless. It is most extraordinary that this obvious defect was not guarded against in the first instance, but yet more so that, with the upper microscope, its opposite one was not also given up, and the remaining four placed ninety degrees apart. Major Tennant decided, however, upon retaining five, at intervals of seventy-two degrees; an arrangement which forbids the use of the circle for rapid zoning with two opposite microscopes only. Moreover, as the piers were prepared for six microscopes, four fresh holes had to be pierced to insert the five. By some mistake, either in marking out or in cutting, these holes were not made in the exact places required,

and must now be widened, so as to allow a little motion of the microscopes, to get the divisions into their respective fields of view. Before doing this, however, it was necessary to have the counterpoises in action, so as to relieve the weight of the telescope and circles and permit bodily adjustment of the Y's. The fulcra of these counterpoises were to have rested upon the very slices of stone which for reasons before given have been cut away, and stout metal supporting plates had to be cast, to screw on to the cap stones, yet easily removeable when desired. This want has been supplied by Major C. A. Orr at the Mint.

The number of microscopes to be used is still a matter of consideration. The present Astronomer's preference is decidedly in favor of either six or four—not five. By the very last mail from England, the Astronomer Royal, who is ever most willing to aid by his invaluable experience and advice, wrote :—" You will then have in use four microscopes, two on each side. " As you have no upper microscope you must abandon the use of the lower microscope, except " as a pointer, for which purpose you can change its power to a lower power." And he further adds :—" you will do well to set this change going vigorously." The preparations for the five microscope arrangement have, however, gone so far, that to change again to an equidistant combination of either four or six microscopes would involve much further delay and expense. The present plan is therefore unwillingly proceeded with, contrary to the above expressed views, on the double grounds of economizing time and cash. The most simple way of settling the matter would be, to use four microscopes, as now placed, including two diameters, inclined to each other at an angle of sixty degrees, and so it is probable Mr. Airy means. Unless the four quadrants of the circle are sensibly unequal, or its figure elliptical instead of truly circular, there is no reason why this should not suffice ; while the well known accuracy of Messrs. Simm's work, and the circumstance that the Madras Circle, having been divided by the same engine must be a facsimile of the great Greenwich Circle, justify the belief that such contingencies are only one remove from absolute impossibilities.

Impatient of delay, and dissatisfied in the extreme with the defects of the small transit instrument used for Mean Time determinations, for the Time-ball and Gun-fire signals, the Astronomer has already begun to use the new instrument as a Transit only, without the counterpoises. Preliminary determinations of personal equation between the various observers are in progress, so as to reduce all to one standard. True time is now obtained for the Government Time signals, and the stability of both piers and instrument is satisfactorily evident, even before the final precautions have been taken for fixing the Y's in permanent position.

Equatorial Instrument.

735. Information has been long since, and repeatedly, requested of Messrs. Cooke and Sons of York; with regard to the cost of remounting the present object glass, as also of an entirely new equatorial instrument. No reply has yet been received, although this report has been delayed mail after mail in the vain hope of having one in time. The Astronomer can therefore only state his belief, that the largest and best instrument suitable for the position ought not to cost more than three hundred pounds. Indeed, if not already disposed of, one, almost perfection, was obtainable at that price ; its munificent owner J. G. Barclay, Esq. of Leyton, Essex, parting with it only in consequence of having ordered a new one of much larger dimensions. Its aperture is seven and a half inches. This subject must therefore be waived until Messrs. Cooke's reply is to hand.

New Equatorial Room and Dome.

736. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the telescope and its mounting, it is most desirable that the new room and its revolving dome should be rapidly pushed forward, ready either for a new equatorial or for the old one remounted. The form of roof proposed was so need-

lessly heavy, complicated, and costly, that it has been discarded, and a plan is now being prepared at the District Engineer's Office, of a much cheaper and more convenient hemispherical dome. It is to be hoped that this may be proceeded with at once, but until its completion it will be well to retain the present imperfect room and roof, to prevent a total cessation of observations of this class. Temporary repairs are immediately required; the storm of Sunday, May 19th having stripped off the canvass, and made rents in several places which freely admit both dust and rain.

Comet Seeker, Ring Micrometer, and Low power Eye-piece, &c.

737. These urgent wants, although ordered, in compliance with permission accorded by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, last December, are still unsupplied. They were to have arrived, without fail, in March, and it is to be feared that illness or some other serious cause has prevented Mr. Cooke from despatching them, as also the desired communications respecting the equatorial requirements.

Discovery of a new Planet, and other Labors.

738. Notwithstanding the trying disadvantages under which the Establishment has been placed, it is gratifying to be able to report that the equatorial has been successfully employed. A new Planet, named Asia, was discovered by the Astronomer shortly after his arrival.* Observations have been secured of it, as also of certain Variable Stars, in continuation of a former series of many years extent. The return to maximum brilliancy of the most remarkable object of this class, viz., U. Geminorum, has been recorded at an undue and therefore unexpected and most important time. An ephemeris of the Variable Stars for 1861, and papers upon the new Planet, have been communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

Time-ball and Evening Gun-flash.

739. The Time-ball is regularly dropped at 1 P.M., and the flash of the evening gun noted; both signals being duly published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and in the *Madras Times* of the following day. After a long period of inactivity the Time-ball was again started on March 20th, since which time the failures, few in number, have been entirely telegraphic.

Proposed scheme of Simultaneous Time-signals throughout India.

740. The dropping of a Time-ball by day is so much less conspicuous than the flash of a gun by night, that except where the latter could not be had it is scarcely possible to imagine why the former has ever been preferred. At Edinburgh, where a ball has long been employed, the citizens have decided in favor of a gun, to be fired per telegraph from the Observatory, and have even subscribed the means of carrying out the improvement. At Madras, however, where guns are regularly fired at certain hours of the day, a Time-ball was most needless. It is worth serious consideration, whether it would not be far better to have the telegraph wire, which now passes very near, carried into the Fort, and the evening gun at least fired by electric signal. If a galvanic motor clock were established here, as at Greenwich, guns might be fired simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Galle, and at any other ports which are in telegraphic connection with Madras. The Time signals of England, furnished by the Royal Observatory, are most admirably arranged, and the Astronomer will be most happy to communicate with the Astronomer Royal as to the best and most effective way of executing so comprehensive and important a scheme.

Magnetical and Meteorological Department.

741. In this department considerable changes have been made. Hourly observations having been continued uninterruptedly (Sundays excepted) from 1841 March 1, to 1861 March 20, through a period of twenty years,

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* Vide Appendix XII.

it was presumed that sufficient data were already acquired for all climatological inquiries of short period, and the laborious and expensive hourly system was at once dropped. Observations have since been made three times daily, and mean results deduced by the application of hourly corrections, in the usual manner. The arrears in this department, in consequence of the hourly system having been so long maintained, are very considerable, and it is estimated that their reduction and publication will occupy the present staff from two to three years.

No additional instruments are required, except a few of Negretti and Zambra's maximum thermometers. A supply of these is desirable, so as to have a reserve in case of accidents, which with self-registering instruments will frequently happen. Two standard thermometers are on their way here, and a new anemometer is ordered to be constructed by Mr. Adie, of London, under the superintendence of Balfour Stewart, Esq., Director of the Kew Observatory. The three last named instruments are to be paid for out of the grant made by the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood in December last.

Distribution of Publications.

742. The volumes of observations published at Madras are so rarely referred to in Europe that it is probable but few Continental Observatories are in possession of them. No list is discoverable of their disposal, and it appears that the usual practice has been to send them all off, except a few, to the Home authorities; in whose charge a large stock probably remains at the present time. A return, relative to the distribution of these previous volumes, and of the numbers left, (if any) would be desirable, in order that copies might be forwarded to all places to which they ought to have been, but never were sent. The result of this confined distribution is, that the Library has not been enriched by return presents of the transactions of other Institutions, as it otherwise would have been. In response to a broad hint appended to a recent paper in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, to the effect that "the European Observatories, usually so liberal in giving away their publications, appeared almost to have forgotten the existence of a Madras Observatory," Professor Von Littrow, of Vienna, has forwarded a box, containing a set of the Annals of the Imperial Observatory, consisting of thirty-one volumes. In future it is proposed to append to each volume a printed list of persons and institutions entitled to receive the same gratuitously, and to have them all separately packed and directed for their respective destinations, before being forwarded all together to England.

Personal Staff.

743. The present Establishment consists of five Assistants, one of whom at considerably higher pay than the rest is styled Manager, four writers, a peon, five lascars and a sweeper. It may be readily perceived that when once more started in systematic work, a smaller number of better assorted hands, at higher pay, would form a far more efficient staff. In this transition state, however, and especially until the tedious Meteorological and Magnetical arrears of reduction are completed and published, every man is useful. No immediate change is therefore desirable, but it is proposed that when any retirement occurs, advantage may be taken thereof to increase and adjust the remaining salaries according to merit. Any man able to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination will do for a writer. An assistant, however, ought to possess a knowledge of elementary Algebra, Logarithms, and Plane Trigonometry; but a Manager should know more; especially, the general manipulations of practical Astronomy. It is recommended therefore, that in future, no promotion or appointment shall take place without a preliminary examination in these subjects; not competitive, but merely as a qualification test; and should this view be approved, suitable papers shall be prepared, a creditable examination in which may constitute eligibility to serve in the higher grades. This plan is now adopted in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

744. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, reference was made to certain repairs and alterations to the Museum buildings that were then in progress, and which had much interfered with the arrangements. These works have been all most satisfactorily completed during the year, and the re-arrangement of the objects in the Museum was commenced about the middle of December 1860.

A new roof to the N. W. Hall, conversion of a verandah into an Office-room and minor repairs.

As the present arrangement is not likely to be materially disturbed for some time it will be briefly described. For the convenience of reference, the rooms have had numbers assigned to them.

745. The entrance Hall (No. 1.) For the purpose of economizing space before the enlargement of the Museum, this room was furnished with four large cases fitted into recesses in the wall. These contain the collection of birds. In cases on the floor are contained a collection of articles from the vegetable kingdom used as food; fibres and textile fabrics, a collection of gums and resins, oils and oil-seeds, and a miscellaneous and extensive collection of articles chiefly of Indian manufacture. A large and valuable collection of specimens of Indian woods is fitted in racks, and numerous Indian arms, (fire-arms, swords, daggers and spears,) are arranged around the pillars supporting the roof.

No. 1.—Entrance Hall.

Raw materials and manufactured articles, birds in the wall cases.

The whole of the objects are labelled except the birds, the arrangement of which has not yet been commenced.

746. No. 2, is a small room dividing the entrance Hall from the large north-western Hall. It contains a collection of the marbles and lithographic stones of Southern India.

Room No. 2.—Marbles and lithographic stones of Southern India.

747. This fine lofty room is reached by a short flight of steps from No. 2. It contains all the specimens from the animal kingdom that are in the Museum, the birds excepted. The mammalia are arranged in wall cases above the windows, some of the larger reptiles are suspended from the roof. The smaller reptilia, the fish, crustacea, insects, shells, and the objects from the radiate sub-kingdom, such as echinoderms, corals, and sponges, are arranged in glass cases on the floor. The mammalia are all named, and some of the reptilia. Considerable progress has been made with the fish, with which the Officer in charge is now engaged; a few only of the crustacea have yet been named. The shells have all been named and catalogued, but the *genus only* of a considerable number has been ascertained, their species remaining to be determined. The corals and sponges have yet to be arranged. The classification of the objects from the animal kingdom has been much retarded for want of the necessary books; but these are being procured as fast as funds permit, and it is hoped much progress will be made during the present year.

No. 3.—The N. W. Hall. The animal kingdom, birds excepted.

748. Returning to No. 2, and turning to the right hand, a small room No. 4 is reached, which contains in glass cases, specimens of the coals and coal strata of India, labelled.

Room No. 4.—Coals and coal strata.

Room No. 5.—The right wing.

749. The room last named leads into the right wing, or No. 5. This large room has been appropriated to—

Palæontological and mineralogical collections.

1st. The palæontological collection, which is labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to the classification of Sir C. Lyell.

2nd. The minerological collection, labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to Phillips.

3rd. Several cases of fossils, rocks and minerals of Southern India, not yet arranged.

750. Nos. 6 & 7 are situated between the right wing and the entrance Hall. No. 6 contains a further quantity of unarranged rocks, minerals and ores of Southern India; and No. 7, the ores of antimony, copper, iron, lead, manganese, and samples of the metalloid graphite, all of Southern India. There are two aërolites in this room, one, the largest, from Madura, the other from Nellore.

Rooms No. 6 and 7.—Unarranged rocks, &c in No. 6. Various ores in No 7.

751. Nos. 8 & 9. These are two similar rooms on the other side of the entrance Hall, dividing it from the left wing. No. 8 contains specimens of the aqueous rocks of Southern India, labelled, catalogued, and arranged lithologically. No. 9 contains specimens of hypogene and volcanic rocks, likewise catalogued and labelled. There are two wall-cases containing birds in this room, and both rooms have racks containing specimens of wood.

Rooms No. 8 and 9.—Aqueous, hypogene and volcanic rocks, birds in wall. cases. Specimens of wood in racks.

Room No. 10.—Birds' nests and eggs, and objects in spirits.

752. No. 10 contains specimens of birds' nests and eggs, and various specimens from the animal kingdom preserved in spirits.

753. No. 11. This room is exactly like the right wing. It may be called the Ethnological room, containing as it does in addition to the galvano-plastic casts taken by the Brothers Schlagentweit and the Numismatic collection, a great number of curious and interesting objects illustrative of the manufactures, manners, customs, and religions of various peoples, chiefly Asiatic. The agricultural and other implements and models of machinery expected from England will be placed in this room when received.

No. 11.—The left wing, Ethnological room.

754. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of Establishment, petty repairs, and materials used in the preparation of specimens, &c., has been Rupees 205-11-6. But few purchases have been made except of books, and for this purpose £100 was remitted to England during the year.

A.—Expenditure, Museum.

755. For the purchase and keep of animals, servants' wages, and petty repairs in the Zoological Gardens, the average monthly expenditure has been Rupees 329-2-8½; orders having been passed for the removal of this part of the establishment to the People's park; no alterations or improvements that would lead to additional expense have been attempted.

Zoological Gardens.

756. The Visitors during the past year amounted altogether to 5,27,753, of whom 70,807 were able to write their names in the Visitors' book. Of the signatures, 21,863 or 1 in 3½ were in English, 33,706 in Tamil, 9,951 in Telugu, and 4,529 in Hindustani. The number of Visitors, though somewhat under the high numbers of last year, suffices to show the great interest taken by the public in this Institution.

Visitors in 1860-61, 5,27,753.

Visitors in 1859-60, 5,52,407.

C.—Contributions to Museum.

757. The additions to the Museum during the past year have been 573; of these 296 were donations, the remainder purchases.

D.—Contributions to Zoological Gardens.

758. Two hundred and seventy-three specimens were obtained for the Zoological Gardens, of which thirty-two were contributed by the public; the remainder were purchases to replace casualties among the smaller animals.

Library.

759. The Library building is completed, and the books are being arranged as fast as possible. It has taken a considerable time to arrange the 26,879 numbers of the specifications from the Patent Office, extending from the year 1617 to 1858. But these valuable records together with the other works in the Library will be accessible to those who desire to consult them by the beginning of June.

It is not considered desirable to open this portion of the Museum indiscriminately to all Visitors, and the admission will therefore be by Season Tickets, for which no charge will be made. The want of a good Library of reference in the various branches of Natural history and its allied Sciences has been much felt in this Presidency, and it is hoped the Museum Library will in time supply that want. But without reference to the public wants it was absolutety necessary that the person entrusted by Government with the charge of the Museum should have the best authorities at hand to enable him to arrange the collection.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1860.

	Depending 1st January 1860.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of	Depending 31st December 1860.
Bellary	1,369	5,326	6,695	3,219	77	2,656	4	739
Calicut	11,231	7,918	19,149	5,031	937	3,373	1,827	7,981
Chicacole	1,627	2,271	3,898	1,423	201	999	49	1,226
Chingleput	1,475	2,601	4,076	1,284	351	1,013	49	1,379
Chittoor	2,817	6,731	9,548	3,316	898	3,005	214	2,115
Coimbatore	2,486	7,263	9,749	3,837	387	3,373	192	1,960
Cuddalore	2,892	6,938	9,830	2,675	619	3,549	15	2,972
Cuddapah	4,062	6,782	10,844	3,243	1,038	2,365	818	3,380
Guntoor	458	2,393	2,851	1,081	101	1,398	...	271
Honore	6,399	4,087	10,486	3,353	322	2,098	599	4,114
Madura	5,493	6,850	12,343	2,152	1,217	3,960	110	4,904
Mangalore	6,774	4,970	11,744	3,097	370	2,401	537	5,339
Masulipatam	1,424	2,829	4,253	1,439	245	1,506	13	1,050
Nellore	1,310	3,709	5,019	1,553	315	2,600	25	526
Nundial	2,167	4,373	6,540	2,750	457	2,247	107	979
Negapatam	...	14,455	14,455	3,248	996	4,087	1,675	4,449
Rajahmundry	3,568	4,848	8,416	1,928	182	1,744	1,760	2,796
Salem	4,677	6,304	10,981	4,414	741	3,453	20	2,353
Tanjore	11,940	15,327	27,267	4,016	1,090	7,485	9,248	5,428
Tellicherry	5,025	5,906	10,931	2,924	680	1,199	353	5,775
Tinnevelly...	3,197	6,320	9,517	2,622	882	4,403	109	1,501
Trichinopoly...	3,206	5,775	8,981	1,912	929	2,874	104	3,162
Agent, Ganjam... ...	1,179	1,287	2,466	709	318	515	100	824
Agent, Vizagapatam...	3,356	2,571	5,927	785	202	849	459	3,632
Total of 1860	88,132	1,37,834	2,25,966	62,011	13,555	63,152	18,393	68,855
,, 1859	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Increase...	24,397	...	...	7,863	3,569	68	6,739	..
Decrease...	...	25,435	1,038	...	...	...	...	19,277

TABLE B.

	From the Decrees of					
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	Total.
Suits appealable	105	279	333	1,142	25,800	27,659
Appealed...	38	107	93	485	10,918	11,641
Affirmed	19	55	82	214	2,993	3,363
Modified or reversed	17	20	39	195	1,835	2,106

APPENDIX No. I.--*(Continued.)*

Table C.

Petty Offences.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Pending and summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary	7,599	3,116	1,530	2,945	1,170	5,127	1,302
Calicut	9,660	3,868	3,546	2,169	1,083	8,216	284
Chicacole	14,153	4,419	7,018	2,703	1,172	12,849	128
Chingleput	9,161	2,500	3,941	2,620	552	7,479	1,045
Chittoor	13,232	5,509	2,624	4,968	273	12,567	392
Coimbatore	13,977	4,352	2,781	6,818	2,403	11,271	303
Cuddalore	10,406	3,478	2,649	4,279	482	9,345	579
Cuddapah	3,513	1,133	802	1,261	17	2,970	526
Guntoor	12,937	3,957	5,478	3,446	1,640	11,098	199
Honore	4,113	1,169	1,486	1,382	249	3,723	141
Madura	11,853	6,031	2,325	3,497	1,566	9,464	823
Mangalore	4,870	1,224	2,909	621	415	4,298	157
Masulipatam	7,573	2,131	2,195	3,205	401	6,922	238
Negapatam	1,651	756	482	345	93	1,504	54
Nellore	11,870	5,188	3,997	2,685	274	11,324	272
Nundial...	4,549	1,648	1,176	1,675	291	3,992	216
Rajahmundry	13,904	5,328	6,337	2,175	1,639	11,987	278
Salem	11,742	4,729	3,332	3,309	945	9,733	692
Tanjore	13,125	6,308	3,654	3,111	355	12,448	322
Tellicherry	4,648	1,976	1,391	1,219	613	3,767	206
Tinnevelly...	8,173	3,864	1,751	2,553	1,068	6,866	239
Trichinopoly...	6,907	3,297	1,394	2,126	666	5,851	390
Agent, Ganjam...	5,637	1,830	2,188	1,587	332	5,030	275
Agent, Vizagapatam	24,614	8,046	14,904	1,664	28	24,580	6
Total of 1860.....	2,29,867	85,857	79,890	62,363	17,727	2,02,411	9,067
„ 1859.....	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Increase	.....	871	...	1,344	...	.....	2,376
Decrease...	684	...	3,707	...	1,119	2,362	...

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE D.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillâhs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished	Acquitted and released	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Bellary	687	1,694	985	45	93	5	81	173	5	50	188	...	7	12	...
Calicut	532	1,274	705	55	36	2	122	159	3	85	66	4	19	14	...
Chicacole	208	526	330	32	7	2	62	40	2	12	18	...	3	1	...
Chingleput	223	612	281	24	5	4	47	128	5	16	52	1	3	1	...
Chittoor	552	1,817	885	36	2	...	252	253	6	138	100	5	35	21	...
Coimbatore	606	1,496	957	93	85	8	114	174	29	32	46	...	7	11	...
Cuddalore	588	1,564	1,206	42	25	...	123	137	5	83	95	...	2	6	...
Cuddapah	485	1,736	1,233	14	5	...	39	164	35	62	121	6	5	...	...
Guntoor	142	364	222	5	...	...	25	61	4	11	23	3	...	...	...
Honore	252	514	280	12	2	...	72	43	...	29	36	1	3	1	...
Madura	458	1,463	901	83	52	31	106	198	3	25	40	9	8	2	...
Mangalore	257	680	460	5	3	...	48	70	7	17	33	..	12	2	...
Masulipatam	198	393	185	21	3	1	49	37	...	26	39	12	3	...	...
Negapatam	63	185	99	11	13	...	6	4	...	7	2	...	...	...	...
Nellore	860	1,171	679	15	17	26	86	183	15	56	121	...	...	...	...
Nundial	432	926	644	26	20	2	60	81	...	15	29	1	6	1	...
Rajahmundry	353	764	430	21	7	...	126	87	6	20	32	1	9	14	...
Salem	850	2,205	1,374	118	51	6	137	199	15	55	172	2	9	9	4

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Concluded.)*

TABLE D.—*(Concluded.)*

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistrate.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Tanjore	420	1,059	750	93	20	...	48	51	...	40	40	2	2	...	...
Tellicherry	397	870	507	119	16	3	64	72	5	35	25	5	7	...	...
Tinnevelly	605	1,525	1,070	11	5	...	80	217	1	25	86	...	2	18	1
Trichinopoly	265	691	394	..	...	...	78	105	1	21	77	5	...	...	2
Agent, Ganjam..	202	504	308	...	...	...	78	56	7	22	12	8	9	...	...
Agent, Vizagapatam	182	697	513	...	...	...	73	46	25	7	6	1	6	...	...
Total of 1860.....	9,817	24,730	15,404	881	417	90	1,976	2,738	179	889	1,459	66	157	113	7
„ 1859.....	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123	4
Increase	252	70	...	390	182	53	28	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Decrease	...	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	34	138	64	52	16	10	...

SUDDER COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
1st June 1861.

(Signed). JOHN WILKINS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

APPENDIX No. II.

No. 1 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of cases.	2 Total Number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons sentenced to be flogged.	6 Number of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny above 50 Rupees, under the provision of Section XXXII., Act No. XIII. of 1856	2	16	13	..	...	..	3	..
Larceny	479	584	170	5	242	..	167	..
Receiving stolen goods	52	61	14	1	5	..	41	..
Embezzlment and breach of trust	62	65	48	1	..	..	16	..
Obtaining property by false pretences	16	18	7	1	1	..	9	..
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	173	206	60	..	6	56	84	..
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	18	23	2	..	6	12	3	..
Wrongful appropriation of property found.	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Purchasing property from children under the age of fourteen years	6	7	..	..	..	3	4	..
Reputed thieves	40	51	27	1	..	..	23	..
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	9	9	..	..	..	6	3	..
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	10	4	..	..	..	1	3	7
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	2
Police Officers taking bribes	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Violation of duty by Police Officers	6	7	2	..	..	3	2	..
Crimping	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assaults	1,931	1,343	25	2	..	464	852	1,060
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	75	103	7	..	..	62	34	..
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	1,522	2,798	14	3	...	2,002	779	46
Disturbing religious worship, &c	2	4	..	..	..	1	3	..

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 1 A.—*(Concluded.)*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total Number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons sentenced to be flogged.	6 Number of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse.	42	47	..	..	..	33	14	12
Curelty to animals	38	38	..	..	..	29	9	..
Drunk and incapable	238	238	6	1	..	198	33	..
Riding or driving furiously	68	69	..	..	..	49	20	..
Driving without lights	83	83	..	..	..	65	18	..
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1
Indecent exposure in the street	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	2
Obstructing the public roads	342	349	..	..	..	200	149	..
Conducting processions, &c., &c., without license	13	13	..	..	..	6	7	..
Sounding metal instruments in the streets without license	11	11	..	..	..	2	9	..
Begging in the public roads	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	4	4	1	..	..	1	3	..
Keeping gaming-houses	5	5	..	..	..	4	..	..
Gambling in the street	99	348	1	..	..	243	80	..
Nuisance	2,403	2,403	25	..	..	1,953	450	..
Breaches of license by Hotel keepers, &c.	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Taking spirits into Fort St. George, the House of Correction, &c., without due permission	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping taverns, &c., without license from the Commissioner of Police	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Refusing to maintain wives and children.	349	223	..	..	..	139	84	126

Escaping from a place of legal confinement	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Breaches of Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852	8	9	..	..	..	5	4	..
Do. Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	6	8	..	..	..	5	3	..
Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	404	406	..	..	..	109	297	..
Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Do. Arms Act, Nos. XXVIII. of 1857, and XXXI. of 1860.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. Marine Police Act, No. XXVIII. of 1858 ..	4	4	..	..	..	3	1	..
Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859.....	71	*35	1	..	..	1	17	41
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	16	16	..	..	..	16	..	..
Failing to prosecute after making a charge	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Withdrawing himself from the Police Force without leave or notice	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Obstructing the Collectors' Officers in the execution of their duty	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total.....	8,646	9,643	429	19	261	5,677	3,241	1,300

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st January 1861.

* Of these, 16 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their Contract;
11 persons were bound over to keep the peace in 4 separate cases;
2 paupers and one insane person were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and 1 child to the House of Industry.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2 B.—*Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners convicted.	No of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.			Amount or value of property recovered.			Remarks.
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Manslaughter	1	2	..	2								
Kidnapping	1	1	..	1								
Larceny	14	23	17	6	1 to be transported for 10 years. 3 do. for 4 years each. 3 to be imprisoned for 2 years each with hard labor. 4 do. for 18 months each do. 1 do. for 15 months do. 4 do. for 12 months each do. 1 do. for 9 months do.	4,306	15	9	3,171	14	3	
Stealing from the person	1	1	..	1	.....	147	8	0	100	0	0	
Receiving stolen property	..	4	2	2	1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor. 1 do. for 1 year. do.							
Burglary	1	2	2	..	1 to be transported for 4 years. 1 to be imprisoned for 2½ years with hard labor.	700	0	0	..	..	..	
Breaking into a Pagoda and stealing therefrom	1	1	1	...	1 do. for 2 years. do. ..	30	0	0	30	0	0	
Perjury	2	2	1	1	1 to be transported for 7 years.							
Forgery	2	*1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years with hard labor.							
Breach of trust	5	6	5	1	1 do. for 2 years do. 2 do. for 18 months each do. 2 do. for 12 months each do.							
Embezzlement	1	1	1	..	1 do. for 3 years do. ..	512	2	1	105	0	0	
Conspiracy	†2	4	3	1	3 do. for 2 years each do.							
Obtaining by false pretences	5	‡6	3	3	3 do. for 18 months each do. 1 do. for 15 months do.							
	36	54	36	18		5,696	9	10	3,406	14	3	

* Two cases against one man.
† Veerapermal Pillay who was committed for Perjury was included in one of these but acquitted.
‡ Two cases against one man.

Madras, Town Police Court,
1st *January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Town Police Court, during the year* 1860, *in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Number of persons acquitted.
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	3
Forging and uttering	5	7
Breach of trust	1	1
Embezzlement	1	1
Receiving stolen property	5	6
Rape	1	1
Arson	1	1
Larceny	3	3
Attempting to bribe a Public Officer to act contrary to his duty	1	4
Total.....	20	27

Madras, Town Police Court,
1*st January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

No. 4 D.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of* 1854, *and Act I. of* 1859, *during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Number of Defendants.	3 Number convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number sent on board.	6 Compromised.	7 Number acquitted.
Desertion	9	18	8	...	2	1	7
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands	7	49	36	...	...	8	5
Do. do. neglect of duty	1	1	...	..	...	...	1
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	5	7	5	...	...	...	2
Embezzling cargo	4	16	3	...	...	...	13
Assault	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
Absenting themselves from the Ship without permission	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total...	35	101	58	1	2	9	31

Madras, Town Police Court,
1*st January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 5 E.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of* 1842, *during the year* 1860.

Offences	1 Number of Cases.	2 Number of Defendants.	3 Number convicted and flogged.	4 Number fined.	5 Number acquitted.	6 Compromised.
Desertion...	20	24	5	...	16	3
Wilful neglect of duty...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Using unlicensed catamarans...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total....	23	27	6	1	17	3

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st *January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 6 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the year* 1860.

Offences		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	No. of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Larceny	205	239	81	9	67	...	82	...
Receiving stolen goods	17	25	9	...	...	...	16	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust	27	25	13	1	...	...	11	3
Obtaining property by false pretences	14	17	10	...	...	...	7	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	28	39	9	1	1	9	19	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	12	16	2	...	6	3	5	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of fourteen years	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves	8	10	5	...	...	...	5	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	44	24	...	...	...	4	20	22
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	16	19	4	...	...	4	11	4
Police Officers taking bribes	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers	15	20	8	4	...	5	3	...
Desertion from service by Troopers of the Mounted Police	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...
Crimping	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Assaults	1,535	830	25	7	1	260	537	889
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	36	66	7	2	...	28	29	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	846	1,608	16	8	2	1,209	373	20
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	105	154	...	...	...	66	88	17
Cruelty to animals	132	132	...	...	...	110	22	...
Drunk and incapable	196	210	1	...	...	189	20	...
Riding or driving furiously	158	174	...	...	...	123	51	...

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases Summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the year* 1860.—*(Concluded.)*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Driving without lights	139	139	...	...	...	104	35	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	2
Indecent exposure in the street	261	261	...	...	...	229	32	...
Obstructing the public roads	226	300	...	..	...	183	117	...
Conducting processions, &c., without license	7	17	...	...	...	4	13	..
Discharging guns or fire works in or near the public streets	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	..
Keeping gaming houses	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gambling in the street	23	56	2	...	...	32	22	...
Nuisance	2,517	2,517	...	...	...	2,398	119	..
Singing obscene songs in the public street, &c.	3	8	...	...	...	2	6	..
Taking spirits or intoxicating drugs into the House of Correction without due permission	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	298	207	18	4	...	61	124	91
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850, by Apprentices	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852	12	14	...	...	...	12	2	...
Do. Railway Act XVIII. of 1854	14	18	1	...	...	13	4	...
Do. Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	89	115	...	...	...	33	82	...
Do. Wheel Tax Act XXVI. of 1856	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
Do. Arms Act XXVIII. of 1857 and XXXI of 1860	5	8	...	...	..	3	5	...
Do. Contract Act XIII. of 1859	103	*60	8	...	...	...	42	58
Referring charges without sufficient grounds	18	18	...	..	...	18	...	..
Total	7,130	7,366	225	40	†77	5,106	1,908	1,106

* Of these 10 persons were bound over to fulfil the conditions of their contract; 2 persons were bound over to keep the peace in two cases; one of whom was committed to Jail, having failed to produce satisfactory or sufficient sureties; 3 paupers and 2 insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry; 1 case of a Police Officer referred to the Commissioner of Police.

† Of these 77 flogged, 24 were Juvenile offenders.

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
30*th January* 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 7 B.—*Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen. RS.	A.	P.	Amount or value of property recovered. RS.	A	P.	Remarks.
Murder	1	1	..	1								
Attempting to administer poison	1	1	1	..	1 to be transported for seven years.							
Carnally abusing a girl aged about nine years	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for twelve Calender months with hard labor.							
Feloniously assaulting a married woman	1	1	..	1								
Subornation of Perjury	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.							
Perjury	2	2	2	..	2 to be imprisoned for eighteen Calendar months each with hard labor.							
Kidnapping	2	2	2	..	2 to be imprisoned for six months each with hard labor.							
Receiving and harbouring the child	..	1	1	..	1 do. do. do. do.							
Larceny	9	7	6	1	1 to be transported for seven years.	1,540	0	0	400	0	0	Two cases
						1,501	0	0	134	0	0	against one man.
					1 to be imprisoned for three years with hard labor.	250	0	0	200	0	0	
					1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.	79	0	0	79	0	0	Three cases
					2 to be imprisoned for eighteen months each with hard labor.	379	14	10	349	9	11	against one man.
					1 to be imprisoned for four years with hard labor.	250	0	0	250	0	0	
Receiving stolen property	..	4	3	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					2 to be imprisoned for nine Calendar months each with hard labor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Two cases
Accessories	..	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	against one man.
Breach of trust	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for eighteen months with hard labor.	481	0	0				
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	1	..	1		80	0	0	5	2	6	
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being asleep on his post as Pointsman, while the Train was coming in	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for twelve Calender months with hard labor.							
Escape of convicts from a place of legal confinement	3	3	3	..	3 to be transported for one year each after the expiration of their former sentence.							
	24	29	23	6		4,560	14	10	1,417	12	5	

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
30*th January* 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

[*Madras.*]

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 8 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Vepery Police Court, during the year* 1860, *in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons acquitted.
Bigamy	1	1
Poisoning poultry	2	2
Concealing the birth of a child	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	2
Larceny	2	2
Receiving stolen property	1	1
Obtaining money under false pretences	1	1
Total	10	10

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
30*th January* 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 9 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Larceny	197	216	130	...	36	..	50	.
Receiving stolen goods	25	30	13	...	1	3	13	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust	23	25	16	...	...	..	9	...
Obtaining property by false pretences	8	10	2	...	...	...	8	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	21	30	13	...	...	5	12	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	5	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves	19	24	17	...	3	...	4	...
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	14	24	..	...	...	...	24	...
Police Officers taking bribes	7	10	5	...	...	...	5	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	...
Crimping	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults	643	1,176	2	...	2	305	867	884
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	85	117	1	...	2	96	18	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	816	1,642	...	...	3	1,412	227	131
Disturbing religious worship &c.	3	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	71	168	...	...	...	79	89	11
Cruelty to animals	195	195	....	...	...	191	4	...
Drunk and incapable	105	107	1	...	1	104	1	...
Riding or driving furiously or negligently	362	371	...	...	...	338	33	...
Driving without lights	118	118	...	...	...	113	5	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Obstructing public roads	137	137	...	...	...	119	18	...

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 9 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases Summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court, during the year* 1860.—*(Concluded).*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Conducting processions, &c., without license	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Obtaining alms by means of false pretences	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Keeping gaming houses	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Gambling in streets, &c.	64	139	...	...	3	129	7	..
Nuisance	896	896	...	...	2	871	23	4
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	118	118	...	...	...	49	69	39
Leaving carts, &c., without control	53	53	...	...	...	40	13	...
Indecent behaviour in the Police Court	11	11	1	...	1	9	...	...
Affixing placard against a wall.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Obstructing persons at bathing place	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Breach of the Commissioner's License	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do. Abkarry Act, No. XIV. of 1852	15	17	...	...	...	11	6	...
Do. Small Cause Court Act, No. IX. of 1850	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	31	38	...	...	...	17	21	...
Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	35	43	4	...	...	...	39	45
Preferring false charges	66	66	...	...	...	63	3	...
Total	4,165	5,832	210	...	55	3,996	1,571	1,116

Six persons were bound over to keep the peace in six separate cases.

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 10 B.—*Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Royapet Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners convicted.	Number of prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.			Amount or value of property recovered.			Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6			7			
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Manslaughter	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Larceny	10	18	4	14	*2 to be imprisoned for 2 years each, with hard labor. 2 to be imprisoned for 18 months do. do.	6,398	3	3	1,412	9	6	* "No Bill" was found against one Prisoner.
Receiving stolen property	4	9	1†	8	To be transported for 7 years	439	0	0	439	0	0	† Two cases against one man.
Breach of trust	1	1	...	1	...	350	0	0	350	0	0	
Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences	2	4	2	2	To be imprisoned for 2 years each, with hard labor.	112	0	0	70	0	0	
Bribery	1	1	1*	...	To be imprisoned for two years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stealing children	5	3	3‡	...	To be imprisoned for 6 months each	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ Three cases against one Prisoner.
Receiving and harbouring children	5	3	1§	2	To be imprisoned for 3 months each	...	...	...	...	...	...	§ Four cases against one Prisoner.
Total	29	40	12	28		7,299	3	3	2,271	9	6	

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

[*Madras.*]

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 11 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Royapet Police Court in the year* 1860, *in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of prisoners discharged by the Magistrate.
	1	2
Burglary and receiving	1	5
Larceny	1	2
Breach of trust	1	1
Total	3	8

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
2nd *February* 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

No. 12.—*Statement of charges against Police Officers tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the year* 1860.

Charges.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted.
Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline.	1,953	2,192	10	10	29	1,962	181
Violation of duty and serious do. do.	95	141	1	3	20	97	20
Drunkenness	16	18	1	2	4	9	2
Assaults and disorderly conduct	8	13	...	..	3	10	...
Misdemeanors	11	16	1	...	4	10	1
Corruption	7	9	...	1	2	2	4
Grand Total	2,090	2,389	13	16	62	2,090	208

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
28*th March* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years*

Charges.	1859.													1860.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Murder,	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Infanticide,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder,	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carnally abusing a girl aged about 9 years,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feloniously assaulting a married woman,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto with ditto to commit sodomy,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to administer poison,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aggravated assault and robbery,	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto assault,	25	37	...	...	17	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning poultry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ditto cattle,	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing the birth of a child,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bigamy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kidnapping,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Receiving and harbouring children,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Burglary,	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal,	6	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.*—(*Continued.*)

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Breaking and entering into a Pagoda and stealing therefrom, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forging and uttering, ...	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Counterfeiting coin, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering counterfeit coin, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Larceny, ...	52	82	...	6	32	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	39	55	...	5	22	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Stealing from the person, ...	8	14	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Accessories, ...	...	11	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Perjury, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Subornation of perjury, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Conspiracy, ...	3	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Embezzlement, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Breach of trust, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Bribery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to bribe a Police officer to act contrary to his duty, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being asleep on his post as pointsman while the train was coming on, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ditto ditto on ditto being in a state of intoxication while driving the Engine,	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convicts escaping from a place of legal confinement,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny above 50 Rupees,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny,	1,004	1,159	...	...	408	...	382	6	...	363	...	...	...	881	1,039	...	...	381	14	345	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to steal,	5	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods, &c.,	11	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen goods,	131	182	...	...	52	...	6	11	...	113	...	...	...	94	116	...	...	36	1	6	3	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing animals,	11	12	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust,	99	102	...	...	65	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	...	112	115	...	...	77	2	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtaining property by false pretences,	69	70	...	2	31	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	...	38	45	...	...	19	1	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to obtain do by do.	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to defraud,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same,	180	229	...	...	54	...	1	46	...	128	...	...	...	222	275	...	...	82	1	7	70	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables,	56	75	...	...	5	...	19	32	...	19	...	...	...	35	47	...	...	4	...	12	23	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found,	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years,	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto clothing, &c, from Soldiers,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves,	26	31	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	67	85	...	...	49	1	3	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops,	28	28	...	...	2	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property,	35	40	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	...	...	...	54	28	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taking forcible possession of property,	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child,	41	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	40	53	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Officers taking bribes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	31	...	...	10	4	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Desertion,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crimping,	6	16	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults	3,995	3,358	...	...	70	...	3	949	...	2,335	...	1	...	4,109	3,349	...	...	52	9	3	1,029	...	2,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaulting or resisting Public Officers in the execution of their duty,	206	305	...	...	29	...	...	168	...	108	...	...	...	196	286	...	...	15	2	2	186	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c	3,067	5 785	...	...	48	...	1	4,350	...	1,385	...	1	...	3,184	6,048	...	...	30	11	5	4,623	...	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Using indecent or threatening language in the public streets,	67	70	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disturbing religious worship, &c.,	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public grounds without satisfactory excuse,	212	238	...	...	3	...	...	115	...	120	...	...	...	218	369	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals,	336	336	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	32	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunk and incapable,	610	632	...	...	7	...	...	572	4	42	...	2	5	539	555	...	...	8	1	1	491	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riding or driving furiously,	927	936	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	196	...	...	...	588	614	...	...	...	...	...	510	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Driving without lights,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	340	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles,	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indecent exposure in the streets,	201	204	...	...	1	...	...	194	...	9	...	...	...	265	26	...	...	1	...	...	229	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing the public roads,	393	445	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	178	...	...	...	705	786	...	...	...	...	...	502	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.*—(*Continued.*)

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Conducting processions, &c., without license,	49	67	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	37	...	...	...	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20	...	...	...
Sounding metal instruments in the streets without license, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...
Discharging guns or fire-works in or near the public streets, ...	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Begging in the public roads, ...	7	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtaining alms by means of false pretences,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping gaming houses, ...	7	19	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Gambling in the streets, ...	157	424	...	...	21	...	4	301	...	98	...	...	...	186	543	...	...	27	...	3	404	...	109	...	...	...
Singing obscene songs in the public streets, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Leaving carts, &c., &c., without control, ...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	17	...	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	13	...	...	...
Affixing placards against walls, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing persons at bathing place, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bathing in a prohibited tank, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisance, ...	7,158	7,170	...	...	5	...	9	6,554	...	602	...	...	...	5,816	5,816	...	...	...	...	2	5,222	...	592	...	...	...
Keeping brothels, ...	16	35	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	27	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Do taverns, &c., without a license from the Commissioner of Police, ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of license by Hotel-keepers, &c....	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict,	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the House of Correction, &c, without permission	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Escaping from a place of legal confinement	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	595	438	...	...	10	...	...	154	...	274	...	...	...	765	548	...	...	18	4	...	249	...	277	...	...	...
Indecent behaviour in Police Courts, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt in the Public Courts	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing the Collectors' Officers in the execution of their duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Small Cause Court Act IX. of 1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of Apprentice Act XIX. of 1850	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	17	...	...	...	35	40	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	12	...	...	...
Ditto of Post Office Act XVII. of 1854	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of Railway Act XVIII. of 1854	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	20	26	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	7	...	...	...
Ditto of Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	438	444	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	179	...	...	...	524	559	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	400	...	...	...
Ditto of Wheel Tax Act XXVI. of 1856	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Ditto of Arms Acts XXVIII. of 1857 and XXXI. of 1860	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...
Ditto of Marine Police Act XXVIII. of 1858	8	51	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	47	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Ditto of Contract Act XIII. of 1859	44	46	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	39	...	...	...	209	138	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	98	...	...	...
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	3	...	...	...
Failing to prosecute after making a charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Boat Act IV. of 1842, and Merchant Shipping Acts of 1854 and 1859.																										
Desertion	44	114	...	...	75	...	20	...	...	6	13	...	...	29	42	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	27	2	...	...
Wilful neglect of duty	4	37	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	28	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Using unlicensed catamarans	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Overloading	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands	16	70	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	7	49	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Ditto ditto neglect of duty	17	56	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	15	75	...	...	44	...	...	1	...	22	8	...	...	5	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Embezzling cargo	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	16	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Assault	9	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Absenting themselves from the Ship without permission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.*—(*Concluded.*)

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons,	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Offences by Police Officers disposed of by the Commissioner.																										
Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline..	2,218	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	2,047	14	116	...	12	29	1,953	2,192	...	...	...	...	...	1,962	10	181	...	10	29
Violation of duty and serious do. do..	21	38	...	...	10	...	...	18	...	10	...	...	...	95	141	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	20	...	3	20
Drunkenness..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	2	4
Assaults and disorderly conduct	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	17	...	1	3	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3
Misdemeanors..	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	73	8	24	...	1	2	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	4
Corruption	18	21	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	2
Grand Total..	23,123	26,318	1	10	1,206	...	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	22,211	*25,526	...	12	980	61	399	16,870	13	7,085	2	16	62

* Of these, 26 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their contract under Act XIII. of 1859.

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

28*th March* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,

Commissioner of Police.

No. 14.—*Statement showing the sum realized during the year* 1860 *by the levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, Fees on Licenses, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.*

Months	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court.			Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court.			Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court.			Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.			Fees on licenses.			Rent of Government Grazing grounds.			Amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.			Total amount.		
1860.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
January	347	9	0	304	4	6	343	0	0	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	20	14	11	1,024	12	5
February	441	9	0	395	6	2	395	7	0	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	1	1	5	1,237	7	7
March	450	8	0	418	8	0	755	3	0	...	...	...	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,638	3	0
April	1,408	4	8	512	8	7	517	12	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	0	1	10	2,440	11	1
May	638	10	8	648	2	1	436	8	0	...	...	...	9	0	0	..	...	...	18	6	4	1,750	11	1
June	368	10	4	574	4	0	467	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...	...	0	4	4	1,415	2	8
July	1,161	10	6	280	11	6	579	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,021	14	0
August	509	9	8	494	0	0	440	4	0	...	...	...	46	0	0	...	.	...	0	5	1	1,490	2	9
September	338	12	9	320	7	11	476	12	0	588	8	0	329	0	0	88	7	1	0	3	1	2,142	2	10
October	284	4	4	364	0	3	481	8	0	...	...	...	104	0	0	...	...	...	0	3	4	1,233	15	11
November	269	8	5	275	7	0	514	12	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	135	10	0	1	12	9	1,205	2	2
December	288	5	3	251	12	10	459	4	6	657	5	8	15	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	11	1,672	2	2
Total	6,507	6	7	4,839	8	10	5,866	14	6	1,245	13	8	545	0	0	224	1	1	43	11	0	19,272	7	8

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
28*th March* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.*

	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1859.....	30	...	2	...	295	7	334
Admitted during the last 12 months.....	97	5	19	3	1,008	177	1,309
Discharged do. do.	99	5	20	3	1,072	155	1,354
Died do. do.	1	...	1	...	19	1	22
Remaining on the 13st December 1860.....	27	...	...	...	212	28	267
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3,286
Average number of prisoners per month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273

No. 16.—*Penitentiary Hospital Return.*

Remaining on the 31st December 1859...	.. 18	
Admitted during the last 12 months	..306	
		324
Discharged, being cured, during the last 12 months.. ...	...	285
Died during the last 12 months	...	22
Remaining on the 31st December 1860...	...	17
Total.....		824

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	53	2
Eruptive fevers	3	...
Diseases of the lungs	6	...
Do. of the liver	1	...
Do. of the stomach and bowels	66	4
Do. of the brain	7	2
Epidemic cholera	37	13
Dropsies	1	....
Rheumatic affections	17	...
Venereal affections	39	1
Abscesses and ulcers	23	...
Wounds and injuries	12	...
Diseases of the eye	3	...
Do. of the skin	9	...
Other diseases	29	...
Total.....	306	22

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 17.—*Statement showing profit by sale of work and value of work executed by Prisoners employed on public works in* 1860.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Profit by sale of works executed by Prisoners	218	13	10
Estimated value of work executed by do.	888	1	0
Do. do. by Convicts employed on Public Works	3,303	12	0
Total.....	4,410	10	10

H. M's. Madras Penitentiary,
28*th February* 1861.

(Signed) E. OWEN,
Supt., H. M's. Penitentiary.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

No. 18.—*A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras, during the years* 1859 *and* 1860.

Verdicts and causes of Death.		1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	Murders.	5	2	...	3
	Manslaughters.	1	2	1	...
Felo-de-see.	Drowning.	7	7	...	...
	Cutting the throat	...	1	1	...
	Hanging.	1	...	...	1
Suicide while temporarily insane.	Drowning.	1	12	11	...
	Pistol shot	1	1	...	...
	Hanging.	2	1	...	1
Accidental deaths.	Drowning	51	34	...	17
	Burning.	1	2	1	...
	Fall from a horse.	1	...	...	1
	Surf forcing deceased against bale of cotton in a boat	1	...	..	1
	Boat forced against deceased	...	11	11	...
	Fall of a tree	1	...	...	1
	Fall of a pole	1	2	1	...
	Fall of a building	3	3	...	...
	Fall of a bag of rice	1	...	...	1
	Passage of carriage wheel	9	4	...	5
	Do. of Railway carriage wheel	1	...	...	1
	Shaft of a carriage	1	2	1	...
	Nave of a carriage	1	...	...	1
	Fall from a height	4	1	...	3
	Boat oar striking forehead	...	1	1	...
	Blow on head from axe.	1	1	...	..
	Fall from Ship's yard	...	3	3	...
	Knocked down by horse	1	1	...	...
	Overturning of a carriage	1	1	...	...
	Wooden roller falling on foot	1	...	...	1
	Fall of box on head..	1	...	...	1
	Lock-jaw from wound..	2	...	...	2

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 18.—*A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras, during the years* 1859 *and* 1860.—*(Concluded).*

	Verdicts and causes of Death.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Deaths from natural causes.	Disease of the heart	8	4	...	4
	Diarrhœa	3	3	...	..
	Small-pox	1	...	...	1
	Apoplexy	2	8	6	...
	Inflammation of bowels	1	1	...	...
	Hemorrhage from bowels	1	...	...	1
	Cholera	4	14	10	...
	Atrophy	1	...	...	1
	Epilepsy	3	...	...	3
	Abscess of the liver	1	1	...	...
	Fever	1	3	2	...
	Dropsy	2	2	...	...
	Disease of the kidney	1	1	...	...
	Disease of the lungs	14	...	...	14
	Bursting of a blood vessel	2	...	...	2
	Dysentery	8	2	...	6
	Still-born	1	...	...	1
	Unknown	4	...	...	4
Deaths from violence, causes unknown.	Fractured ribs	1	...	...	1
	Injuries to brain	...	2	2	...
	Inflammation of womb	...	1	1	...
	Rupture of womb	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous.	From poison	1	1	...	...
	Shark bite	2	...	...	2
	Snake bite	3	4	1	...
	Excessive drinking	2	...	...	2
Causes unknown.	Found drowned	17	14	...	3
	Found dead	10	10	...	...
	Total....	196	163	53	86

Total Inquests in 1859.....196
Do. do. in 1860.....163

Decrease in 1860..... 33

Madras Coroner's Office,
31*st January* 1861.

(Signed) R. S. MAIR,
Acting Coroner.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded).*

No. 19.—*Monthly number of Deaths within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for* 1860.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Cholera.
January	290	303	288	881	2
February	260	225	254	739	2
March	233	259	305	797	2
April	240	229	305	774	6
May	265	261	426	952	20
June	270	269	427	966	87
July	626	692	852	2,170	1,219
August....	492	484	647	1,623	635
September	346	373	526	1,245	275
October	320	365	494	1,179	162
November	315	346	467	1,128	91
December	301	322	421	1,044	75
Grand Total...	3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498	2,576

Office of Principal Inspr. Genl.,
Medical Department,
Fort St. George, 13*th March* 1861.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,
Secretary, Principal Inspector General
Medical Department.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
(„) S. KRISHNAMACHARY,
Municipal Commissioners
for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61.

Districts.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total 1860-61.		1859-60.		Comparison.			
											Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1 Ganjam.....	1,62,363	4,55,871	85,931	1,05,959	2,030	6,959	2,50,324	5,68,789	2,44,157	5,56,193	6,167	12,596	....	....
2 Vizagapatam..	13,829	1,17,571	11,577	48,292	40	114	25,446	1,65,977	25,561	1,64,414	....	1,563	115	....
3 Godavery.. ..	1,23,042	6,47,010	2,48,538	10,14,879	2,734	15,959	3,74,314	16,77,848	3,90,151	16,69,420	....	8,428	15,837	....
4 Kistna Dist. ..	1,33,489	5,62,241	13,22,718	19,08,258	10,366	47,106	14,66,573	25,17,605	14,57,373	25,36,244	9,200	....	....	18,639
5 Nellore..	98,941	5,24,300	3,88,973	5,42,897	20,855	1,23,047	5,08,769	11,90,244	5,02,593	12,87,719	6,176	....	....	97,475
6 Cuddapah....	90,945	7,36,777	9,64,334	7,51,717	45,325	2,87,685	11,00,604	17,76,179	9,50,782	16,53,726	1,49,822	1,22,453	....	....
7 Bellary..... ..	1,52,380	8,43,956	19,68,199	12,63,287	....	....	21,20,579	21,07,243	19,86,121	20,11,038	1,34,458	96,205	....	....
8 Kurnool.....	19,267	1,98,491	10,11,486	11,04,220	13,581	87,783	10,44,334	13,90,494	10,32,059	14,16,069	12,275	....	....	25,575
9 Madras..... ..	1,89,890	8,93,551	91,990	1,50,367	1,690	7,372	2,83,570	10,51,290	2,82,245	10,47,336	1,325	3,954	....	....
10 North Arcot..	1,75,025	10,64,111	3,54,065	5,30,553	....	....	5,29,090	15,94,664	5,37,747	16,70,821	....	....	8,657	76,157
11 South Arcot...	2,35,346	14,20,746	7,18,443	14,93,381	4,138	23,971	9,57,927	29,38,098	9,84,424	31,11,077	....	....	26,497	1,72,979
12 Tanjore.....	6,98,595	35,19,955	1,48,404	1,94,291	34,229	1,20,368	8,81,228	38,34,614	8,44,091	37,20,675	37,137	1,13,939	....	....
13 Trichinopoly..	1,40,151	7,50,891	4,26,741	5,75,496	38,513	1,19,159	6,05,405	14,45,546	5,91,791	14,24,362	13,614	21,184	....	....
14 Madura..... ..	1,18,476	5,19,664	4,40,889	5,92,685	26,651	83,946	5,86,016	11,96,295	5,94,060	12,37,896	....	....	8,044	41,601
15 Tinnevelly....	1,79,662	13,38,826	6,61,588	5,31,846	16,800	39,810	8,58,050	19,10,482	8,98,737	21,13,879	....	....	40,687	2,03,397
16 Coimbatore.. ..	68,761	4,81,919	12,47,440	11,19,181	1,52,700	4,60,106	14,68,901	20,61,206	14,43,782	20,46,770	25,119	14,436	....	....
17 Salem.....	58,002	4,40,240	8,83,721	12,61,922	14,730	78,375	9,56,453	17,80,537	9,08,297	17,31,112	48,156	49,425	....	....
18 North Canara.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19 South Canara.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 Malabar.....	....	11,82,144	....	63,499	....	4,63,139	....	17,08,782	....	16,55,836	....	52,946	....	....
Total..	26,58,164	1,56,98,264	1,09,75,037	1,32,52,730	3,84,382	19,64,899	1,40,17,583	3,09,15,893	1,36,73,971	3,10,54,587	4,43,449	4,97,129	99,837	6,35,823
											Net..	3,43,612	Net..	1,38,694

APPENDIX No.

B.—*Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several*

Districts.	Rice 1st sort per garce.		Rice 2nd sort.		Paddy 1st sort.		Paddy 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam..	215	239	200	217	86	89	79	83	132	130
Vizagapatam	239	257	217	235	99	105	91	96	109	110
Godavery	204	211	192	201	92	95	87	90	99	101
Kistna District..	278	285	261	266	118	122	111	114	153	129
Nellore..	287	280	249	250	138	134	119	119	161	163
Cuddapah..	381	399	334	356	168	177	149	162	195	215
Bellary..	337	356	310	326	152	160	139	147	193	167
Kurnool	385	393	341	345	162	168	148	150	171	176
Madras..	320	349	295	324	130	148	120	137	183	176
Northern Div. of Arcot..	271	341	256	303	117	153	107	144	116	158
Southern Div. of Arcot..	301	291	264	267	137	130	121	122	161	172
Tanjore..	301	292	269	263	137	133	123	123	156	168
Trichinopoly	382	348	354	335	169	148	154	142	194	186
Madura..	325	357	285	336	152	164	136	154	113	103
Tinnevelly..	347	421	302	384	136	188	129	185	162	186
Coimbatore	400	439	364	396	180	198	165	182	167	189
Salem..	347	376	309	343	161	172	142	156	178	200
North Canara..	348	358	293	314	110	151	122	133	142	170
South Canara	390	357	350	322	..	..	150	149	..	..
Malabar	471	404	431	365	224	186	205	170	190	224
Average....	326	338	294	307	140	148	130	138	156	164

IV.—(*Continued.*)

Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61, *compared with* 1859-60.

Cumbu.		Raggi.		Varagu.		Horse gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.	
1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
137	102	105	115	..	..	148	135	226	250	248	264	264	298
103	107	110	111	83	69	131	126	210	266	216	327	242	291
88	87	100	96	89	94	140	136	260	309	276	342	255	290
122	128	128	110	116	86	150	165	262	284	338	372	222	261
141	138	135	138	87	89	172	193	318	332	362	424	297	327
189	207	184	204	154	175	212	225	399	450	323	417	..	..
184	174	167	164	152	151	186	178	314	320	265	326	..	..
180	190	154	165	..	..	191	208	290	332	269	387	289	291
163	177	170	192	88	90	223	244	345	342	386	460	..	..
120	160	155	184	84	106	192	223	310	339	363	510	258	372
155	156	151	151	88	143	209	237	343	350	553	563	308	414
137	137	136	134	84	86	210	231	300	290	518	538	402	491
186	171	184	165	90	97	220	219	339	328	532	555	390	565
121	143	142	166	92	107	166	166	255	242	520	518	257	594
144	191	139	171	122	124	201	210	385	312	703	546	419	596
141	146	154	158	132	131	151	181	329	338	455	483	397	502
160	181	168	190	109	107	169	201	283	292	431	467	320	..
..	..	142	165	..	..	168	209	220	265	215	255	..	..
..	..	180	212	..	..	191	242	260	283	252	365	..	..
289	247	216	200	..	..	381	407	342	339	365	383	373	429
150	158	151	160	105	110	190	207	299	313	380	425	313	381

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

B.—*Statement showing the prices of grain and other chief articles, &c.—(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per candy.		Indigo per candy.		Sugar per candy.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam..	279	240	208	208	80	59	840	700	64	65
Vizagapatam	231	232	190	191	60	60	800	800	65	80
Godavery	227	224	161	181	80	60	640	780	90	90
Kistna District ..	224	182	184	195	69	50	910	800	36	35
Nellore	222	239	167	178	79	61	800	728	65	83
Cuddapah	267	267	237	258	81	67	835	891	70	70
Bellary	206	255	307	344	72	65	926	910	70	62
Kurnool..	238	240	231	283	23	18	813	875	81	78
Madras	..	..	159	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Div. of Arcot..	240	216	176	187	80	90	660	720	80	90
S. Div. of Arcot..	282	261	196	182	26	86	560	500	65	35
Tanjore..	247	278	164	168	31	22	115	284	42	35
Trichinopoly.. ..	299	276	253	253	120	40	840	780	40	40
Madura..	241	287	178	193	..	..	70	68	40	38
Tinnevelly	290	302	181	183	22	25	60	60	80	80
Coimbatore	188	220	315	300	19	22	852	869	33	37
Salem	270	..	267	224	80	100	700	..	100	..
North Canara ..	..	..	185	190	90	73	..	..	80	90
South Canara ..	..	..	174	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar..	300	415	210	253	105	102	780	806	125	112
Average....	250	258	207	216	66	59	659	622	68	66

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

C.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year* 1860-61, *compared with* 1859-60.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam..	9,79,419	10,64,370	84,951	..	73,022	65,565
Vizagapatam	12,75,944	12,63,504	..	12,440	68,466	66,517
Godavery..	26,68,240	33,94,620	7,26,380	..	1,31,203	1,32,930
Kistna District	27,42,681	27,67,389	24,708	..	88,635	1,04,530
Nellore	19,46,335	18,25,625	..	1,20,710	36,289	34,170
Cuddapah	17,57,792	17,35,080	..	22,712	1,04,116	1,00,254
Bellary	18,81,246	19,30,456	49,210	..	2,66,096	2,63,703
Kurnool	14,43,173	13,51,498	...	91,675	1,21,649	1,19,205
Madras	14,15,072	13,35,246	...	79,826	9,65,008	10,61,276
Northern Div. of Arcot..	21,72,361	19,52,712	..	2,19,649	1,35,017	1,77,175
Southern Div. of Arcot..	27,14,865	24,70,002	..	2,44,863	1,34,750	1,33,622
Tanjore	45,34,472	44,69,713	..	64,759	2,20,883	2,17,261
Trichinopoly	14,74,909	15,16,572	41,663	..	27,183	23,078
Madura..	21,58,657	20,00,405	..	1,58,252	80,406	85,785
Tinnevelly..	27,44,764	23,29,620	..	4,15,144	40,350	38,706
Coimbatore	26,29,762	23,93,137	..	2,36,625	1,23,956	1,33,799
Salem..	22,40,217	20,01,515	..	2,38,702	1,33,759	1,39,142
North Canara	11,79,206	10,96,126	..	83,080	56,973	45,775
South Canara..	11,57,509	10,82,751	..	74,758	37,746	40,164
Malabar	16,98,176	17,32,715	34,539	..	82,733	86,823
Sea Customs, Madras..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	9,61,451	20,63,195	29,28,240	30,69,480

APPENDIX

C.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several*

Districts.	Salt.		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,21,990	8,22,721	83,457	1,08,151	16,610	15,940
Vizagapatam	2,01,568	2,14,826	31,135	24,848	29,023	29,189
Godavery	2,80,469	3,08,431	81,848	1,25,891	60,283	61,230
Kistna	7,07,346	6,70,517	9,348	6,232	51,109	49,023
Nellore..	6,10,331	8,65,727	334	2	16,871	14,870
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1,05,473	88,797
Bellary..	..	..	..	..	1,90,392	1,38,484
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	1,00,384	92,519
Madras..	10,53,755	10,62,653	..	..	30,494	32,404
Northern Div. of Arcot.	..	..	..	..	40,206	37,230
Southern Div. of Arcot.	1,78,323	3,92,837	34,012	42,465	43,537	41,634
Tanjore	6,24,770	7,09,612	2,76,067	5,25,191	43,591	41,156
Trichinopoly..	..	..	..	..	6,910	7,632
Madura	4,37,082	4,10,742	34,413	27,750	..	262
Tinnevelly	4,16,006	4,59,496	27,749	41,499	94,442	93,435
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	57,530	61,683
Salem	..	..	..	..	78,884	71,249
North Canara	3,17,575	2,87,762	23,527	19,491	8,829	7,199
South Canara	2,82,188	2,89,927	35,501	45,052	7,860	8,516
Malabar	6,27,360	5,61,923	73,447	1,37,749	1,12,306	1,15,563
Sea Customs, Madras ..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	..
Total..	64,58,763	70,57,174	23,55,639	27,00,862	10,94,734	10,08,015

No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61, *compared with* 1859-60.

Stamps.		Frontier Duty.		Total Sundry Sources.			
1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,938	28,908	..	..	9,13,017	10,41,285	1,28,268	..
22,856	26,068	..	..	3,53,048	3,61,448	8,400	..
33,372	64,020	12,609	20,282	5,99,784	7,12,784	1,13,000	..
29,433	36,776	..	..	8,85,871	8,67,078	..	18,793
26,455	32,873	..	..	6,90,280	9,47,642	2,57,362	..
32,949	34,138	..	..	2,42,538	2,23,189	..	19,349
36,734	46,954	..	..	4,93,222	4,49,141	..	44,081
16,821	18,742	..	..	2,38,854	2,30,466	..	8,388
35,535	90,025	..	..	20,84,792	22,46,358	1,61,566	..
38,062	66,113	..	..	2,13,285	2,80,518	67,233	..
31,392	74,177	63,799	69,758	4,85,813	7,54,493	2,68,680	..
95,844	2,15,120	43,236	83,507	13,04,391	17,91,847	4,87,456	..
34,131	50,342	..	..	68,224	81,052	12,828	..
60,210	91,445	329	235	6,12,440	6,16,219	3,779	..
51,254	90,383	56,073	48,768	6,85,874	7,72,287	86,413	..
32,343	44,736	..	..	2,13,829	2,40,218	26,389	..
30,489	54,869	..	..	2,43,132	2,65,260	22,128	..
38,839	37,556	63,287	64,506	5,09,030	4,62,289	..	46,741
61,576	77,447	..	..	4,24,871	4,61,106	36,235	..
1,31,775	2,07,046	304	306	10,27,925	11,09,410	81,485	..
..	...	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	48,260
8,58,008	13,87,738	2,39,637	2,87,362	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	17,61,222	1,85,612

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

C.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources, &c.—(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam...	11,226	15,933	19,03,662	21,21,588	2,17,926	..
Vizagapatam	2,370	2,982	16,31,362	16,27,934	..	3,428
Godavery	15,172	34,335	32,83,196	41,41,739	8,58,543	..
Kistna District	13,801	16,987	36,42,353	36,51,454	9,101	..
Nellore.	7,403	7,249	26,44,018	27,80,516	1,36,498	..
Cuddapah.	15,304	18,509	20,15,634	19,76,778	..	38,856
Bellary..	36,345	36,199	24,10,813	24,15,796	4,983	..
Kurnool	17,748	28,132	16,99,775	16,10,096	..	89,679
Madras..	40,006	21,251	35,39,870	36,02,855	62,985	..
Northern Div. of Arcot.	11,415	20,869	23,97,061	22,54,099	..	1,42,962
Southern Div. of Arcot.	18,936	18,493	32,19,614	32,42,988	23,374	..
Tanjore	32,370	3,05,770	58,71,233	65,67,330	6,96,097	..
Trichinopoly..	9 260	7,760	15,52,393	16,05,384	52,991	..
Madura	8,283	9,765	27,79,380	26,26,389	..	1,52,991
Tinnevelly	15,495	2,66,538	34,46,133	33,68,445	..	77,688
Coimbatore	6,217	7,656	28,49,808	26,41,011	..	2,08,797
Salem	10,599	7,665	24,93,948	22,74,440	..	2,19,508
North Canara	9,001	15,923	16,97,237	15,74,338	..	1,22,899
South Canara	3,964	8,066	15,86,344	15,51,923	..	34,421
Malabar	3,078	2,242	27,29,179	28,44,367	1,15,188	..
Sea Customs, Madras..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	48,260
Total..	2,87,993	8,52,324	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	21,77,686	11,39,489

Note.—The amount of Total Revenue for 1859-60 according to the return of that year is Rupees 5,49,51,764, and the difference between this and the amount in Column 24 arises from the following reasons:—

Collections of 8 months of 1859-60 erroneously omitted in the accounts of the Godavery District for that year but now included ..... Rupees 66,152

Do. from Cochrane's Canal in Madras, also omitted in 1859-60 but now brought to the credit of that year ... ,, 31,771

Do. of Villages transferred from Madura to Tinnevelly, excluded ..... ,, 11,873

Revenue Board Office,
Chepauk, 18th June 1861.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX No. V.

A.—*Statement showing the operation of the Income Tax Act up to 30th April 1861, in the Town of Madras.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8				9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of special notices issued.	Number of Schedules returned filled up.	Number of Returns disposed of.	No. of Returns assessed.	Amount Assessed.			Amount collected and brought to account.			Balance due on the demand of Rs. 1,10,248-3-6 for the 1st and 2nd Quarters.			Assessment by composition.				Total number of Cases of surcharge made under all the heads.	Total number of cases of surcharge disposed of.	Number of appeals.	Number of appeals successful.	Number of complaints against the Officers of the Department.	Number of cases in which the charge was established.
													No. of Cases.	Amount assessed.								
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.						
23,286	18,927	10,574	6,410	2,20,428	7	0	1,03,046	1	8	7,168	1	10	18	16,267	12	0	3,960	3,510	1,299	144	...	...

B.—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Income Tax Commissioners' and Special Commissioner's Office up to 30th April 1861.*

	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	38,664	9	5
Contingent and Printing Charges	9,397	8	6
Honorarium fees	3,104	0	0
House rent	1,400	0	0
Total.....	52,566	1	11

OFFICE OF THE INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER,
MADRAS, 15*th June* 1861.

(Signed) F. WALTHEW,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. VI.

A.—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the operation of Act XXII of* 1855, *from* 1*st of May* 1860 *to* 30*th of April* 1861, *published in accordance with the* 44*th Section of the above Act.*

Names of Ports.	Receipts			Disbursements.			Excess for this year.			Deficient for this year.			Total balance to credit of the Port.			Total deficient against the Port.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bimlipatam	1,516	10	6	317	12	0	1,198	14	6	...	...	...	3,893	8	9	...	..	...
Vizagapatam	881	6	7	2,020	9	0	...	...	...	1,139	2	5	...	...	...	2,091	9	11
Cocanada	7,572	12	2	7,988	10	10	...	...	...	415	14	8	2,374	15	2	...	...	...
Masulipatam...	* 4,237	2	0	4,262	15	8	...	...	...	25	13	8	...	...	..	6,538	10	7
Madras...	38,392	6	8	31,760	10	0	6,631	12	8	...	...	...	57,091	6	10	...	...	...
Cuddalore	514	13	0	164	8	8	350	4	4	...	...	...	805	1	3	...	...	...
Tranquebar	901	12	6	64	0	0	837	12	6	...	..	...	2,467	11	8	...	...	...
Negapatam	2,464	14	5	1,703	11	6	761	2	11	...	...	...	5,223	8	7	...	...	...
Tuticorin	4,109	13	0	2,864	0	4	1,245	12	8	...	...	...	3,122	9	0	...	...	...
Cochin	5,021	9	7	3,950	15	11	1,070	9	8	...	...	...	500	8	7	...	...	...
Calicut	3,228	10	4	1,980	10	6	1,247	15	10	...	...	...	4,044	4	9	...	...	..
Tellicherry	1,007	10	5	554	3	7	453	6	10	...	..	...	1,264	14	5	...	...	...
Cannanore	2,063	8	2	0	0	0	2,063	8	2	...	...	...	5,368	2	4	...	...	...
Mangalore	2,642	0	8	634	0	5	2,008	0	3	...	...	...	4,272	12	2	...	...	...
	74,555	2	0	58,266	12	5	17,869	4	4	1,580	14	9	90,429	7	6	80,630	4	6

* Including 3,070-2-0 refunded on account of Point Devi Light.

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5*th June* 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

B.—*Statement showing the wrecks and accidents which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year* 1860-61.

Name of Ship.	Nation.	Date of wreck or accident.	At what Port.	Remarks.
"Angela Burdett Coutts."	British.	13th June 1860.	Point Gordeware.	Grounded at the place named while on the passage from Madras to Cocanada. By the rise of tide and a land wind the vessel was shortly afterwards floated again, and on reaching the roads was reported to be not making much water.
"Tullochgorum."	British.	17th June 1860.	Vizagapatam.	Left Cocanada bound to Mauritius on June 13th, but meeting with heavy weather on the 14th and 15th, in which she sprung a leak, and the pumps became choked, it became necessary to run for the nearest Port. She arrived at Vizagapatam on the evening of the 15th, and part of her cargo was landed on the 16th and 17th; but, as it was found the vessel could not be kept longer afloat, she was run on shore at 10 P.M. on the 17th, and by 5 the following morning had entirely broken up. No lives were lost.
"Turgot."	French.	18th September 1860.	Bank off Coleroon River.	Was on her passage from Bourbon to Pondicherry when she grounded as mentioned, all endeavours to get the vessel afloat again were fruitless, and she was finally abandoned as a wreck.
"Marie Aline."	French.	9th December 1860.	Poodemarka, not far from Vizagapatam.	This vessel was on her voyage from Columbo to Cocanada. During the passage heavy weather was experienced, and on making the land it is stated that nothing was discernible. She struck at Poodemarka on the night of December 9th; every effort was made to get her off again, but without success, and she became a total wreck. No lives lost.
"Manapany."	Native owners.	27th December 1860.	Mouth of Coleroon River.	Left Covelong, salt laden for Mangalore, but becoming very leaky was run ashore on the night of date named, and became a total wreck.
"Chatsworth."	British.	19th February 1861.	Narsipore Point.	From England to Calcutta with Soldiers' families, grounded near Narsipore Point. The families, &c., were all safely landed, and despatched to Calcutta by the Steamer "Arracan" which was sent from Madras for that purpose. After lightening the "Chatsworth" was got off, and she proceeded on to Calcutta.
"Etheldreda."	British.	April 17th, 1861.	Point Calimere.	When on her voyage from England to Negapatam, got aground during the night near Calimere Point. After lightening she was hove off again, and proceeded on to Negapatam.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *5th June* 1861.

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

C.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Coals at Madras and the Outports during the official year* 1860-61.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Madras.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860	1,125	16	3	13
Received from England on Contract...	8,574	1	...	...
Purchaseshere...	326	18	3	22
	10,026	16	3	7
Expended	4,186	2	3	22
Balance on hand 30th April 1861.	5,840	13	3	13
Cocanada.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860.	84	3	1	5
Receipts...	477	13	2	27
	561	17	...	4
Expended.	480	2	2	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861....	80	14	2	4
Bimlipatam.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860.	102	10	...	...
Expended...	71	11	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861...	30	19	...	...
Monsoorcottah.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860...	126	...	...	...
Expended..	...	...	...	...
Remaining on hand 31st April 1861...	126	...	...	...
Cochin.				
No remains 31st April 1860.	...	...	...	...
Receipts...	401	14	2	...
Expended...	135	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	266	14	2	...

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

D.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year* 1860-61.

	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native			Total.			Value of		Duty on		Sea Customs Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	53	24,729	... ...	2	1,772	... ...	29	4,176	... ...	84	30,677	... ...	5,04,952 0 0	2,67,022 0 0	45,353 1 9	20 0 0	45,373 1 9
	Munsoorcottah	32	13,517	21 4 0	8	2,824	... ...	55	8,707	50 6 0	95	25,048	71 10 0	5,32,011 0 0	4,91,827 0 0	17,197 11 7	38 10 0	17,236 5 7
	Sonnapore	2	344	... ...	8	3,024	... ...	14	2,165	... ...	24	5,533	... ...	56,256 0 0	93,310 0 0	6,017 12 0	6 0 0	6,023 12 0
	Barwah	3	626	... ...	...	...	... ...	29	4,010	... ...	32	4,636	... ...	50,162 0 0	20,505 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Poondy	2	2,034	... ...	7	2,822	... ...	138	18,417	... ...	147	23,273	... ...	2,97,799 0 0	1,93,439 0 0	5,540 0 0	... ...	5,540 0 0
	Calingapatam	29	15,203	9 7 0	38	16,833	145 11 0	60	8,779	35 5 9	127	40,815	190 7 6	5,94,625 0 0	2,09,323 0 0	33,939 3 4	30 14 7	33,970 1 11
		121	56,453	30 11 0	63	27,275	145 11 0	325	46,254	85 11 9	509	1,29,982	262 1 9	20,35,805 0 0	12,75,426 0 0	1,08,047 12 8	95 8 7	1,08,143 5 3
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	42	20,696	367 6 9	2	1,548	96 12 0	89	8,794	420 7 3	133	31,038	884 10 0	4,14,648 0 0	2,26,938 0 0	594 0 0	50 0 0	644 0 0
	Conadah	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	2	199	... ...	2	199	... ...	... ...	11,350 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Poodemadka	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	6	560	... ...	6	560	... ...	11,973 0 0	562 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bimlipatam	37	16,836	703 15 6	18	8,882	550 10 9	43	5,477	231 9 0	98	31,196	1,486 3 3	16,52,142 0 0	5,58,678 0 0	20,138 0 0	1,228 0 0	21,366 0 0
	Pentakottah	4	626	... ...	3	1,994	... ...	3	230	... ...	10	2,851	... ...	97,344 0 0	1,040 0 0	2,308 0 0	... ...	2,308 0 0
		83	38,158	1,071 6 3	23	12,424	647 6 9	143	15,260	652 0 3	249	65,842	2,370 13 3	21,76,107 0 0	7,98,568 0 0	23,040 0 0	1,278 0 0	24,318 0 0
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	199	27,928	1,969 10 10	199	27,928	1,969 10 10	12,73,075 0 0	1,58,639 0 0	35,567 13 4	107 14 2	35,675 11 6
	Cocanada	91	41,172	2,219 9 10	91	38,979	3,046 13 4	...	...	... ...	182	80,151	5,266 7 2	26,65,451 0 0	3,96,370 0 0	87,499 12 1	2,686 6 6	90,186 2 7
	Narsapore	2	1,145	... ...	...	...	... ...	150	6,422	... ...	152	7,567	... ...	2,76,219 0 0	86,500 0 0	141 7 2	1 14 3	143 5 5
		93	42,317	2,219 9 10	91	38,979	3,046 13 4	349	34,350	1,969 10 10	533	1,15,646	7,236 2 0	42,14,745 0 0	6,41,509 0 0	1,23,209 0 7	2,796 2 11	1,26,005 3 6
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	35	13,047	614 4 0	5	1,687½	102 5 6	339	11,996¼	450 6 6	379	26,730¾	1,167 0 0	9,03,563 14 0	8,14,800 15 1	4,167 0 9	1,659 8 5	5,826 9 2
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	16	3,578	220 2 0	...	...	... ...	208	11,741½	294 11 ...	224	15,319½	514 13 0	6,039 5 4	25,807 2 2	18,759 12 4	2,580 12 10	21,340 9 2
	Porto Novo	75	9,042	... ...	6	860	... ...	394	18,999	... ...	475	28,901	... ...	2,72,543 11 3	49,435 0 6	16,176 8 5	4,943 12 3	21,120 4 8
		91	12,620	220 2 0	6	860	... ...	602	30,740½	294 11 0	699	44,220½	514 13 0	2,78,583 0 7	75,242 2 8	34,936 4 9	7,524 9 1	42,460 13 10
Tanjore.	Nagore	266	23,252	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	266	23,252	... ...	4,75,353 0 0	36,901 0 0	47,599 1 4	2,434 11 5	50,033 12 9
	Negapatam	507	53,833	2,309 13 5	3	1,477	92 5 0	2	108	3 6 0	512	55,418	2,405 8 5	17,00,568 0 0	15,73,428 0 0	1,69,957 2 1	1,03,872 6 3	2,76,235 0 9
	Topetorry	894	19,550	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	894	19,550	... ...	5,385 0 0	81,945 0 0	539 10 6	8,354 1 11	8,893 12 5
	Mootoopettah	1,227	4,47,771	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	1,227	4,47,771	... ...	41,966 0 0	6,68,588 0 0	4,195 12 10	61,644 11 10	65,840 8 8
	Teroomuliassel	606	39,667	... ...	17	4,347	... ...	...	...	... ...	623	44,014	... ...	27,366 0 0	4,31,415 0 0	2,738 15 8	39,312 2 9	42,050 13 5
	Tranquebar	11	3,201	200 1 0	16	5,877	367 5 6	107	8,274	258 10 3	134	17,352	826 0 9	22,955 0 0	6,37,410 0 0	2,308 1 10	43,392 13 5	46,527 0 0
		3,511	5,87,274	2,509 14 5	36	11,701	459 10 6	109	8,382	262 0 3	3,656	6,07,357	3,231 9 2	22,73,593 0 0	34,29,687 0 0	2,27,338 7 3	2,59,010 15 7	4,89,581 0 0
Madura.	Keelakarry	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	364	25,996	... ...	364	25,996	... ...	2,94,859 0 0	1,59,715 0 0	7,947 9 6	10,845 7 2	18,793 0 8
	Davepatam	...	...	... ...	84	3,724	... ...	475	5,252	... ...	559	8,976	... ...	52,838 0 0	34,861 0 0	1,223 6 3	1,278 3 4	2,501 9 7
	Paumbem	1	260	... ...	...	...	... ...	1,730	63,678	... ...	1,731	63,938	... ...	1,32,990 0 0	1,69,486 0 0	172 10 11	1,088 0 11	1,260 11 10
	Tondy	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	362	10,525	... ...	362	10,525	... ...	95,507 0 0	15,945 0 0	3,712 13 8	1,592 0 11	5,304 14 7
		1	260	... ...	84	3,724	... ...	2,931	1,05,451	... ...	3,016	1,09,435	... ...	5,76,194 0 0	3,80,007 0 0	13,056 8 4	14,803 12 4	27,860 4 8

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

D.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year* 1860-61.—*(Concluded.)*

	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native			Total.			Value of		Duty on		Sea Customs Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tinnevelly.	Vypaur	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	3,481 0 0	2,335 0 0	103 15 9	8 8 0	112 7 9
	Tuticorin	143	18,451	3,446 6 8	2	1,059½	198 10 6	252	4,773	434 5 2	397	24,283½	4,079 6 4	22,71,541 0 0	3,32,249 0 0	11,257 13 9	23,049 3 2	34,307 0 11
	Coilpatam	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	9,930 0 0	54,615 0 0	94 8 4	2,285 5 9	2,379 14 1
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	1,71,419 0 0	1,31,943 0 0	2,715 8 5	1,983 11 6	4,699 3 11
		143	18,451	3,446 6 8	2	1,059½	198 10 6	252	4,773	434 5 2	397	24,283½	4,079 6 4	24,56,371 0 0	5,21,142 0 0	14,171 14 3	27,326 12 5	41,498 10 8
Malabar.	Cannanore	55	22,897	1,169 2 0	7	4,149	236 8 0	1,459	32,611	657 2 2	1,521	59,657	2,062 12 2	16,66,585 0 0	27,63,137 0 0	1,672 5 0	10,492 13 4	12,165 2 4
	Tellicherry	18	6,601	401 7 3	5	1,926	100 8 0	1,250	24,005	495 11 2	1,273	32,532	997 10 5	11,06,510 0 0	15,77,995 0 0	4,263 4 6	845 2 0	5,108 6 6
	Callay	1	143	... ...	...	...	... ...	391	7,050	... ...	392	7,193	... ...	65,043 0 0	1,38,337 0 0	158 15 10	16 7 3	175 7 1
	Baragaree	5	357	... ...	...	...	... ...	748	19,466	... ...	753	19,823	... ...	10,95,974 0 0	4,80,052 0 0	90 2 5	9,860 10 8	9,950 13 1
	Quilandy	9	3,741	... ...	1	441	... ...	400	6,622	... ...	410	10,804	... ...	1,73,641 0 0	1,82,462 0 0	491 11 8	1,090 12 11	1,582 8 7
	Calicut	58	18,245	682 14 5	6	2,799	174 15 0	2,134	76,033	2,001 8 5	2,198	97,077	2,859 5 10	25,37,060 0 0	34,33,708 0 0	7,562 4 9	13,386 7 1	20,948 11 10
	Tanore	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	302	8,269	... ...	302	8,269	... ...	2,65,770 0 0	37,350 0 0	11 5 0	4,337 4 5	4,348 9 5
	Ponany	4	347	... ...	...	...	... ...	896	31,375	... ...	900	31,722	... ...	11,45,668 0 0	2,57,391 0 0	472 5 7	2,581 2 5	3,053 8 0
	Chooghat	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	89	4,300	... ...	89	4,300	... ...	72,716 0 0	33,737 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Cochin	199	43,014	2,871 4 4	22	7,014	623 1 6	1,598	44,379	1,358 9 5	1,819	94,407	4,852 15 3	50,83,452 0 0	33,93,346 0 0	63,837 10 8	16,141 6 8	79,979 1 4
		349	95,345	5,124 12 0	41	16,329	1,135 0 6	9,267	2,54,110	4,512 15 2	9,657	3,65,784	10,772 11 8	1,32,12,419 0 0	1,22,97,515 0 0	78,560 1 5	58,752 2 9	1,37,312 4 2
South Canara.	Mangalore	39	7,615	488 7 3	364	36,833	1,770 3 8	1,697	32,975	323 5 1	2,100	77,423	2,582 0 0	33,17,356 0 0	13,07,761 0 0	31,400 5 10	4,567 2 7	35,967 8 5
	Bekul	2	273	... ...	...	...	... ...	551	6,924	... ...	553	7,197	... ...	1,90,648 0 0	34,314 0 0	1,123 2 4	... ...	1,123 2 4
	Oodipy	...	...	... ...	37	2,055	... ...	383	5,278	... ...	420	7,333	... ...	3,06,424 0 0	1,45,835 0 0	1,728 15 9	19 4 0	1,748 3 9
	Barcoor	...	...	... ...	99	5,870	... ...	542	8,261	... ...	641	14,131	... ...	6,35,014 0 0	90,216 0 0	6,125 5 8	87 10 7	6,213 0 3
		41	7,888	488 7 3	500	44,758	1,770 3 8	3,173	53,438	323 5 1	3,714	1,06,084	2,582 0 0	45,09,442 0 0	15,78,126 0 0	40,377 13 7	4,674 1 2	45,051 14 9
North Canara.	Butkul	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	25	281	... ...	25	281	... ...	11,464 0 0	19,484 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Coompta	1	472	... ...	39	3,974	... ...	2,729	1,20,998	... ...	2,769	1,25,444	... ...	85,59,324 0 0	14,40,939 0 0	235 0 0	4,570 0 0	... ...
	Tuddry	1	154	... ...	3	379	... ...	331	3,070	... ...	335	3,603	... ...	62,733 0 0	4,166 0 0	878 0 0	126 0 0	... ...
	Sedasheghur	1	98	... ...	3	244	... ...	1,048	15,400	... ...	1,052	15,742	... ...	94,377 0 0	17,936 0 0	695 0 0	319 0 0	... ...
	Cundapore	...	...	... ...	61	6,172	... ...	458	13,041	... ...	519	19,213	... ...	4,29,106 0 0	25,663 0 0	12,125 0 0	476 0 0	... ...
		3	724	... ...	106	10,769	... ...	4,591	1,52,790	... ...	4,700	1,64,283	... ...	91,57,004 0 0	15,08,187 0 0	13,933 0 0	5,491 0 0	19,424 0 0
Madras.	Madras	204	1,52,355	25,259 0 0	41	18,786	3,218 0 0	874	89,346	6,251 0 0	1,119	2,60,487	34,728 0 0	95,24,826 0 0	1,74,33,041 0 0	1,45,061 0 0	13,78,883 0 0	15,23,924 0 0

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *5th June* 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

E.—*Rules to be observed in Shipping Government Stores, sanctioned by Government under date the 7th August* 1860, *No.* 1,681.

1. The provision of tonnage for Stores will, as hitherto, be arranged by the Superintendent of Marine.

2. Departments requiring freight will submit their requisitions in duplicate to the Superintendent of Marine in the accompanying form, one being furnished for each Port.

Tonnage Statement of Stores awaiting despatch to
date

No.	Package.	Contents.	Marks.	Consignees.	Dead weight.				Measurement.			Remarks.
					Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	T.	F.	I.	

3. On tonnage being assigned, the Superintendent of Marine will give notice to the Department concerned, forwarding the duplicate statement to the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant through the head of his Office, accompanied by a shipping order.

4. The 2nd Assistant Master Attendant will then, in communication with the Department forwarding the Stores, and with the Commander of the vessel, arrange for their shipment, regulating the number of boat loads to be sent off each day.

5. It will be the duty of the Department forwarding the Stores to bring them to the boats and to retain charge of them until they have been placed in the boats, affording such assistance in the latter operation as it may be practicable to furnish when the Stores are heavy or unweildy.

6. Boat-notes will be sent off by the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant in each boat, and on a shipment being completed he will cause to be executed Bills of Lading in the case of freight engaged, or receipts in triplicate when Government vessels or transports are employed, forwarding them to the Department concerned without delay.

7. Military Stores are to be shipped from the Light House Beach.

Stationery	do.	do.
Mint..... Marine..... Medical... Clothing ...	do.	from Marine Yard.
Public Works	do.	Abercrombie's Battery.
Electric Telegraph	do.	Electric Telegraph Office.
Commissariat	do.	Custom House.

8. The existing arrangements for shipping Military Stores will not be disturbed.

By Order.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

F.—*Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from* 1849 *to* 1860 *inclusive.*

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850...	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852...	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82	59
1854...	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64⅛
1856...	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858...	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860...	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51⅓

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

G.—*Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben from* 1849 *to* 1860 *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilot share.			Credited to Government.			Remarks
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1849...	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850...	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851...	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852...	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853...	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854...	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855...	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856...	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857...	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858...	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859..	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860...	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

II.—*Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, during the year* 1860.

Year.	Name of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting crafts.	Rate of building	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P			RS. A. P.		
1860	Bagala Fatel Kerr	...	...	... ...	198	At Rs. 40 per ton.	7,920 0 0	Teak.	
	Bark Sapoorjee Herjee	159	At Rs. 126 per ton.	20,034 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	Anjelly and Benteak.	
	Schooner Therezia	29	,, 138 ,,	4,002 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	Do. do.	
	H. M Schooner Emily	37	,, 264-13-9	12,978 1 10	...	... ...	... ...	Teak.	
	Do. do. Edith	12							
	Bark Fatel Moombarruck	388	Rs. 103 ,,	39,964 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	Benteak and Teak.	
	Pattimar Krishna Presad	...	...	... ...	89	At 62 per ton.....	5,518 0 0	Benteak.	
	Dhoney Moydin	...	...	... ...	23	,, 18 ,,	414 0 0	Do. and Anjelly	
	Pattimar Navee	...	...	... ...	79	,, 40 ,,	3,160 0 0	Do.	
	do. Sahdoola Hydross	...	...	... ...	101	,, 60 ,,	6,060 0 0	Do.	
	Dhoney San Pedro	...	...	... ...	27	,, 30 ,,	810 0 0	Anjelly.	
	Pattimar Mooydin Raymahuy	...	...	... ...	87	,, 46 ,,	4,002 0 0	Do. and Benteak.	
	Buggalow Coolea Najah...	...	...	... ...	68	,, 30 ,,	2,040 0 0	Benteak.	
	Do. Moobarrikee	...	...	... ...	191	,, 79 ,,	15,089 0 0	Teak.	
	Do. Summa	...	...	... ...	82	,, 98 ,,	8,036 0 0	Benteak and Anjelly	
	Total...	625		76,978 1 10	945		53,049 0 0		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1859-60.

Years.	Amount of annual new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Amount of annual new tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in increase	Value of the new tonnage	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
			Rs A. P.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1859	179	...	23,522 0 0	...	533	..	23,783	..	
1860	625	...	76,978 1 10	..	945	...	53,049	..	
		446		53,456 1 10		412		29,266	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Cochin, 31st December 1860.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, *Master Attendant.*

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, *Assistant Superintendent of Marine.*

I.—*Statement of Vessels built in Malabar and Travancore, but registered at Cochin, from the 1st January to the 31st December* 1860.

TRAVANCORE.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				RS.			RS.		
1860	Pattimar Fatah Salam.....	...	.....	...	86	At Rs. 64 per ton.	3,504	Teak.	Built at Allippie.
	Do. Fatah Ahmanat Savay	...	.....	...	83	„ 64 „	5,312	do.	Do. do.
	Brig Pudmanabadass	181	At Rs. 50 per ton.	9,050	...	...	...	Anjelly	Do. Quilon.
	Pattimar Allowee	...	.....	...	108	„ 56 per ton.	6,048	do. & Teak.	Do. Allippie.
	Do. Salam Malhey ...	...	.....	...	45	„ 80 „	3,600	Benteak.....	Do. do.
	Dhoney Ellamay.....	...	.....	...	54	„ 32 „	1,728	do.	Do. Quilon.
	Pattimar Chundra Ban.....	...	.....	...	77	„ 65 „	5,005	do.	Do. Allippie.
	Total...	181	.....	9,050	453	.....	27,197	.....	.....

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1859 *and* 1860.

	Amount of annual new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Amount of annual new tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.			RS.		
1859	104	...	8,008	...	111	...	4,995	...	
1860	181	...	9,050	...	453	...	27,197	...	
		77	...	1,042	...	342	...	22,202	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
COCHIN, 31*st December* 1860.

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, *Master Attendant.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, *Assistant Supt. of Marine.*

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Concluded.)*

1.—Statement of Vessels Piloted in and out of the inner harbour of Cochin by the licensed Pilot, and the Pilotage fees paid thereon during the years 1859-60.

1859.						1860.					
Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.			Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.		
			RS.	A.	P.				RS.	A.	P.
January... ...	10	4,121	345	0	0	January... ..	6	2,119	190	0	0
February ...	11	4,458	370	0	0	February ...	16	5,773	525	0	0
March... ...	13	5,312	455	0	0	March	13	4,473	425	0	0
April	9	3,057	285	0	0	April	14	5,731	495	0	0
May	7	1,498	175	0	0	May... ...	6	1,544	175	0	0
June	...	...	...	...	...	June	1	256	30	0	0
July	...	...	...	...	...	July	...	...	...	...	...
August	3	1,209	100	0	0	August	2	831	70	0	0
September...	9	2,578	250	0	0	September ...	6	2,435	220	0	0
October	14	4,083	405	0	0	October	13	4,490	430	0	0
November ...	13	4,191	400	0	0	November ...	15	4,885	480	0	0
December... ...	13	4,521	430	0	0	December ...	12	3,591	360	0	0
Total...	102	35,028	3,215	0	0	Total...	104	36,128	3,400	0	0

Memorandum showing the number of vessels which have loaded partly in the inner harbour, and partly in the roadstead of Cochin, during the years 1859-60, including also the smaller class of square rigged vessels which were able to load entirely in the inner harbour.

1859, Number of vessels 164,—Aggregate tonnage 27,408.

1860, do. do. 144 do. do. 24,930, besides which, there were 119 vessels amounting in tonnage to 34,331, that only visited the Port during 1860.

MADRAS, (By Order.)

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, (Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
5th June 1861. *Asst. Supt. of Marine.*

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 1.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1857-58.			Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.		
REVENUE.									
ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears	3,67,02,140	3	1	4,16,93,548	4	8	4,08,45,319	8	7
Salt	57,25,972	14	8	60,19,344	9	6	64,71,146	1	8
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkarry	27,52,068	10	2	28,44,135	8	4	29,26,473	10	0
Land and Sea Customs	14,15,752	8	3	15,28,640	4	3	25,37,385	10	2
Muhtarafa	10,60,468	12	11	10,78,371	0	2	10,63,160	6	2
Stamps	6,64,337	1	6	7,22,334	13	6	8,49,258	6	0
Postal Collections	7,61,199	15	4	8,63,872	0	1	9,31,485	15	5
Miscellaneous	12,51,738	2	11	13,30,757	2	3	14,34,846	15	7
Total, Ordinary	5,37,80,108	13	3	5,95,27,434	3	2	6,05,05,507	2	0
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	21,47,171	5	5	24,16,701	2	0	38,98,686	4	6
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	6,93,086	1	7	5,14,248	3	3	9,38,476	6	6
Grand Total, Rupees	5,66,20,366	4	3	6,24,58,383	8	5	6,53,42,669	13	0
EXPENDITURE.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	60,90,652	1	7	43,08,600	5	11	44,41,413	13	1
General Department	56,81,614	15	5	58,71,827	11	2	64,87,622	4	11
Public Instruction	4,43,494	11	10	5,37,831	7	6	5,23,254	11	6
Total, General	1,22,15,761	12	10	1,07,18,259	8	7	1,14,52,290	13	6
Judicial Department	42,67,675	9	4	45,87,224	15	4	47,27,387	6	1
Revenual Department	42,60,152	12	9	46,46,561	0	2	46,30,878	0	1
Land and Sea Customs	2,03,388	15	1	2,20,126	15	6	2,08,781	3	7
Salt	10,89,160	1	11	9,66,454	4	0	9,01,166	7	2
Total, Revenual	55,52,701	13	9	58,33,142	3	8	57,40,825	10	10
Marine	5,37,266	13	7	3,31,737	6	7	1,93,659	5	0
Military	3,65,08,384	6	5	4,62,80,808	9	5	4,93,87,909	4	10
	5,90,81,790	7	11	6,77,51,172	11	7	7,15,02,072	8	3
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c	7,68,651	4	8	9,03,685	13	3	12,65,054	15	3
Do. of Buildings	1,86,637	11	4	2,82,866	15	0	2,69,539	15	1
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	13,28,553	15	6	19,14,577	10	5	17,11,045	0	4
Local Funds	24,916	7	10	10,758	11	7	20,478	5	3
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies.	18,52,304	1	7	16,75,574	13	3	16,57,859	2	7
Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies, (Supervision Charges)	38,953	10	9	38,995	11	3	48,466	10	8
Total, Public Works	42,00,017	3	8	48,26,459	10	9	49,72,444	1	2
Total, Ordinary	6,32,81,807	11	7	7,25,77,632	6	4	7,64,74,516	9	5

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 1.—*(Concluded.)*

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1857-58			Actual of 1858-59			Actual of 1859-60		
EXPENDITURE.									
Extraordinary.									
Miscellaneous	3,15,872	12	5	3,87,443	10	4	2,93,630	14	7
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	5,17,161	14	3	3,84,006	10	7	4,54,853	3	0
Do. of Buildings	12,86,506	13	0	10,98,674	15	10	18,78,241	7	0
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	4,44,886	11	6	2,83,568	4	5	3,18,677	7	9
Local Funds	1,12,499	10	2	1,07,659	14	1	1,08,795	9	3
Railway (Compensation for Land, &c., taken up)	76,272	12	0	89,282	1	0	1,15,263	4	5
Total, Public Works	24,37,327	12	11	19,63,191	13	11	28,75,830	15	5
Total, Extraordinary	27,53,200	9	4	23,50,635	8	3	31,69,461	14	0
Profit and Loss.									
Miscellaneous	66,105	5	7	44,210	15	2	7,18,027	3	3
Grand Total, Rupees	6,61,01,113	10	6	7,49,72,478	13	9	8,03,62,005	10	8
Deficit met out of the Cash Balance	94,80,747	6	3	1,25,14,095	5	4	1,50,19,335	13	8

Fort Saint George,
Accountant General's Office,
14*th June* 1861.

(Signed) R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash, and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, during the official year 1860-61.

	1860-61. Amount.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries, &c.	1,84,41,817	5	9
Mofussil Remittances	65,40,777	13	9
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,76,580	3	6
Supplies between India and London	2,80,512	4	7
Mint Master	58,67,723	0	0
Madras Railway Company	8,37,134	1	1
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,898	5	0
Electric Telegraph	48,509	2	3
Income Tax	2,37,598	14	2
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	4,69,000	0	0
Do. on Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Do. on Treasury Notes	...	...	...
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	13,653	7	6
Collector of Madras	24,88,238	2	6
Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras	14,42,302	8	8
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	41,21,055	8	0
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	7,66,937	7	8
Superintendent of Stamps	59,604	8	4
The late Nabob of the Carnatic	1,89,100	0	0
	421,83,442	12	9
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	36,32,072	12	3
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	50,806	3	1
Bullion Certificates	45,88,481	10	2
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	38,15,894	9	9
Do. by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	11,67,628	14	6
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster, Poonamallee, and Commissary General	97,83,338	14	6
Madras Railway Company	66,49,835	8	8
Great Southern of India Railway Company	1,05,250	3	8
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,74,080	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,04,166	0	0
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	34,45,900	10	6
Do. of Tanjore do.	15,153	8	6
Remittances despatched	18,72,000	0	0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	15,69,388	4	7
Sundry payments on different accounts	51,59,480	5	6
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,18,568	1	9
Government Agency Deposit	683	2	8
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds	8,22,335	11	5
Treasury Bills	7,47,300	0	0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	3,35,911	13	7
Income Tax	60,447	12	11
	4,48,18,724	4	0

	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
Balance on the 30th April 1860	5,51,437	3	8	47,53,847	15	8	...			53,05,285	3	4
Receipts during the official year 1860-61	221,95,430	3	10	179,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	0	0	421,83,442	12	9
	227,46,867	7	6	227,47,110	8	7	19,94,750	0	0	474,88,728	0	1
Payments do. do.	219,14,005	3	6	209,09,969	0	6	19,94,750	0	0	448,18,724	4	0
Balance on the 30th April 1861	8,32,862	4	0	18,37,141	8	1	...			26,70,003	12	1

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the amount received and paid, in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1858 to April 1861.

	1858-59.			1859-60			1860-61.		
	Amount.			Amount.			Amount.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries, &c..	140,04,443	6	11	150,99,885	5	6	184,41,817	5	9
Mofussil Remittances	95,45,317	15	2	112,02,187	11	11	65,40,777	13	9
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature..	2,54,181	1	4	6,53,134	5	9	3,76,580	3	6
Supplies between India and London	17,12,066	4	11	20,32,215	0	6	2,80,512	4	7
Mint Master...	55,88,024	4	3	65,64,614	11	6	58,67,723	0	0
Madras Railway Company	4,70,814	14	0	6,72,616	14	2	8,37,134	1	1
Great Southern of India Railway Company..	..	...	..	13,319	10	0	2,898	5	0
Electric Telegraph..	18,814	3	6	40,203	14	3	48,509	2	3
Income Tax..	...	..	..	...	..	..	2,37,598	14	2
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	62,66,558	7	0	85,16,585	0	0	4,69,000	0	0
Do. on Treasury Bills..	..	..	..	24,68,400	0	0	..	...	...
Do. on Treasury Notes	3,500	0	0	9,500	0	0	..	..	...
Bills payable by the Honorable Court of Directors.	48,122	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	.
Do. by the Secretary of State in Council of India.	14,715	15	7	1,59,051	12	5	13,653	7	6
Collector of Madras..	12,07,220	0	0	15,99,448	0	0	24,88,238	2	6
Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras...	7,99,400	0	0	14,82,201	13	7	14,42,302	8	8
Sundry Receipts on different accounts..	12,94,437	2	5	22,61,037	4	10	41,21,055	8	0
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds...	12,69,327	8	11	7,94,771	7	1	7,66,937	7	8
Superintendent of Stamps	..	..	...	..	..	..	59,604	8	4
The late Nabob of the Carnatic....	..	..	..	..	..	...	1,89,100	0	0
Total..	4,24,96,943	8	2	5,35,69,172	15	6	4,21,83,442	12	9
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	39,27,244	9	7	35,09,531	12	1	36,32,072	12	3
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors..	40,476	3	0	..	...	..	..	..	..
Do. by the Secretary of State in Council of India...	37,919	8	5	37,689	5	9	50,806	3	1
Bullion Certificates	46,48,008	9	7	50,71,062	13	6	45,88,481	10	2
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters.....	39,59,649	4	7	35,06,085	0	10	38,15,894	9	9
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies..	13,86,579	6	8	15,89,183	5	8	11,67,628	14	6
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster, Poonamallee, and Commissary General....	87,72,850	0	0	93,70,890	3	0	97,83,338	14	6
Madras Railway Company	59,94,245	1	11	70,87,645	5	11	66,49,835	8	8
Great Southern of India Railway Company..	..	..	...	2,10,382	0	6	1,05,250	3	8
Cuddapah Railway Charges..	9,219	9	7	...	...	...	..	...	..
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company...	..	...	..	3,10,000	0	0	3,74,080	0	0
Electric Telegraph..	1,49,751	7	8	3,05,992	2	9	3,04,166	0	0
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	32,84,942	2	9	36,42,724	1	11	34,45,900	10	6
Do. of Tanjore Notes...	1,96,252	3	2	2,75,550	1	8	15,153	8	6
Remittances despatched	35,97,405	3	2	23,34,700	0	0	18,72,000	0	0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic, and Stipendiaries..	11,88,164	0	7	35,38,601	9	2	15,69,388	4	7
Sundry payments on different accounts...	31,12,894	12	11	33,62,484	6	0	51,59,480	5	6
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature....	2,61,505	13	4	5,83,074	3	3	3,18,568	1	9
Government Agency deposits...	918	10	2	685	8	10	683	2	8
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds.	25,18,193	2	6	25,82,420	7	0	8,22,335	11	5
Treasury Bills...	..	..	..	17,53,000	0	0	7,47,300	0	0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt ..	..	..	...	48,63,168	11	0	3,35,911	13	7
Income Tax..	..	..	...	..	..	..	60,447	12	11
Total..	4,30,86,219	13	7	5,39,34,871	2	10	4,48,18,724	4	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2.—*(Concluded.)*

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.												Disbursements.											
Official year.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.			Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1858-59	203,62,957	6	9	192,77,913	14	10	28,56,072	2	7	424,96,943	8	2	200,69,965	0	9	201,60,182	10	3	28,56,072	2	7	430,86,219	13	7
1859-60	267,40,762	9	11	265,55,102	7	11	2,73,307	13	8	535,69,172	15	6	267,31,079	5	9	269,30,483	15	5	2,73,307	13	8	539,34,871	2	10
1860-61	221,95,430	3	10	179,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	0	0	421,83,442	12	9	219,14,005	3	6	209,09,969	0	6	19,94,750	0	0	448,18,724	4	0

Fort Saint George, General Treasury,

14*th June* 1861.

(Signed) W. BALMAIN,

Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the official year, 1860-61.

No.	Date of Order		Office.	Monthly. Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Monthly. Decrease. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. RS.	A.	P	Annual amount of Decrease. RS.	A.	P.
			GENERAL DEPARTMENT.												
5,326	June.....	15	Goverment Gardens, Ootacamund.....	55	0	0									
300	,,	23	Sub-Treasurer's Office, remodelled.....	...	...	...	1	8	0						
1,161	July.....	13	Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 1 Peon @ Rupees 5, and 1 Forester @ 35 Rupees.....	40	0	0									
1,289	August...	2	Do. do., 1 Overseer @ Rupees 60.....	60	0	0									
1,374	Sept	16	Secretariat Establishment, remodelled	...	...	...	286	12	0						
9,407	Sept	13	Secretariat Establishment, remodelled												
1,408	,,	22	Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 6 Peons from Rupees 5 each to 7 each.	12	0	0									
1,641	,,	18	Do. do., 1 2nd Class Assistant @ Rupees 300. (⅓ by M. G.).....	100	0	0									
1,764	October.	2	Do. do. 2 Peons @ Rupees 6 each.	12	0	0									
768	May.....	26	Mr. J. T. Wheeler for arranging old Records of Public Office for 12 months.....	120	0	0									
1,703	Novr. ...	24	Malabar Railway, 2 Gumastahs temporary.....	27	0	0									
401	July.....	11	Forest Department, 1 3rd Class Assistant @ Rupees 200, and 1 2nd Class to 1st Class Assistant.....	300	0	0									
1,382	August...	17	Do., 1 Overseer.....	80	0	0									
848	May.....	25	Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.....	110	0	0									
835	April.. ...	15	Do. do. Salem.....	105	0	0									
970	,,	30	Irrigation and Canal Company, Moochee @ 10-8-0.....	10	8	0									
10,483	October.	15	Governor's Private Office.....	...	...	...	6	8	0						
735	January.	18	Governor's Private Office.....												
1,731	Decr.	3d	Temporary Establishment for the Commissioner to simplify routine business, Rupees 22 a month.....	22	0	0									
1,864	,,	22	Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 1 Writer 35, 1 Dufladar 10, 14 peons 84, 129—⅔ chargeable to Mysore...	43	0	0									
797	January.	18	Do. Madura Establishment...	100	0	0									
35	,,	8	Chief Secretary's Establishment.....	...	...	...	49	0	0						
119	,,	17	Government Press.....	49	0	0									
162	February.	2													
...	,,	...													
				1,223	8	0	343	12	0	14,682	0	0	4,125	0	0
			ECCLESIASTICAL DEPT.												
4,871	January..	4	Church at Trivandrum.....	21	12	0									
190	,,	29	Church of Scotland at Secunderbad	29	8	0									
7,045	August...	9	Establishment and Trimulgherry												
7,072	,,	9	New cemetery at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad, 1 Sexton at 10¼, and 2 Lascars @ 7.....	24	8	0									
1,344	February	1	Church at Chicacole, 1 Lascar @ 5¼ ...	63	0	0									
117	April.....	22	Resident Clergyman.....	100	0	0									
690	,,	3	3 Roman Catholic Priests at Secunderabad.....	300		0									
				538	12	0	...	...	...	6,465	0	0	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
		POSTAL DEPARTMENT.				
4,887	June... 4	Line between Canutpaudy and Palmanair, newly opened	95 0 0			
5.003	,, 4	Line between Cannanore and Mangalore, 4 Runners @ Rupees 4, and 2 Overseers @ Rupees 10	36 0 0			
5,043	,, 7	Do Bangalore and Mysore, Rupees 370 from which to Otacamund 229, to Cannanore 16	615 0 0			
5,409	,, 20	Sedashapettah Post Office	7 0 0			
9,081	August... 31	Line from Mysore to Manantoddy Rupees 54½, from which to Calicut Rupees 72	226 8 0			
5,304	June... 13	Conseloogaand Narasingapatam receiving houses at Rupees 10 each, 6 months	20 0 0			
5,385	,, 25	1 Letter box peon @ Rupees 5 for 6 months	5 0 0			
10,385	October.. 6	Madras Post Office Accelerator's Establishment, from 288 to 477	189 0 0			
10,237	,, 1	Vaniampaddy post office, experimental for 6 months @ 22 Rupees	22 0 0			
11,601	Nov... ... 16	Cuddapah Post Office Division	12 12 0			
11,609	,, 16	Ootacamund Division	13 0 0			
11,603	,, 16	Bangalore do.	14 0 0			
11,605	,, 16	Tinnevelly do.	4 12 0			
11,599	,, 16	Bellary do.	24 0 0			
11,607	,, 16	Trichinopoly do.	69 0 0			
11,611	,, 16	Hyderabad do.	50 0 0			
11,597	,, 16	Northern do.	185 8 0			
659	January.. 12	Extra establishment for collecting information about Franking system	815 10 3			
3,231	March ... 14	Bezwarah Post Office from 49 to 61	12 0 0			
3,240	,, 14	Palaveram Post Office from 44 to 48.	4 0 0			
			2,420 2 3	... ...	29,041 11 0	... ...
		MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
543	May... ... 1	Surgeon J. A. Foy for the Medical charge of Ganjam and Orissa Sibundy	165 0 0			
799	January.. 18	Hospital at Dowlaishwaram, 1 Toty Rupees 5, Waterman Rupees 3¾, Sweeper 2	10 12 0			
4,879	January.. 4	Civil Hospital and Dispensary, Cochin,	1 0 0			
1,291	October.. 30	2 2d Apothecaries at Rs. 95-14 each				
490	Feby. ... 6	with Staff allowance when on field.	191 12 0			
101	February 16	3 Vaccinator's at Ganjam @ 10 Rupees each	30 0 0			
404	March ... 19	Civil Dispensary at Tranquebar—2nd				
4,708	April. ... 12	Dresser, Rs. 24½; Cooly, 4; Scavenger, 4; Nurse, 3-8; Medical Officer, 50	86 0 0			
4,930	,, 17	Bezwarah Hospital Scavenger	4 0 0			
			488 8 0	... ...	5,862 0 0	... ...

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase	Annual amount of Decrease.
		EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
19	August... 9					
1,980	Sept... ... 12	Anglo Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	200 0 0			
1,466	October .. 8					
215	Feby..... 11	Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, discontinued from 1st March	... ...	150 0 0		
416	March ... 21	Medical College, a Lascar	5 0 0			
448	April. ... 8	Government Normal School at Vizagapatam	350 0 0			
			555 0 0	150 0 0	6,660 0 0	1,800 0 0
		PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
1,122	May... ... 29	Central Office, Lithographic Dept...	... ...	80 0 0		
9,196	Sept..... 1					
1,603	July... ... 26	Public Works Ranges of North Arcot District	5 0 0	... ...		
1,729	August... 15	Chief Engineer's Establishment, 2 Maistries @ Rupees 17½ each, and 2 peons @ Rupees 7 each, abolished	... ...	49 0 0		
1,760	,, 18	Do. do. Draftsmen Apprentice, abolished	... ...	70 0 0		
1,869	Sept... ... 4	Upper Godavery District Engineer's Draftsman—Salary increased from Rupees 20 to 40	20 0 0	... ...		
1,949	,, 19	Bezwarah work-shop, reduced from Rupees 69 to 42	... ...	27 0 0		
2,029	,, 29	Dowlaishwaram work-shop, House rent	15 0 0			
907	May... ... 2	District Engineer of Nellore, to bring up arrears of Establishment for 3 months	65 0 0			
1,059	,, 22	Upper Godavery, Temporary Establishment, increased from Rupees 69 to 129.	60 0 0			
1,180	June..... 6	Tanjore District Engineer, 3 Gumashtahs for 3 months	42 0 0			
,,	,, ...	Do 5 do. until the reconstitution of ranges @ Rupees 14 each ℘ month.	14 0 0			
,,	,, ...	Trichinopoly do , 3 clerks @ 15 Rupees each ℘ month for 2 months	45 0 0			
1,641	August... 1	Upper Godavery District Establishment for the Survey of the canal for 3 months	163 12 0			
,,	,, ...	,, for taking care of buildings, &c., at Dowlaishwaram, 7 months	30 0 0			
,,	,, ...	,, Do. Dumagudiem	72 0 0			
,,	,, ...	,, Do. Nagadicoopum	40 0 0			
,,	,, ...	,, for working the locks at Dumagudiem	36 0 0			
1,778	,, ...	Godavery district, 1 temporary Draftsman for 3 months @ 20 Rupees a month	20 0 0			
2,109	,, ...	North Arcot, 3 Lascars at 4½ Rupees each per mensem 2 ,, 4 ,, for 2 months in each year, 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ...	20 13 4			

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
2,363	Nov.....	14	Reviser of the Code of Regulations, Public Works Department for 6 months at Rupees 150.....	150 0 0			
10,000	Sept.....	28	Upper Godavery District Engineer's Establishment for the river, as follows:—				
...	,,	...	Dowlaishwaram, Rupees 30, Dumagudiem 72, Mhadipur 40, for 7 months.	142 0 0			
...	,,	...	Permanent Establishment, 1 Maistry @ 12, 4 Lascars @ 6.....	36 0 0			
10,198	Sept.....	29	Madras District Engineer, 1 Maniyagar @ Rupees 7, 1 Peon 3½.....	10 8 0			
4,873	June.....	4	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Company.....	534 0 0			
353	Feby. ...	21	Tanjore ranges from 5 to 6.....	105 0 0			
419	March ...	2	Chief Engineer's Establishment, from 565 to 540.....	... ...	25 0 0		
555	,,	19	Lithographic Press of the Chief Engineer.....	... ...	33 0 0		
478	April	8	Vizagapatam District Engineer's Establishment, 1 Writer.....	30 0 0			
867	,,	30	District Engineer's Establishment, Upper Godavery, 6 Lascars.....	36 0 0			
666	,,	10	District Engineer Trichinopoly, 2 Gumastahs at 15 Rupees for 3 months.	30 0 0			
727	,,	10	Do. do. 3 Clerks @ 15 Rupees.....	45 0 0			
,,	,,	...	Tanjore, 14 Gumastahs @ Rupees 14.....	196 0 0			
693	,,	8	Additional Lascars on account of stores.	196 0 0			
				2,159 1 4	284 0 0	25,909 0 0	3,408 0 0
			JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.				
6,879	August...	1	Additional Munsiff & Establishments	160 0 0	... .		
809	June.....	29	at Mundial @ Rupees 100, and 60, 5 months 10 days.				
5,530	,,	21	Civil and Session Court at Negapatam.	4,495 5 4	... ...		
5,530	June.....	21	Principal Suder Amin's Court, Madura, Temporary.....	659 0 0	... ...		
,,	,,	...	2 Principal Suder Amin's Court at Combaconum.....	... ...	1,346 0 0		
1,182	July.....	18	9 Taluq Magistrates for South Arcot.	613 0 0	... ...		
,,	,,	...	10 Do. do. North Arcot.....	1,065 0 0	... ...		
6,035	,,	11	Paupums Jail, 1 Writer at Rupees 15...	15 0 0	... ...		
1,293	August...	4	6 Taluq Magistrates for Nellore District.....	684 0 0	... ...		
1,299	,,	4	7 Do. do Madras do.	558 0 0	... ...		
,,	,,	...	1 Joint Magistrate at do., abolished...	... ...	200 0 0		
1,356	,,	14	4 Taluq Magistrates for Cuddapah District.....	321 0 0	... ...		
1,419	,,	23	Joint Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount, his Establishment, from Rupees 38½ to 84.....	45 8 0	... ...		
1,115	,,	31	1 Naique & 3 Peons, temporary.....	30 0 0	... ...		
1,523	Sept.....	5	5 Taluq Magistrates, Rupees 450, & 2 Establishments to Rupees 128 for Bellary.....	578 0 0	... ...		
1,859	October..	13	1 Joint Magistrate's Establishment at Wellington.....	64 0 0	... ...		

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
1,867	October...	15	5 Sub Taluq Magistrates for North Canara.....	450	0	0	...	...	...						
10,130	,,	1	Sub-Judge's Court Ootacamund, 2 Dalayets @ Rupees 8, from 7 each, and 4 peons @ Rupees 7 from 5¼ each.....	9	0	0	...	...	...						
1,322	,,	13	Canarese Translator, 1 Extra Writer for 6 months @ 20 Rupees.....	20	0	0	...	...	...						
1,207	July.....	21	6 Taluq Magistrates for Salem.....	474	0	0	...	...	...						
1,363	October..	20	Establishment of the Principal Suder Amin of Nellore.....	...	...	...	507	0	0						
10,566	,,	9	Zillah of Nundial, 1 Suder Amin, Rs. 200 and Establishment Rs. 45...	245	0	0	...	...	...						
10,241	Sept.....	29	Madras Police Commissioner's Office, Establishment of the Mint Guard made permanent.....	147	0	0	...	...	...						
1,376	October..	24	Sirci Suder Amin, Rupees 200, Establishment, 158.....	...	...	...	358	0	0						
...	,,	...	2nd Class District Munsiff to 1st class, and 3rd class do. to 2nd do., from 150 and 115, to 200 and 150...	85	0	0	...	...	...						
2,038	Nov.....	3	Joint Magistrate at Cannanore.....	84	0	0	...	...	...						
2,217	,,	23	Taluq Magistrate at Malabar.....	987	0	0	...	...	...						
2,149	,,	15	Establishment for Tangacherry and Angurga.....	43	8	0	...	...	...						
...	,,	...	5 Dō. Kurnool.....	420	0	0	...	...	...						
2,161	,,	16	Cochin Sarishtadar and Fiscal Establishments.....	...	...	...	17	5	6						
2,204	,,	22	5 Taluq Magistrates at South Canara.	450	0	0	...	...	...						
1,534	,,	23	Commissioners of Police, 1 Canacopillay Rupees 10½ and 2 Sweepers 4-0-8..	...	...	...	14	8	8						
1,606	Decr.....	6	Reductions in Kurnool by introduction of New Police without Kurnool Horse	...	...	...	5,276	0	0						
2,345	,,	8	Taluq Magistrates at Tanjore.....	969	0	0	...	...	...						
2,390	,,	13	Do. at Madura.....	862	0	0	...	...	...						
2,427	,,	17	Taluq Magistrate at Coimbatore... ...	678	0	0	...	...	...						
1,662	,,	17	Extra Establishment, Tamil Translator, 1 Monshee @ 70 and 1 Writer @ 20 for 3 months.....	90	0	0	...	...	..						
1,603	,,	5	1 Hindustani Translator, Extra, @ Rs. 100 and 1 Writer @ 20.....	120	0	0	..	...	...						
1,779	Feby.....	16	Jail Establishment, Guindy Jail, 44;												
6	January..	4	Paulghaut, 44; Cannanore & Vellore 72, and Paumben 72.....	276	0	0	...	...	...						
48	January..	14	Modification of the Gaol Establishment,												
1,619	Feby.....	12	net saving.....	...	...	...	21	9	4						
406	,,	21	Sub-Magistrate for Nellore 50 and Establishment 34.....	84	0	0	...	...	...						
174	,,	11	Mufty Suder Amins' Court at Bellary.	...	...	...	245	0	0						
240	,,	22	Do. Amin at Masulipatam.....	...	...	...	280	0	0						
351	March. ...	14	Do. Establishment, abolished, 1 Gumashtah 13; 4, on 8 each 32.....	...	...	...	45	0	0						
368	,,	18	Kurnool Irregular Horse.....	...	...	...	30,000	0	0						
359	,,	15	Arms act Writer, discontinued from 1st April.....	...	...	...	50	0	0						
3,396	,,	16	District Munsif's Courts at Combaconum, Paupanasem, and Nagore...	660	0	0	...	...	...						
463	April.....	8	Additional Principal Suder Amin's Court, Mangalore.....	50	0	0	...	...	...						
				16,491	5	4	38,360	7	6	1,97,986	0	0	4,60,325	10	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			REVENUE DEPARTMENT.												
4,875	June	4	Establishment of the Board of Revenue remodelled	...	...	...	263	8	0						
			Treasury at Tellicherry in Malabar abolished	...	...	...	134	0	0						
5,634	„	29	Arrack and Toddy Superintendent, Abkarry Revenue Establishment	88	0	0	...	...	...						
1,271	July	30	1 Mussaljee at Rupees 2, for 4 months	2	0	0	...	...	...						
1,402	August.	21	Neilgherry Taluq Establishment	11	0	0	...	...	...						
954	June	9	Mr. Caxton to accompany Mr. Clark, temporary	40	0	0	...	...	...						
6,483	July	21	Madras District, late Collectorate of Chingleput	1,631	0	0	...	...	...						
1,662	Sept.	20	2 Boat Establishments, at Rs 101 and 78, in the coast of Tinnevelly	179	0	0	...	...	...						
10,487	October.	8	South Canara Establishment for 3 months, at Rupees 152 per month	152	0	0	...	...	...						
1,905	„	8	Collector's Establishment, Tanjore, 2 English Accountants, at Rs 25 and 20.	45	0	0	...	...	...						
			Do. Malabar do. do. and 2 Vernacular, at 15 Rupees each	75	0	0	...	...	...						
			Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. English Accountant, Rupees 25 and 1 Vernacular, Rupees 15 each	280	0	0	...	...	...						
			All Collectors' Head Manshee, from 12 to 15, and 2nd from 10 to 12	100	0	0	...	...	...						
			Sub-Collector, Tanjore, 1 Clerk, Rupees 20, 2 on 15	50	0	0	...	...	...						
			Malabar do. do.	50	0	0	...	...	...						
			All Sub-Collectors, 1 Attender Rupees 8, and English Clerk from 25 to 35.	270	0	0	...	...	...						
2,187	Nov.	20	2 Presses and Men for 3 months in the Stamp Office	...	...	...	...	...	...						
2,195	„	21	Madras District Treasury	183	0	0	...	...	...						
2,178	„	19	Chicacole Branch Treasury	...	...	...	90	0	0						
2,303	Dec.	4	Salt Pan at Vizagapatam	160	0	0	...	...	...						
1,751	„	5	Taluq Tappal Establishment at South Arcot, 4 months	166	15	7	...	...	...						
2,371	„	11	Extra Establishment for the Superintendent of Stamps	57	0	0	...	...	...						
2,465	„	21	Salt Pans at Mansurcottah	88	0	0	...	...	...						
69	January.	10	Board of Revenue in the pay of Assistant	...	..	...	250	0	0						
279	Feb.	5	Tahsildar Establishment for the Neilgherry Taluq	508	0	0	...	...	...						
582	March.	13	Board of Revenue Sarishtadar from 70 to 800, Head Accountant 50 to 200, Mahratta Translator 66 to 70, 3 Writers on 25, 1 Moochee 12	241	0	0	...	...	...						
607	„	15	Extra Establishment for Fusly 1270	3,279	0	0	...	...	...						
				7,655	15	7	737	8	0	91,871	11	0	8,850	0	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
		REVENUE SURVEY.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,682	Sept... ... 21	Madras Town Survey Register Department Rupees 182 Field Department 579, for 3 years.....	761	0	0									
7,503	August... 16													
1,535	Sept..... 6	South Canara Establishment for Surveying land under kumari cultivation, 3 months.....	152	0	0									
4,477	May 19	Madras Town Survey Extra Establishment for 6 months, at Rupees 164 per mensem.....	164	0	0									
2,034	Nov 21	Assistant do. of Revenue Settlement, at Rupees 300.....	300	0	0									
2,288	Dec... ... 1	Revenue Survey and Settlement, 4 Assistants Rupees 1,600, and Establishment, Rupees 336.....												
1,897	October.. 17	4 2nd Assistants 1,200 and 336.....												
2,289	Dec... ... 1	2 Probationers Rupees 400, and increase to Uncovenanted Assistant	4,242	0	0									
2,415	„ 15	from 280 to 500, and decrease Manager from 250 to 200, increase Assistants from 400 and 300 to 425 and 325.....												
2,323	„ 6	Madras Town Survey Extra Establishment for 7 months, at Rupees 164 per month.....	164	0	0									
			5,783	0	0	...	...	...	69,396	0	0	...	...	...
		INAM COMMISSIONER.												
1,851	Sept... ... 12	10 Peons for each of the 3 Deputy Collectors, at 6 Rupees each..... ...	180	0	0									
756	January.. 17	Inam Commissioner's Establishment..	2,232	4	9									
			2,412	4	9	...	...	...	28,947	9	0	...	...	...
		INCOME TAX.												
1,717	Sept..... 26	1 Special Commissioner.....	2,000	0	0									
		5 Assessors, at Rupees 500, 400, 350 and 300.....	1,900	0	0									
		Assessor's Establishment.....	582	8	0									
		Commissioner's do.	441	8	0									
1,745	„ 29	Special Commissioner's do.	554	0	0									
1,984	October.. 29	Salary of the Secretary to Commissioner, 350 to 400 ..... 50 0 0												
		1 Head Clerk..... 100 0 0												
		1 Accountant at 50..... 1 Writer 40, and 1 Copyist 25..... 115 0 0	269	8	0									
		1 Sweeper from 3½ to 4, and 1 Sweeper 4..... 4 8 0												
7,618	August... 17	Income Tax Deputy Collectors, their Establishment and Collector's Establishment.....	9,800	0	0									
2,162	Nov..... 16	6 Peons at 7 Rupees, Commissioner's Establishment.....	42	0	0									

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued).*

No. 3.—*(Concluded).*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Concluded).

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.
2,222	Nov. 23	Special Commissioner's Office, 2nd Clerk	60	0	0									
		Collector of Tax, Rupees 150, and Establishment 280	430	0	0									
240	January.. 30	Modification in the Income Tax Office, Commissioner's Office Establishment	173	0	0									
		Special do. do.	...	...	...	304	0	0						
		Collector's Office and Establishments	144	0	0									
261	Feb..... ... 1	5 Clerks for the 5 Assessors, at 25 Rupees each	125	0	0									
			16,521	8	0	304	0	0	1,98,258	0	0	3,648	0	0
		MARINE DEPARTMENT.												
9,526	Sept.. ... 6	Establishment of the Agent for Government consignment	114	0	0									
223	June..... 21	Marine Establishment at Negapatam, from Rupees 14 to 41	27	0	0									
260	July..... 21	Madras Light House, from 133 to 148, and Catamaram Establishment from 120¾ to 158½	37	12	0									
5,151	January. 9	Master Attendant at Tuticorin, from 200 to 300	100	0	0									
374	October... 24	Pilot at Cochin, Tindal and Establishment, 25 Rupees a month, for 9 months in the year	18	12	0									
88	March ... 6	Marine Police Establishment, 1 Toty and 1 Sweeper, at Rupee 1 each.	2	0	0									
			299	8	0	...	...	...	3,594	0	0	...	...	...
		POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.												
307	May... ... 12	Establishment of the Stipend Office at Vellore, from Rupees 140 to 100	...	...	...	40	0	0						
		The post of Musteddeon, the Mahal Establishment abolished	...	...	...	17	8	0						
427	July..... 16	Establishment for the Agent at Tan-												
7,571	August... 18	jore, from Rupees 260 to 423	163	0	0									
		Do. 3 Writers for 3 months at Rupees 45 per mensem	45	0	0									
587	Sept..... 29	1 Sirkele, Rupees 95, and Establishment, Rupees 264	369	0	0									
		Apothecary, Rupees 35, and Establishment, Rupees 185	220	0	0									
			797	0	0	57	8	0	9,564	0	0	690	0	0

(Signed) WILLIAM WATERFIELD,

Officiating Civil Auditor.

June 1861.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

The Resident of Travancore and Cochin has the honor to forward the Administration Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin for the year 1035 of the Malabar Era, which closed on the 15th of August 1860.

In the following brief remarks the Resident notices the more prominent events which have marked the past year. With reference to financial matters, his remarks apply only to the Malabar year above noted; but generally it has been thought desirable to bring down the history of the administration of these States to the same period as is embraced in the Reports of other Departments, viz., to the 1st May 1861.

The year under report is the third year of the administration of Madava Row in Travancore, and the first year of that of Shungoony Menon in Cochin.

Both of these Officers have been unremittingly engaged in the duties of their office.

JUDICIAL.—There is much reason to believe that considerable improvement has taken place in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in both States, but especially in Travancore. But the past year has seen no important changes in the tribunals or laws of the country. It has been a year of preparation, rather than of action. That the Courts neither possess nor deserve the confidence of the people is abundantly apparent, and very considerable changes are called for. The plan of these has been matured during the past year, and the necessary enactments having received the sanction of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, are now in the press.

To abridge the number of Criminal Processes, to simplify the form of Civil Procedure, to raise the salaries of Judicial Officers to a respectable amount, to ensure accurate reports of the working of the Courts, and, it should be added, to give to all classes equal access to the seat of justice, are the objects which have been aimed at. The new Regulations embody the Act of the British Indian Legislative for simplifying the forms of Civil Procedure, and virtually convert the Moonsiff Courts into Small Cause Courts, or establish such Courts where required. These Regulations will come into early operation.

POLICE.—The increase of the pay of the Tahsildars in Travancore is an important improvement effected by the Dewan of that State in the past year. A steady improvement in the Department of Police has been in progress since the accession of the present Dewan, and it has continued throughout the past year. Unbiassed and undoubted testimony has been borne to the improved demeanor of the Native Officials towards the people generally, and bears out the remarks made by the Dewan in the following report:—

REVENUE CUSTOMS, &c.—The abolition of the Pepper Monopoly took effect from the 1st January 1861, and is, perhaps, the most important event of the past year, but does not affect the revenues now reported on. The effects of this liberal measure will appear in the next report.

A Commission to examine and revise the Tariff of Travancore, in comparison with the revised Tariff of British India, sat for some time during the year, and has made a report which is likely to lead to useful reforms.

EDUCATION.—If to the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum the Establishments of the Church Missionary Society at Cotyam, and of the London Society at Nagercoil be added, there is, perhaps, no tract of equal size in India, beyond the Presidencies, in which so many English gentlemen of high attainments are engaged in the education of the Natives. All these Institutions were visited by the Resident in the past year, and found in active and efficient operation. The spread of knowledge is very striking, and the desire for it has been evinced by more numerous applications for admission to the schools than could be complied with.

Female education has been in progress throughout the year in the Rajah's Palace, in the Rajah's School for females at Trevandrum, and in numerous Mission Schools.

The Rajah's press, and the Mission presses at Cotyam and Nagercoil, have continued to issue many useful books, both in English and the vernaculars.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The improved state of the finances both in Travancore and Cochin has allowed of the appropriation of considerable sums to works of public utility, and the Dewans of both countries have proved themselves fully alive to the value of these undertakings, which have been liberally sanctioned by the Rajahs.

The principal works in the two States are in close connexion one with the other.

The northern boundary of the Cochin State is the Ponani river, which separates the Cochin territory from the Madras Railway. Over this river, having a breadth of 1,017 feet, His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has sanctioned the construction of a bridge, to place his territories in easy communication with the Railway, and the completion of an existing road to the head of the inland navigation at Trichoor.

This navigation extends, with one interruption only of four miles, to Trevandrum, and Shoranoor or "Rajah's bridge" on the Madras Railway will thus become the station for Trichoor, Cochin, Alleppy, Cotyam, Quilon, and Trevandrum, and the whole of the south.

The bridge is planned on the Railway level, and a branch rail to the head of the navigation will probably eventually be carried over it. The works at the bridge are already in activity.

The works in operation in Travancore are calculated to extend this line of communication to the south of Trevandrum. The "Victoria canal" will add twenty-eight miles of water-carriage from Trevandrum to the rice lands of Nanjinaud; and the southern road by the Arambooly pass to Tinnevelly is being thoroughly re-constructed. The trade by this road, even in its present state, is very large. The carts passing the Arambooly gate in the past season varied from five thousand to ten thousand per month.

Alleppy, the commercial capital of Travancore, is situated in the centre of this line of communication. The town stands on a narrow strip of sand, which separates the sea from the large backwater or estuary. An artifical canal brings the trade through the town to within a furlong of the sea. A remarkable mud bank renders the Alleppy roads a safe anchorage, and the port is open throughout the year.

Several works for the improvement of this Port proposed by Hugh Crawford, Esq., the Commercial Agent of his Highness the Rajah, have been carried on under the supervision of that gentleman.

The canal has been extended so as to afford additional frontage, and now passes through the timber depôt.

A Lighthouse in the form of a handsome Doric column, of 100 feet, has been carried up to the 84th foot; and a lantern with apparatus for a revolving light of strong power, is under preparation by Messrs. Stevenson and Co., of Edinburgh.

A Railway has been constructed along the principal street of the Town, passing through the Custom-house yard, and the Government Salt Depôt, across the sand bank to the sea side. The Railway is about three-quarters of a mile in length. It has been constructed with rails recovered from a wreck, and sold on the Coast at about £5 per ton. Owing to this circumstance, and the use of butt ends of timber from the Government yard, the cost was only 8,000 Rupees for the three-quarters of a mile.

The locomotive employed is an elephant.

The merchants gladly avail themselves of the Railway at a cost of 4 Annas per candy (of 600 lbs.), being 2 Annas below the cooly hire, with a considerable saving of property formerly pilfered.

In the first four months, the returns have been about 1,800 Rupees, or more than 100 Rupees per week, which on an outlay of only 8,000 Rupees promises to be highly remunerative, and offers encouragement to the introduction of cheap Street Railways.

Port dues at a moderate rate have been levied on the shipping at Alleppy, and will cover the annual expenses of the light, and cover the interest of the money expended on the Lighthouse. The receipts up to the end of April have been Rupees 3,867.

The work next in importance and connected with the above, is a road, described in the Dewan Madava Row's report, from the edge of the backwater opposite to Alleppy across the mountains to Madura.

In the days of the Pandiyan dynasty of Madura, an extensive trade was carried on over the Ghâts, between the two countries, and the traces of the old paved Ghâts are yet visible.

Sufficient trade still struggles over the mountains to prove that if proper roads be constructed, it will be extensive and lucrative. The products of the two sides of the mountains are very different, and their interchange is now carried on by circuitous and expensive routes, by Palghat and Palamcottah. The ginger, pepper, betelnut, cocoanuts, &c., of Travancore, and the cotton, piece goods, yarn, tobacco, and red chillies, &c., of Madura and Tinnevelly, will be conveyed by the mountain-road as soon as it is made practicable and when the last remains of the jealous system which led to the discouragement of trade for fear of injuring the monopolies have disappeared. About fourteen miles of the road have been completed in the past year.

The above system of works is being steadily pressed forward.

POLITICAL.—On the 18th August 1860, his Highness Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died, after a reign of thirteen years, and was succeeded by his nephew Rama Vurmah.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Extensive tracts of forest land both in Travancore and Cochin appear to be well adapted to the cultivation of coffee and of tea. * * * *

The opening of the first coffee plantation in the mountains of Cochin by a European settler (Mr. E. Mead), is an occurrence of the past year worthy of note.

FINANCIAL.—The reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin, show the finances of these kingdoms to be in a satisfactory state.

In Travancore the liquidation of the only debt which the State owes, amounting now to little more than 2 lacs, has been steadily continued, and notwithstanding the liberal outlay on public works and other improvements, the cash balance has risen from Rupees 5,44,583 to 7,64,698.

In Cochin a further investment of 50,000 Rupees in the public funds was effected, raising the funded property of the State to 10½ lacs.

DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, FOR THE YEAR 1035 (1859-60).

JUDICIAL—CIVIL JUSTICE.—There is no doubt that the administration of this branch of justice has been improving. The people are becoming better acquainted with their rights, and the Courts in general are impressed with a stronger sense of responsibility.

The following statement shows the amount of work that devolved on the Courts in the year under review :—

Courts.	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of institution and other fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1035 (1859-60).	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1035 (1859-60).	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Rupees.
Appeal Court.....	236	252	488	150	338	52	36	88	27	61	5,091
Zillah do.	591	1,232	1,823	1,203	620	...	...	...	...	...	18,959
Moonsiff do.	867	4,497	5,364	4,600	764	...	...	...	...	..	9,058
Total..	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	52	36	88	27	61	33,108

The following comparison may not be without interest :—

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected, Co.'s Rupees.
1034—1858-59.	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201
1035—1859-60.	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	33,108

The administration of Civil justice is far from being sufficiently rapid. The existing system is at fault in a great measure, and hence measures are in contemplation, and will be before long carried out to correct the evil of delay.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The improvement in this Department of justice has been more marked. The work of the Courts is better done both as regards quality and time,

though there is yet ample scope for further improvement. The quantity is represented below:—

Year.	Cases.					Prisoners.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of rations.
1034—1858-59.	126	832	958	859	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091
1035—1859-60.	99	935	1,034	998	36	2,694	2,351	343	7,925

The very small number of cases which remained on the file at the end of the year, viz., 36, is certainly satisfactory.

The measures of reform above alluded to will, it is hoped, much improve the administration of criminal justice also.

Police.—In the year under review 6,749 cases were taken cognizance of by the Police.

At the end of the year, scarcely any arrears of business remained.

Of the above number of cases, about 82 per cent. were petty cases, and only 18 per cent. were of greater gravity.

The responsibility of the Detective Police has been better defined and more stringently exacted, and the impression has been strengthened that the laws would be enforced impartially against all offenders alike.

In short, in the management of the Police as well as other branches of the administration in general, it has always been borne in mind that steadily directed and constantly sustained exertion to ensure the right performance of duties on the part of the numerous servants of the Sirkar, among whom power is distributed is, not unfrequently, productive of no less public good in the aggregate, though in a silent and unstriking way, than occasional single efforts even though great and remarkable.

An idea of the mass of crime proved against individuals may be formed from the subjoined statement of punishments awarded by the Criminal Courts of the country in committed cases.

Courts.	No. of persons fined.	Do. imprisoned with hard labor.	Do. imprisoned without hard labor.	Do. flogged.	Do. flogged and imprisoned with hard labor.	Do. imprisoned and to find security.	Do. imprisoned with hard labor and to find security.	Do. flogged and imprisoned without hard labor.	Do. sentenced to capital punishment.	Total.
Criminal Courts.....	399	128	217	34	132	4	1	3	...	918
Sessions do. ..	35	28	25	..	52	...	1	...	...	141
Appeal do. ...	...	19	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	99
Total...	434	175	272	34	234	4	2	3	...	1,158

Promptitude in the disposal of Police cases is still a want, but to a much less extent than before. To attain that degree of speed, however, which is desirable, the number of Police Officers and their Establishment have to be increased at a considerable additional cost. But this and other improvements may be expected to follow the increased prosperity of the finances of the State.

The great diminution of complaints, the infrequency of robberies attended with violence, the use of the high ways at all hours of the night, are some of the facts that bear favorable testimony to the improved efficiency of the Police.

JAIL.—At the end of the year, there were 578 convicts, of whom four were females. Of the above number

38 were life prisoners.
36 sentenced to imprisonment for periods from 16 to 28 years.
29 do. do. do. 11 to 15 ,,
110 do. do. do. 6 to 10 ,,
The rest do. do. do. less than 5 ,,
The total number of deaths in the jail was 56.

There was but one instance of escape from jail. The fugitive was soon recaptured.

LAND REVENUE.—The year under review cannot be said to have been unfavorable to agricultural prosperity. The Land Revenue accordingly amounted to upwards of 14½ lacs of Rupees.

As the taxes on land are levied generally without reference to the area under cultivation in the particular year, the aggregate revenue fluctuates, but within very narrow limits, unless in seasons of general failure of the periodical rains, in consequence of which extraordinary remissions are granted.

The value of landed property has greatly risen, and the profits of agriculture have been great, owing to the rise of prices, and owing also to the Sirkar limiting its demand to taxes fixed, when prices were very low.

Under the powerful stimulus of these high profits, cultivation has been extending.

CUSTOMS.—The Customs Revenue of theyear 1035 amounted to about2,19,000 Rupees, being somewhat less than that of the preceding year. The decline arose chiefly from the smaller imports of cotton, piece goods, copper, and cattle.

The total tariff value of exports was nearly 18 lacs of Rupees, and that of imports 12 lacs.

But the tariff value of exported goods is much below the market value, and these estimates do not include the exports and imports of goods constituting Sirkar monopolies, viz., timber, cardamoms, pepper, salt, tobacco, &c. Making allowance for these, and including the value of goods imported duty free, the actual value of exports may be estimated at upwards of Rupees 33 lacs, and that of imports at much upwards of 22 lacs, making a total of upwards of 55 lacs.

The following statement shows the quantities and tariff values of the chief exports :—

Articles.	Quantity.		Rupees.
	Candies.	lbs.	
Coppra.	27,286	105	6,13,064
Chickney.	2,579	225	3,13,209
Cocoanut-oil	2,106	375	1,09,024
Coir...	12,116	457¼	1,51,763
Dry ginger.	2,444	251	1,39,682
Molasses.	950	773¾	32,591
Tamarind.	9,314	438¾	69,428
Turmeric.	468	461¼	14,070
Jaggery.	3,277	7½	23,414
Dry fish.	5,200	...	29,715
Pinnaca or laurel nut-oil....	1,018	187½	20,752
Coffee	97	557	8,397
Cocoanuts ... ... No. ...	54,32,547	...	58,221
Timber of several descriptions	.....	...	89,123
		Total	16,72,453

The trade of Travancore will be placed on a sounder footing if the produce of the country sent from its ports to those of British India be admitted duty free. This concession has been solicited by the Sirkar, and the British Government has assented to it in principle, and will, it is hoped, soon give it practical effect.

Salt.—The sales of Salt are shown below :—

Year.	Quantity sold.	Amount.
	Parrahs.	Rs.
1034—1858-59.....	13,69,907	3,59,088
1035—1859-60.....	13,13,209	3,86,687

The aggregate salt reveune of this year shows an increase of about Rupees 27,600, which is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay and Goa salt rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 43 Rupees per coomb.

Tobacco.—The revenue under this head has had a considerable increase. The sales of the year under review have yielded the unprecedented amount of 3,42,182 Rupees above those of 1034.

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 13,69,572
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 17,11,754

This result is due to increased consumption of Sirkar Tobacco, and to enhanced selling prices.

Pepper.—The revenue derived from Pepper was also most satisfactory.

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1034—1858-59.....2,386$\frac{5}{16}$		1,87,824
„ 1035—1859-60.....559,958$\frac{1}{8}$		4,53,024

The quantity sold in this year, viz., about 6,000 candies was the highest for several years past.

The prices realized were from 71 to 79½ Rupees per candy.

Other Articles.—The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees-wax, &c., was,

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1034—1858-59..	...172	247¾	... 1,55,525	2	108½	... 3,707	10	170	...2,987
„ 1035—1859-60.....	156	473 1/16	...1,18,280	1	214 15/16	...2,162	7	45	...2,376

Miscellaneous.—The revenue under this head, was,

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 3,18,667
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 4,35,521

Mint.—The profit derived from the Mint, was,

In 1034—1858-59 .....Rupees 3,510
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 3,136

Abkarri.—The revenue derived under this head, was,

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 60,952
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 58,147

Education.—His Highness the Rajah's School continues its useful career. The thirst for knowledge is sensibly increasing among the people, and the Masters are much embarrassed by the numerous pressing applications that pour in for admission.

The energies of the Students have been stimulated by rewards, and the most advanced of them have been encouraged to resort to the Presidency College at Madras in search of higher attainments.

The advantages of the Institution have since been extended to a larger number of pupils.

The District English and Vernacular Schools also are getting on tolerably well under the superintendence of the Reverend C. Mead. About 700 Scholars are under instruction; and though the knowledge communicated in these Schools is, has yet, very elementary, it will, it is hoped, correct many popular errors; as for instance, in regard to Geography, and lead to further progress hereafter.

There are two Girls' Schools also, one for English and the other for the vernacular. These, especially the former, need improvement.

The Mission Schools are doing their work as usual. The well-conducted Seminaries at Nagercoil and Cottyam especially must be the means of diffusing much useful knowledge.

The increasing prevalence of the English language, the amount of general knowledge and intelligence shown by numbers of the people, the growing taste for books and newspapers, are some facts which are indicative of a change, which has yet only commenced, but which, it is hoped, will progress with increasing rapidity every year.

Public Works.—This fine country would benefit much by due attention to public works which it requires. But little could be done in this direction when the finances were in a state of great embarrassment. As soon, however, as they were placed in better order, application was made by the Sirkar to the Madras Government for the occasional services of the Engineer of the neighboring British Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. That Government replied that they were unable to spare the Engineer's services, as he already had much to do, but suggested the appointment of a District Engineer for Travancore. Considering that great and costly works requiring uninterrupted attention

as well as scientific skill were to be undertaken, an arrangement was made with the Cochin Sirkar, and Mr. J. Collins was appointed an Engineer for the Travancore and Cochin States, and suitable Office and other Establishments were also sanctioned.

The following are the chief public works undertaken, and opposite each is given its roughly estimated cost:—

		Rs.
1.	A canal to extend from Trevandrum to the Nunjinaud or the most southern Districts, estimated to cost.....	7,00,000
2.	The thorough repair or more properly the re-construction of the great southern road from Trevandrum to Palamcottah.....	30,000
3.	The construction of several new branch roads...	25,000
4.	A small canal at Alleppy on the sea-beach to facilitate the carriage of goods to and from the port...	10,000
5.	An iron railway to be worked by animal labor at the same port for the same purpose.....	12,000
6.	A good light house at the same port with a catadioptric illuminating apparatus sufficiently powerful to mark the port in the periods of the monsoon.....	35,000
7.	A tolerably good road accessible to carts, the greater part of the way leading from Cottyam to the interior almost at the foot of the Ghâts.....	23,000

This is quite as much as can at present be done.

Of these works, the 4th, 5th and 7th, may be considered almost completed. The rest are in progress and will be steadily pushed on.

The work first in the list was designated the Victoria Martanda canal, by his late Highness Martanda Vurmah Maha Rajah, by whom it was commenced to commemorate the occasion of his Highness' receiving a gracious letter and marks of regard and esteem from Her Majesty the Queen of England.

The work last in the list is intended ultimately to extend to the Dindigul valley of the Madura District, so as to lead to the establishment of a useful trade between the two countries. The District Engineer of Madura has been authorized by the Madras Government to explore the Ghâts, and to make a good trace of a road. If it turn out that a road can be made at a cost not incommensurate with the value of the traffic which may be expected to spring up, the Travancore Sirkar will gladly undertake the construction of the road, costly as it may be.

Much good to the country in general is anticipated as the result of these important works.

Nothing new has been done in regard to irrigation works. Their preservation has had the usual amount of attention, which, however, it must be confessed, falls short of the requirements of the case. But impressed as the Sirkar is with a full sense of the importance of these works, the Sirkar will gladly extend the operations of the Public Works Department in this direction also as soon as it is able to do so.

The means of keeping public works in good order have been planned, and to a certain extent carried out. Moderate tolls are to be levied at convenient points on the lines of communication, and port dues at Alleppy.

It is but right to add that the remarks made under the head of Public Works apply to progress made up to the present period, while those made under other heads apply only to the year 1035.

MARINE.—Sea going vessels built and repaired at Alleppy and Quilon, were,

	Alleppy.								Quilon.							
	Built.								Built.					Repaired.		
Year.	Brig.	Schooner.	Brigla.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Patemar.	Total.	Repaired.	Brig.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.
1034	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	4	0	4
1035	0	1	1	2	3	5	12	0	1	0	5	3	9	1	1	3	5

The number of port clearances granted, were,

Year.	Alleppy.	Quilon.
1034	473	153
1035	560	178

MILITARY.—There is nothing new to be reported under this head.

POPULATION.—Is no doubt as rapidly increasing as any where. There is stimulus and few checks to its growth.

FORESTS.—Continue to be worked as usual. The work, however, is becoming more and more difficult every year from the exhaustion of the Forests favorably situated. There are splendid Forests which have not hitherto been touched, and which are sure to yield very valuable timber, but the problem to be solved is, how to get down their timber to the coast. Perhaps it is feasible to blast the rocks in the beds of the rivers that come down from the Forests, and make them just fit to bring down timber. The subject is as difficult as it is important, and will have to be carefully considered by the Engineers.

The operations of the Sirkar in the Forests, in the year under review, were by no means more extended than those of the preceding year. But those of private traders are

increasing, and the Sirkar's gains have augmented, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of the Cootaunum Timber fees collected by the Sirkar for several years.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1015	413	1022	4,281	1029	3,902
1016	2,599	1023	3,870	1030	7,126
1017	2,443	1024	3,127	1031	7,518
1018	2,137	1025	2,760	1032	10,433
1019	1,868	1026	2,032	1033	10,869
1020	2,332	1027	2,300	1034	11,446
1021	3,334	1028	2,397	1035	12,038

Cardamoms form the most important yield of the Travancore Forests. The crop of the year 1035 was only 84 candies, while that of the previous year was 159 candies. The crop is very variable indeed.

Medical Department.—The benefits of medical aid have certainly been extended.

The undermentioned statements furnish an idea of the work done in the Hospitals.

Station.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative number of sick between 1034 and 1035.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum.....	1035	71	371	442	322	43	77	23	...
Quilon.....	1035	7	36	43	27	4	12	...	13
Allepey.....	1035	34	113	147	115	3	29	23	...

Out-patients treated at the Trevandrum Charity Hospital during the year..... ... 1,351

Do. do. at the Dispensary..... 1,231

Total 2,582

An Inspector of Vaccination has been appointed, whose duty is to visit each District at irregular periods and examine the returns of the Vaccination, and see that a proper supply of vaccine lymph is kept up.

The number of Vaccine cases, were,

In 1034..... ... 18,624

,, 1035..... 12,777

5,847

This difference though large, is not in reality so; the number vaccinated in 1035 is more approximate to the truth. Since the appointment of the Inspector the returns have been more correctly kept and checked.

OBSERVATORY.—The Director has been absent in Europe on leave, and the routine work of the Observatory is carried on by his Establishment.

The Director states that he is usefully engaged in Europe in connection with the Observatory here, and the cause of science in general.

With every disposition on the part of the Sirkar to advance science, it can no longer conceal from itself the fact that the Observatory has led to no results commensurate with the outlay made by the State. The Director is undoubtedly a person of very high scientific attainments, and nothing can surpass his zeal. But the instruments are old, and cannot be expected to give striking results attainable only by such as have been brought to the highest state of perfection. Besides this, the sciences forming the subject of inquiry in the Observatory have themselves apparently arrived at a stationary point.

On the return of the Director from Europe, he will probably be glad to give a new and much more useful direction to his labors.

THE MUSEUM continues to be an object of interest to the natives of the country. It has received some useful additions in the way of pumps, water-wheels, and models of such machinery.

THE PRESS.—This is making itself more and more useful in every way.

FINANCIAL.—The finances in this year appeared at one time to approach a position of difficulty. Jaffna tobacco, the monopoly of which is the largest source of revenue to the State, rose enormously in price, owing to partial failure of the crop in Ceylon, and other causes. The Sirkar had to pay very much in excess of the usual rates. Then again, the price of foreign salt also rose unprecedentedly high. Some temporary additional taxation became unavoidable, and the enhancement of the selling prices of tobacco and foreign salt appeared the least objectionable mode. The wealth of the people had much increased under the combined influence of several causes, and wages were higher than ever. It was felt that the increase of indirect taxation on an article of luxury, and on one which, though a necessary, is consumed but in small quantities, would hardly be felt as a pressure under the circumstances. The result was not disappointing, but the contrary. It is remarkable that the tobacco revenue rose in a single year to the extraodinary amount of 17 lacs of Rupees, and the people hardly felt it. It is satisfactory to add that the price of Jaffna tobacco has since been lowered to its former level; and the finances have hitherto enabled the State not only to meet its ordinary expenditure, but to liquidate past debts, to make costly reforms in some directions, and to undertake public works on a satisfactory scale.

The total amount of revenue, was,

In 1034.....	Rupees	42,77,119
,, 1035.....	,,	51,41,918

And the disbursements,

In 1034.....	Rupees	40,03,588
,, 1035.....	,,	46,40,784

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1034 (1858-59) AND 1035 (1859-60) M. E.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the Appeal Court in the years under report, and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the two Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59.)	530	1,024	1,554	1,033	521
1035 (1859-60.)	521	1,181	1,702	1,023	679

Appeal Suits.

Years.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59.)	112	91	203	66	137
1035 (1859-60.)	137	94	231	87	144

Civil Decrees executed.

Years.	Executed.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59).....	417	3,548
1035 (1859-60).....	403	3,625

The subjoined are statements of Criminal Cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	30	164	194	159	35
1035 (1859-60)	35	185	220	196	24

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	12	72	84	63	21
1035 (1859-60)	21	49	70	60	10

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal Cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts, and the number of Prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails, in the years under report; and also the time the Cases were pending before the Courts.

In 1034 (1858-59.)			In 1035 (1859-60.)		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.
3	8	2	4	10	2
32	67	1	30	21	1

Subjoined is a statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers, in the year under Report.

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	887	825	62
1035 (1859-60)	..	..	...

JAILS.—The same as in the previous Reports.

Statement showing the Revenue collected in the years under report.

	Export.			Import.			1034 (1858-59.)			1035 (1859-60.)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of Land Revenue collected							4,60,038	9	3	4,74,147	6	0
Customs. 1034 (1858-59)	11,642	10	4	19,029	13	0	30,672	7	4			
Customs. 1035 (1859-60)	12,193	0	9	27,724	8	9	...	...	...	39,917	9	6
Excise or Abkarry							6,089	13	2	5,680	7	4
Stamps							3,633	11	10	2,702	2	8
Salt							1,71,476	7	10	1,96,100	8	8
Tobacco							84,086	9	11	73,004	5	3
Teak and blackwood logs, &c							44,016	7	2	45,942	15	4
Pepper							191	2	6	2,285	6	3
Cardamoms and other Forest produce							3,263	13	5	3,071	0	4
Miscellaneous revenue							94,200	3	11	84,093	12	6
Balance in the Treasury							1,12,102	2	0	1,02,205	13	9
Total...							10,18,759	15	9	10,29,151	7	7

MARINE PORTS AND HARBOURS—The same as in the previous Reports.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory, during the years 1034 and 1035, M. E.

Where built or repaired.	Names of Owners or Agents.	In 1034 (1858-59.)				In 1035 (1859-60.)			
		Newly built.		Repaired.		Newly built.		Repaired.	
		Brigs or Schooners.		Brigs or Schooners.		Brigs or Schooners.		Bagala.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Muttoncherry in Cochin	Ramanen from Jaffna...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Koory Coya Kamathy Meeran of Cochin. . .	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews' Town do. ...	Cherria Coonhen of Cherloye in Cochin....	1	45	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. do. ...	Ismael Cachicar, Cochin.	..	...	1	250	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Cherria Hanood.....	..	..	1	250	...	...	...	...
Cochooangady in Cochin.	Arab Sheik Dyan.....	..	...	...	...	1	450	...	...
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	75
Jews' Town do. ...	Do. Hydre Aboushier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175
Do. do. ...	Do. Shaik of Arabia.	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	150

FORESTS.—Nothing new under this head.

EDUCATION.—As in the previous Reports.

POST OFFICE.—As in the previous Reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount expended in the years under report on the Anicut, in the Chittoor District, and on other Public Works, was as follows:—

In 1034 (1858-59) Rupees 57,845 0 9
„ 1035 (1859-60) „ 51,212 11 10

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new census has been taken.

VACCINATION.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.
In 1034 (1858-59).....	8,470	7,813	657
„ 1035 (1859-60).....	9,260	8,388	872

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under report.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1034 (1858-59).....	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	...
„ 1035 (1859-60).....	186	182	4	1,402	1,376	26

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under report.

Years.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
In 1034 (1858-59)...	10,18,759	15	9	9,16,554	2	0
„ 1035 (1859-60)...	10,29,151	7	7	9,35,360	14	6

Ten lacs of Rupees are invested in Government Securities.

(Signed) T. SHOONGONY MENON,
Dewan.

COCHIN, HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY,
31*st May* 1861.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

APPENDIX No. IX.

A.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Submitting report called for in the Proceedings of Government under date 19th August last, with reference to the points noticed in Lord Stanley's Educational Despatch of 7th April 1859. } (Here enter 28th January 1860, No. 237.)

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 19th March 1860.

Para. 7. In the last paragraph of his report, Mr. Arbuthnot calls attention to a remarkable fact, that the Natives accept instruction in English without hesitation, because it is the language of their governors, and they are able to understand why the Government, as a matter of convenience, are desirous to extend a knowledge of it among their Native subjects; and that the opposition of the Natives, whenever it has been manifested, has been invariably to the establishment of Vernacular schools.

8. This has, I think, been partly caused by a mistaken course of action on our part. Vernacular instruction has been the plan most in vogue of late years among persons interested in Native education, and a bounty has been given in several indirect ways for its encouragement in preference to English. The pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction; Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the Vernacular language; and a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language. The Natives cannot understand why we go so far out of our way to encourage Vernacular at the expense of English education. The charge of an additional fee when a boy begins to learn English, is also objectionable, because it opposes an unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their education, which, under any circumstance, is so difficult of attainment.

9. The true relations of the English and Vernacular languages in an educational point of view, are, I think, correctly described in the following extract from an address which I recently delivered on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Salem Zillah School: "I have often heard the claims of the Vernacular and English languages alluded to as if "they were antagonistic. This is an entire mistake. They have both of them an indis- "pensable part to perform in the present stage of Indian progress; the one as the language "of superior education, the other as the language of popular education, of business, and of "common life. They may be cultivated in perfect harmony with each other. Nay, they "mutually assist each other. As English is a difficult foreign language, it ought to be

"taught from early childhood, while the memory is tenacious and the organs of speech are "plastic; and children should be continually exercised in turning English into the Verna- "cular language, and the Vernacular language into English, both in speaking and writing. "Thus, neither of them will be learned in a superficial or smattering way; and young "people will acquire a variety and wealth of thought and expression which could not be "obtained by the study of one language only. The different Native dialects will at the "same time be enriched, and a wholesome tendency to assimilation will be established "among them by their drawing their scientific and professional terms, and their habits of "abstract thought from a common centre."

10. Before any steps are taken on this point, we should have the opinion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to whose exertions during more than sixteen years we are in great measure indebted for our present satisfactory position on the subject of Native education.

ORDER THEREON, 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Resolved that a copy of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, and 10 be furnished to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, and that he be requested to favor the Government with his opinion on the subject discussed in those paragraphs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following papers:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th January 1860, No. 237.

Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 19th March 1860.

Order of Government, dated 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Read also the following letter from E. B. POWELL, Esq., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 10th April 1860, No. 626.

1. I have the honor to submit the following remarks with reference to the Order of Government, No. 437, dated 26th March 1860.

2. The avidity with which the Natives seek instruction in English, while displaying a disinclination for the establishment of Vernacular schools, appears to me to be the necessary consequence (1) of the Government of the country being in the hands of the British, and (2) of the immense superiority of the ruling nation in arts and sciences. It is to be observed that the partiality for English is not confined to one portion of Hindustan. Mr. Reid, in his last report upon Public Instruction in the North West Provinces, remarks, that the establishment of an English school, instead of provoking resentment, as suggested by Sir George Clerk, is hailed with acclamation. When Mr. Reid, in the course of his official tour, put the question,

"Why do you not send your boys to school?" he often had as a reply, "We will, if you give us an English teacher.

3. Accepting then the fact of the ardent desire of the Natives for instruction in English, and their disregard for Vernacular education, I believe that for some time to come the chief efforts of Government should be directed to the spread of Anglo-Vernacular schools; and that in those schools the Vernacular element should be altogether subordinate to the English one. In expressing myself thus, however, I by no means advocate leaving the Vernaculars in the neglected condition in which they were some years ago; we should keep steadily in view their gradual improvement, but not delude ourselves with the idea that they are capable of a sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought and instruments of high mental culture. I consider that, so long as India remains in connection with England, the functions of English and the Vernaculars will be precisely those laid down by the Honorable the Governor; viz., that English will be the language of superior education, and the Vernacular that of popular education and of common life.

4. While the principles above enunciated cannot in my opinion be contested, there may still be some difficulty in their application in the organization of schools. For instance, it may be a question, where popular education ends and superior education begins. Perhaps the most correct answer would be that the line of separation will not be an immoveable one, but that just now it should be drawn very nearly where the Natives have fixed the limit of instruction in Village schools. The Taluq schools would seem to be intended for the millions; if so, they certainly do not answer their end, as they are resorted to only by lads seeking an English education. In fact they are neither one thing nor the other; they pertain neither to superior nor to popular education. That they do not operate on the masses is evident from the fact that the whole number of students in them at the close of the last official year was only 2,468; and that, since that date, some have had to be closed, owing to a falling off in the attendance, while several others are for the same reason in a very unsatisfactory condition. This statistical evidence is corroborated by opinions with which I have been favored by Native gentlemen of intelligence acquainted with the subject. I must own, I do not see clearly the course that should be pursued in reference to the masses. I believe they hold themselves at present entirely aloof from Government education, and I fear they will continue so to do till they are leavened by the increasing number of those receiving an English education. The only conclusion I have come to with reference to them is, that Government should in some degree bend towards their views, adopting measures to encourage the gradual introduction of improvements into Village schools, rewarding efficient Masters, and granting annual prizes, rather than attempt to force upon them a superior but totally novel system of education. In this work enlightened Natives, who would look at the subject from a Hindu point of view, as well as from a European one, are in my opinion the persons to whose judgment most weight should be attached. Native Deputy Inspectors, familiar with the prejudices of their Districts, while relieved from subjection to them by a superior education, are the men from whom might reasonably be expected a gradual conciliatory action on the millions, and an eventual reformation of the schools for popular education.

5. While on this point, I am anxious to represent that, I believe it would be highly advantageous for the Taluq schools to be reduced in number and altered in designation. I would not assign schools to Taluqs, but to towns possessing population and wealth sufficient to justify their establishment; and I would then make these schools Anglo-Vernacular ones, and endeavour to raise them to the rank of what is now denominated a Zilla school.

I cannot help regarding every feebly conducted school as not merely thrown away, but as productive of positive injury, both in affording a bad model for imitation to the Natives, and as bringing discredit on the Government system of education.

6. With reference to the question, whether fees should be uniform throughout a school, or should be graduated according to the standard of studies in the several classes, I have long held that the former is the arrangement which should be followed. There is a plausibility about the chief arguments for a graduated fee, viz., that the demand upon the parents should be proportionate to the value of the instruction received by the children; and that, if a higher education is wished for by a few, it should be charged to them alone, and not to those who do not seek it. If the people who send their children to Government schools really paid for the education received, I would not contest the conclusion arrived at. Since, however, the fee is not to be looked upon as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction, but as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach a value to education, the arguments lose all force in my eyes. Moreover, I firmly believe that one well educated Native, whose mind and heart have been brought in frequent contact with those of an enlightened European, is a far more efficient lever for raising this country from the depths into which it has sunk, than a hundred others who have acquired a mere smattering of the English language. This view has been taken by others experienced in the work of education in India; and I could name as supporters of it, two of the most distinguished Missionaries that have ever laboured in this Presidency. It follows then that our great aim should be to encourage the higher grades of education, and not to discourage them, as a graduated scale of fees necessarily does. Before leaving this subject, I would point out a striking inconsistency that attaches to most of those who advocate graduated fees. The majority of these gentlemen think scholarships advisable, and even necessary, to encourage continuance in study; while the measure they recommend in respect to fees is in direct antagonism to such continuance.

7. Having now discussed, I fear at too great a length, the points referred to me for my opinion, I venture to suggest to Government that no change of a radical character in the present educational arrangements be carried out till the return of Mr. Arbuthnot from England.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1860, No. 655.

The Government are much indebted to Mr. Powell for his clear exposition of his views on the subjects referred to him by their Orders of the 26th March last. Much weight is due to his opinion upon those points, but the Government agree with him that the consideration of any radical changes in the present educational arrangements may properly be deferred until Mr. Arbuthnot's return from England.

2. There is, however, one matter on which the Government should not delay to take action, and that is the substitution of a uniform fee for fees graduated according to the standard of studies prosecuted in the several classes. The Acting Director will be so good as to explain precisely what arrangement he would recommend for carrying out this object.

3. The Government now resolve to forward Mr. Arbuthnot's report of the 28th January last, with the subsequent correspondence to the Government of India,

in continuation of their letter to that authority under date 23rd November 1859. A copy of all the papers will also be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

4. With respect to the Training schools proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot to be established in the Northern Circars, the Ceded Districts, and the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, the Government quite agree with him that these Schools should be set up at the public expense as soon as funds are available for the purpose. They consider too that advantage should be taken of any opportunities that may offer for promoting the establishment of one or more Training schools for females, either by grants-in-aid or by the establishment of such schools under the direct management and control of the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 31st October 1860, No. 2,003.

1. In the Proceedings of Government, under date the 30th May last, No. 786, the Governor in Council expressed his approval of certain proposals made by the late Acting Director of Public Instruction, with a view to the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and directed him to issue instructions to the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of schools to investigate and report upon the particular fees most suitable for the several schools, in order that the new system might be brought into operation on the re-opening of the schools after the summer vacation.

2. The reports of the Inspectors had not been received when I resumed charge of my Office at the end of June, and as none of them reached me until after the schools had re-opened, and one of them not until the 10th ultimo, I have deemed it advisable to postpone the introduction of the proposed change until after the Christmas vacation, in order that the Government may have an opportunity of re-considering it, with reference to the objections which have been urged against it by several of the Inspectors and Masters of schools.

3. In determining the rate of fee that would be most suitable in different localities, the Inspectors were directed to have regard to the following principles :—

(1.) That the rate of fee should be adapted to the wealth and enlightenment of the locality.

(2.) That the amount likely to be realized under the new system should not fall below the sum at present received.

4. Before proceeding to review the recommendations of the Inspectors, I will briefly notice the arrangements at present in force, and the principles upon which they were settled. The schools supported by Government in the Provinces, are divided into three classes—Provincial, Zilla, and Taluq schools. There are a few schools of an intermediate class designated as Anglo-Vernacular schools, but at present the course of instruction in them is very much the same as in the Taluq schools, and the only difference is that the

Masters are more efficient and more highly paid than the Taluq Schoolmasters. The course of instruction laid down for the Taluq schools rises from the rudiments of the Vernacular language of the District (a knowledge of the alphabet being required on admission) and of arithmetic, which form the subjects of instruction in the first or lowest class, to the course noted in the margin, which, if properly gone through, is sufficient to impart a good scholar-like knowledge of the Vernacular language of the pupils, a fair acquaintance with the English language, a good knowledge of Arithmetic and of the elements of Geometry and Algebra, a fair knowledge of General Geography and of the leading facts of the Histories of England and India, and some acquaintance with the outlines of Astronomy and the rules of Political Economy. In these schools the study of English is commenced in the second class and prosecuted in the three higher classes. The rate of fee varies. In many of the schools, including all those in the Northern Circars, in the Districts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Malabar, and Canara, it is fixed at 2 Annas a month for the first or lowest class, and at 4 Annas for all others. In South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Madura, there are three rates—2 Annas in the lowest class, 4 Annas in the second and third, and 8 Annas in the fourth and fifth. In Tanjore it is fixed at 4 Annas in the three lowest classes, and 8 Annas in the two highest. These rates were fixed in March 1859, on the revision of the educational establishments pursuant to the orders passed by Government on the scheme of establishments submitted with my letter of the 16th October of the previous year. Up to that time the general scale of fees had been lower, the majority of the pupils in schools of this class paying only 2 Annas a month. It was necessary to raise them in order to provide for the contingent expenses of the schools, which, according to the new scheme, were to be, and are, defrayed entirely out of the school fees.

5TH CLASS.

TAMIL,
Prose. Panchatantra.
Poetry. Niti Neri Villakam.
Grammar. Pope's Third Grammar.
OR TELUGU.
Prose. Niti Chandrica.
Poetry. Niti Sangraham.
Grammar. Andra Vyakaranam.
ENGLISH.
Prose. Supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons, Irish Series.
Poetry. Selections in English Poetry, No. 1.
Grammar. Elements of English Grammar published at Madras.
MATHEMATICS.
Arithmetic. Colenso's, Parts I and II to be revised.
Algebra. Colenso's Elementary Algebra in Tamil. The English work to be used as a text book by the Masters of the Telugu schools until a Telugu version is prepared.
Geometry. Translation of Lund's Geometry.
HISTORY.
England. Tamil translation of Morris History of England. Morris History of England to be read in English in Telugu schools until a Telugu version is ready.
GEOGRAPHY.—Manual of Geography published by the South India Christian School Book Society to be used as a text book.
ASTRONOMY.—Hall's Outlines of Astronomy.
POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Adaptation of Whateley's Easy Lessons on Money matters, by A. Govinda Rau.

5. In the Zilla schools of Chittore and Madura the fees are fixed at 8 Annas in the three lower classes, and at 1 Rupee in the three higher. In those at Berhampur, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, and Salem, there are three rates —4 Annas, 8 Annas, and 1 Rupee.

6. In the Provincial schools there are three rates, viz., 8 Annas, 1 Rupee and 3 Rupees.

7. In the Zilla schools the scheme of instruction is framed with reference to a division of each school into six classes; and in every class, beginning with the first or lowest, English is taught. In the three lower classes the instruction in Arithmetic, History, and Geography is given in the Vernacular language; in the three higher classes the instruction in these subjects as well as in Geometry, Algebra, &c., is given in English. A similar system is observed in the six lower classes of the Provincial schools, which correspond to the six classes of the Zilla schools; also in the three higher classes of the Provincial schools the Vernacular instruction

is confined to Language. Except, therefore, with reference to the lowest class in the Taluq schools, which is ordinarily composed of very youthful pupils, whose knowledge of their own language is too slight to admit of their entering upon the study of a foreign language, it is incorrect " to say that " the pupils at schools connected with Government are not permitted to commence " English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction," or that " a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language." The scale of fee is determined, not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character, generally, of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

8. The following is an abstract of the recommendations* made by the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Masters of schools, who were called upon by Mr. Powell to report what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class.

9. Sir Alexander Grant recommends the following rates of fee :—

For the Taluq schools, 4 Annas monthly.
„ Zilla schools, 8 do. do.
„ Provincial schools, 1 Rupee do.

His recommendation is based on the reports of the Head Masters of the two Zilla schools at Berhampur and Rajahmundry, the latter of whom is strongly in favor of a uniform rate of fee, and of the Deputy Inspectors of the schools in the Godavery and the Kistna Districts. The Deputy Inspector in Vizagapatam recommended a lower rate of fee for the Taluq schools in that District; but for reasons in which I concur, Sir A. Grant prefers the rate proposed by him, viz., 4 Annas. The Deputy Inspector in Ganjam is opposed to a uniform rate as being calculated to reduce the attendance in the lower classes. Sir A. Grant is in favor of an equal rate of fee throughout each school, as tending to induce parents " to leave their children at school for a long enough time to be really benefited."

10. Mr. Fortey recommends, in the event of the proposed change being carried out, the following rates of fee :—

For the Provincial school at Bellary...	1	0	0
Zilla school at Cuddapah.....	0	12	0
Anglo-Vernacular schools.....	0	8	0
Taluq schools.....	0	4	0

He, at the same time, states that he considers " the introduction of a uniform fee will be " an unmixed evil. He is of opinion that the payment to be made should be determined " by the value of the thing received, as in all business transactions;" that " a low rate of " fee should be demanded for an elementary education, while those who wished to go " through a more extended course should be compelled to pay proportionately. He con- " siders that the schools should eventually be made self-supporting;" " that although " this may not, and probably will not, be effected for a long time to come," " it is an " object which should always be kept in view;" and that " the fees in Government schools " should be raised gradually from time to time with a view to its eventual accomplish- " ment;" that the best way of teaching the people the value of education is to make the

* NOTE.—The original reports are enclosed.

"school-fee proportionate to that value, not charging the same price for an elementary "education as for that requiring an expensive teaching agency."

11. Mr. Kershaw, the Head Master of the Bellary Provincial school, is of opinion that in those Institutions in which there is a division into different schools, as in the Provincial and Zilla schools, which are divided "into upper, middle and lower, and upper and lower "schools, respectively, a graduated fee is the best calculated to effect the objects required "by a capitation fee, viz., to teach the people the value of education and to ensure disci-"pline among the scholars."

12. He observes that a suggestion made by the late Acting Director to the effect that there should be three rates of fees—one for a Taluq, another for a Zilla, and a third for a Provincial school—appears to him to infer the propriety of a graduated fee for Zilla and Provincial schools, "for the three lowest classes in the Zilla or Provincial schools correspond, "in the quality of instruction, with a Taluq school, and the six lowest classes in a Provin-"cial school correspond in a similar manner with a Zilla school."

13. Mr. Fowler recommends that if a uniform rate of fee be resolved on, it be fixed at 4 Annas for the Taluq schools and 12 Annas for the Zilla and Provincial schools. He is in favor of charging a lower fee in the lowest class of each Taluq school, and a uniform fee in each Zilla school, and in the six classes of each Provincial school which correspond to the classes in a Zilla school. In the three higher classes of each Provincial school he would charge a rate of fee considerably higher. The Head Masters of the Zilla schools at Chittoor and Cuddalore are strongly in favor of a graduated rate of fee. The latter states the following objections to a uniform rate:—

"The adoption of a uniform rate is met at the threshold with a difficulty not easily "overcome, if it be, as it seems, the object of Government to educate the masses. At what "rate it may be asked could such a fee be fixed so as not, on the one hand, to lower the "value of education in the eyes of the people, or, on the other hand, to exclude the majority "from sharing in its benefits. If to accommodate the bulk of the people, the price of "instruction were fixed too low, the wealthier portions of the community would lightly "esteem the cheap commodity and undervalue the labours of the teacher; whilst on the "other hand, if the fee be too high, the lower classes cannot be expected to avail themselves "of the education offered to them. The plan of a graduated fee, in my opinion, meets the "wants of all classes of the native population; guarding at the same time the labours of "the teacher and the instruction imparted by him from undue depreciation; and acting "as an incentive to the pupil to higher attainments in the path of learning."

14. Colonel Pears is of opinion that if a uniform fee is to be charged, it should be fixed for a Provincial school at 1 Rupee, for a Zilla school at 8 Annas, for a Taluq school at 4 Annas; but he earnestly hopes that "on re-consideration, the present graduated scale, "subject, of course, to modifications from time to time, may be retained.

15. He prefers a graduated scale to a uniform charge for the following reasons:—1st—that by lowering the charge in lower classes, many scholars are attracted to the school who would not join it if a higher payment were demanded, but who, nevertheless, having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school; 2nd,—that the graduated scale is the most just, the three divisions in a Provincial school being virtually three different schools, and it being unreasonable that a boy in the lowest class of a Provincial school should pay more than a

boy in the highest class of the Zilla school; 3rd,—that the people are well satisfied with the present scale of payments; 4th—that there are two classes of objections to the course "of instruction in the Taluq schools—" while the richer complain that English is not "enough taught, the poor frequently complain that the standard is too high, and that "much is taught which their children do not need." Colonel Pears does not suppose that "any system could be devised that would entirely obviate both these objections;" but "while the present system with a graduated scale of payments goes far towards doing so, "inasmuch as it provides a higher kind of education for the rich at a higher charge, and "a lower for the poor at a lower charge, the introduction of a uniform rate would "give additional ground for one of these objections, without in the least obviating the other."

16. Mr. Thompson, the Head Master of the Provincial school at Calicut, believes the present graduated system of school fees to be preferable in many respects to a uniform rate. He observes that in the event of its introduction, the rate which must be demanded in order to prevent any loss in the income from this source, "will press very heavily on "some of the pupils, particularly on those of the preparatory East Indian class." "The "parents of the advanced pupils have become accustomed to the higher rate of fee, and "pay it, if not with cheerfulness, at least with regularity, and their satisfaction at the "reduction would be small as compared with the discontent felt by the parents of the "less advanced pupils at having to pay a higher rate of fee for the same quality of instruction."

17. Mr. Scott, the Officiating Head Master of the Zilla school at Salem, is equally opposed to a uniform rate of fee.

18. Mr. Garthwaite, Deputy Inspector of schools in Malabar and Canara, deprecates the change on the ground that if the lowest rate of fee now charged be adopted as the uniform rate, the school fund will be insufficient to meet the expenses they have to bear, while a higher rate would drive away many who now attend the lower classes for the sake of the elementary instruction afforded in them.

19. I concur for the most part in the objections which have been urged by the majority of the Inspectors and Masters who have been consulted in this matter, against the introduction of a uniform rate of fee in each school. I cannot admit the correctness of Mr. Powell's statement that the fee is to be looked upon merely "as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach value to education," and not in any way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Government schools, the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time it may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the school; while in some, the entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to me extremely desirable that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred in providing them with a sound education; and unless it shall be established beyond a doubt that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount derivable from school fees. It is

clear from the reports from which I have quoted, that in some cases, at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do so; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears observes, "having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school."

20. I cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees, and at the same time consider scholarships desirable. And here, I would remark that the Inspectors and others who, in the reports herewith transmitted, have urged the retention of a graduated scale, are not, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, by any means warm advocates of an extensive application of the scholarship system. Mr. Fortey, indeed, who has expressed himself in stronger terms than any of the other Inspectors as to the inexpediency of the proposed change, has more than once suggested to me that scholarships should be entirely reserved for students under training as teachers, on the ground that the inducements which are now held out to the Natives of this Presidency to obtain a liberal education are sufficient, without any additional stimulus in the shape of payments to advanced students. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late Acting Director, I am unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number of scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incentives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving, scholars who might otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction, I take it, is this: By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these advantages. By offering a limited number of scholarships, deserving students are encouraged, and, if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but to industry and ability; while in the former, it is offered indiscriminately to dullness and intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accordance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the education given to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. To the above, I would add that I very much doubt whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our schools is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those classes. In my opinion it is caused principally by the desire which prevails among the pupils and their parents that the former should obtain employment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the public service. The Presidency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both Departments, is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in filling the classes of the Senior Department, is in no way connected with the amount of fee.

21. For these reasons, I beg leave to recommend a re-consideration of the orders which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale of fees; but at the same time, although I prefer it in principle, and think that in many places it is likely to work better in practice than a uniform rate, I would suggest the adoption of the latter in one or two localities; and if it should be found that under its operation the higher classes are better filled than in those schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it. The schools which I would propose to select for the experiment are, the Provincial schools at Bellary and Combaconum, the Zillah school at Salem and the Taluq schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, I think, sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure.

22. It remains for me to advert to the opinions recorded in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute of the 19th March last, and in Mr. Powell's letter of the 10th of the following month, on the relations of English and Vernacular instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers that of late years an undue preference has been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and in proof of this, he draws attention to the following alleged facts; 1st, that the pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction; 2nd, that Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the Vernacular language; and 3rd, that a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language. Adverting to the relative claims of the English and Vernacular languages in connexion with Native education, which he has heard alluded to as if they were antagonistic, Sir Charles Trevelyan observes, that "they both of them have an indispensable part to "perform in the present stage of Indian progress, the one as the language of superior "education, and the other as the language of popular education, of business, and of common life." Mr. Powell entertains similar views. He pronounces an unfavorable opinion on the Taluq schools as being "neither the one thing, nor the other;" as "pertaining neither to superior education nor to popular education." He recommends that their number should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of the Anglo-Vernacular Zilla schools. He does not in express terms offer an opinion as to the extent to which the Vernacular languages should be made use of as means of instruction; but from the general tenor of his observations, it is to be gathered that he considers that in schools of this class, the Vernacular should be studied merely as languages; for when he speaks of "not deluding ourselves into the idea that these languages are capable of sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought," he evidently adverts to the rule at present in force under which what I may term as substantive instruction is up to a certain point imparted in the Vernacular.

23. I have already shown that Sir Charles Trevelyan is mistaken in supposing that the study of English is not commenced at an early stage in the course of instruction. In the Provincial and Zilla schools it is begun in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among the Vernacular language, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, which subjects in the three lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the Vernacular. In the higher classes four-fifths of the school time are

given to the English language and subjects taught through its medium. In the Taluq schools, English is begun in the lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing in the Vernacular, the tables in arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary rules of arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class, is continued in the third, fourth and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language. Such at least is the rule, which however is not universally adhered to. In some of the Taluq schools, owing to the ignorance of the Masters, of English, it is not taught at all; while in Malabar, owing to the want of Vernacular books until quite recently, everything, except language, has been taught through the medium of English. Both these defects, as I consider them, are in course of being remedied, the course of instruction in the Normal schools having been so arranged as to provide a sufficient supply of Taluq schoolmasters possessing a fair knowledge of English, while the want of Malayalam school books is being rapidly met.

24. I have more than once explained upon what grounds I consider it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the vernacular languages; and from the Orders* which I have received, I have been led to infer that the rule laid down on that subject had met with the approval of the Madras Government and of the Secretary of State. My views on the subject are fully stated in the following extract from my review of the report of the Committee, who prepared the scheme of instruction now in force in the Government schools :—

* Proceedings of Government under date the 4th October 1859, No. 1512, and 13th February 1860, reviewing the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1858-59, and printed with it.

"In authorizing the introduction of English at a somewhat earlier stage in the "Taluq school course than that at which it has been hitherto permitted, the Director is "not influenced by any change in the sentiments which he has long entertained and "which he has frequently placed upon record, as to the expediency of imparting all "elementary instruction through the medium of the languages in which the pupils "are accustomed to speak and think. He is convinced, and the conviction is strengthened "whenever he visits a school in which English is made use of as the medium of "imparting elementary instruction, that in such schools, even supposing the Masters "to be competent English scholars,—a state of things which cannot be looked for for some "time to come in the Taluq schools—much of the instruction which is given is absolutely "thrown away, owing to the ignorance of the pupils of the medium through which it is "conveyed, and that in this way much time is wasted which might be more usefully "employed. On this point the Director believes that his sentiments are in accordance "with those of the Members of the Committee who drew up the scheme now under "consideration, and with those of the majority of persons who have had much practical "experience in the business of education in this country; but a contrary opinion is enter-"tained in some quarters, and as it has been lately broached by one of the Inspectors and "in some of the leading newspapers, he desires once more to record his views on the "subject and the reasons on which they are founded.

"In the first place, he would remark that the English language is confessedly a very "difficult one for foreigners, and that it is only after long and laborious practice in speak-"ing, reading, and writing it that any thing like a ready command of it is to be acquired. "It is also in every respect most alien, in regard to form and construction, to the languages "of India; and notwithstanding the remarkable facility which the Natives of this country

"evince in the acquisition of languages, it is well known that comparatively few of the "most advanced Native scholars acquire that readiness and accuracy in speaking and "writing the English language, which is by no means an uncommon accomplishment in "an educated Englishman as regards the languages of Europe. It is one thing to acquire "such a smattering of English as is very commonly possessed by the domestic servants, "and many of the subordinates in the public offices in this Presidency. It is another "thing to acquire such a command of the language as shall qualify the student to receive, "with facility and in an intelligent manner, instruction imparted through its medium. "The latter is a qualification which, circumstanced as the Native pupils usually are, seldom "speaking or hearing the language spoken out of school hours, it is hardly possible for a "very youthful student to obtain; hardly possible, it may be said, for any but a comparatively small section of the students who resort to our schools.

"It may therefore be safely affirmed that, in the case of youthful pupils, a far greater "amount of knowledge may be imparted through the vernacular in a given time than "through English, and that the knowledge acquired through the former is likely to be "much more accurate and real, more clearly impressed upon the mind, and, consequently, "better adapted to inform, train and discipline it than that which is acquired through a "language imperfectly understood, and in the acquisition of which the attention of the "learner must be more or less distracted from the actual subject matter of the lesson by "the difficulties which, at every step, arise from his imperfect acquaintance with the language employed by his teacher.

"For these reasons, the Director is of opinion that even in the higher schools, where "something of a liberal education is attempted to be given, the basis should be laid in the "vernacular. Such a course is by no means incompatible with the accurate study of the "English language and of its literature in the higher classes, and, through its medium, of "those more advanced branches of science in which the vernacular languages fail to "provide the necessary text books.

"When we come to the lower schools, the absolute necessity of using the vernacular "languages to a considerable extent becomes still more obvious. Under the most favorable circumstances the salaries of the teachers must be small, and their qualifications "will be limited in proportion. As a general rule, their education will have extended "over a shorter period than that of their more highly paid brethren, and their ability to "convey instruction through the medium of a foreign language will be proportionately "less. The pupils too will usually continue under instruction for shorter periods, and it "will be the more important that the instruction which they receive shall be imparted to "them in the language most familiar to them.

"In the lowest, or what may be designated as the primary schools, where the instruction has to be restricted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, it is clear that unless it be "determined to substitute, or rather to attempt the substitution of English for the vernacular languages throughout the country, instruction must be imparted entirely in the "vernacular. It is difficult to over-rate the importance of placing these schools on an "efficient footing, and yet it would be idle to look for any marked improvement in them, "if the system of instruction in the schools of a class immediately above them does not "provide for its being imparted in a great measure through the medium of the vernacular. "The teachers of the Primary schools, in order that they may teach efficiently, must have

"gone through a course somewhat more extensive than that which they are called upon to "teach. It is notorious that, as a general rule, Native students who have received a purely "English education are constantly unable to explain in their own language what they have "acquired through the medium of English. Provision therefore must be made in the "Taluk schools and others of a similar grade for raising up teachers for the Primary "schools, and to this end, the vernacular languages must be largely made use of in the "former."

25. The above opinions are not singular. They are shared in by three of the Inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading Educationists in Begnal, and by a large number of persons connected with Missionary education all over India.

26. Colonel Pears, in his report on a tour of inspection in 1858, makes the following remarks :—

"I wish to submit for your consideration two points which have, in the course of "this inspection, impressed themselves very strongly upon my own mind. The first refers "to the Provincial and Zillah schools in which the English language is made the chief, "if not the only, medium for the communication of substantive instruction. Whatever "advantages this system may possess, it is impossible to look closely into the state of a "school of this class without perceiving that it has serious disadvantages also. From "the main part of the business of the school being carried on in the English language, "of which even the most advanced of the scholars have but an imperfect knowledge, "and the vernacular language being comparatively little studied or valued, the conse- "quence is that boys never attain to the habit of accurate expression either in the one "language or the other; nor consequently to that of accurate thinking, a habit, I need "hardly say, of incalculable importance, morally as well as intellectually, being as essential "to truthfulness of character as to intellectual power. I fear from what I have seen that "the Mathematical training given in these schools, sound and good though it is, does not "do much to counteract this evil. I could not but observe, too, the tendency which this "system has to foster a feeling (natural enough under any circumstances)of vanity in the "boys. This fault, so opposed to any real improvement, is too often and too plainly "betrayed in their demeanor, both in and out of school."

27. Mr. Fowler, reporting on a school under the management of a Native Committee at Saint Thomas' Mount, writes :—

"And here I beg to remark on the extreme delusion under which many Natives "labor. The managers, I will suppose, wish to teach, and the pupils to learn English "as quickly and as well as possible ; and with this I see no room to find fault. The steps "taken, however, for effecting the object are most ill-conceived. The vernacular is "banished, and English read—spoken, read badly,—spoken ungrammatically, the whole day "without any attempt to have the thoughts translated. It would be a great thing, if, "by some means, the untrained Native teachers could be convinced that the best way of "teaching English is by constant reciprocal accurate translation ; and that loose inaccurate "speaking of it prevents boys from gaining any real knowledge of any subject, and lays such "a foundation of in accuracy in language as a basis of sound knowledge can never be "raised on. In the school on which I am now reporting, this struck me very forcibly.

"The accompanying table will show that every class obtained a very low average indeed, "and this I think is to be put down, not so much to the dulness of the boys, or even to "the inefficiency of the teachers, (for, from the intelligence shewn by about two-thirds "of the school, it seemed to have been fairly taught) as to the fact that the former were "constantly listening to a foreign language, and that consequently they get into the way "of listening very little and of understanding less. To attempt to teach Hindu boys "Euclid, Algebra, Geography, and History, in English seems to me not a whit less irra-"tional than it would be for a German to open a school in England and banish every "language except his own, and then expect the boy to know what he was talking about. "The English language is so difficult (indeed any foreign language would be) that instead "of dissipating the attention of the boys by trying to make them learn substantive "knowledge through it as a medium, it would be vastly better to have nothing but "language studied for the first two or three years; by the end of that time, the pupils "would have acquired such a command of it that they could learn more of History, "Geography, &c., in three months, than would have been learnt in three years according "to present practice."

28. Sir Alexander Grant writes:—

"All that I have seen appears fully to bear out Mr. Arbuthnot's opinion that the "subjects of rudimentary education should be taught, not in English, but from text books "translated into the vernacular. Lower than the fourth class in the Taluk and Zillah "schools, boys are certainly not capable of clearly understanding books written in "English, and they are only too apt to acquire the words without attaching any definite "meaning to them."

29. At the Missionary Conference lately held at Liverpool, which was attended by Missionaries from all parts of the world, great stress is laid on the expediency of making the vernacular languages the medium of all the theological instruction which is imparted to the Native agents destined for employment in the various Missions. While laying down the general principle that with the greater number of such agents "an education through the medium of their own tongue will be found sufficient," that "with others English may be added to a certain extent," and that "with a few, an extensive knowledge of the English language and literature will be found the means of storing their minds with larger knowledge furnishing them for those higher labors to which men of distinguished ability in great heathen cities are constantly called." The Conference* believe that in all cases the more "directly theological portion of their education should be given in the Native language; that in their own tongue they may become perfectly "familiar with all the expressions, texts, technical terms, and phrases which are required "in every hour of an active preacher's life: lessons on preaching, specimens of sermons, "arguments and discussions should all be given in the Native tongue; and it would be "well if in their private reading these Native students used only their vernacular Bible;" or, in other words, that that knowledge which is the most important to the student with reference to his future duties, which it is requisite that he should master with the greatest possible accuracy and precision, and re-produce with readiness and clearness of expression for the benefit of his unlearned countrymen, should be imparted to him through the medium of the language in which he and they are alike accustomed to speak and think.

* Conference on Missions held in 1860 at Liverpool, page 229.

30. The Committee for the improvement of schools in Bengal, which sat at Calcutta in 1857 and which was composed of *three Inspectors of Schools, two European teachers, employed in Government schools, one Native (the latter, I believe, a teacher,) and one Missionary of considerable experience in education, (the Rev. J. Long.)—referring to a class of schools which had risen up in that Presidency "intermediate between the purely vernacular or Village schools and the English or Zillah schools," advert to the subject in the following terms: —

* Mr. Hodgson Pratt.
,, H. Woodrow.
,, R. B. Chapman.
Peary Churn Sircar.
The Rev. J. K. Rogers.
,, J. Long.
Mr. Robert Hand.

"The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the tendency of such schools is to "aggravate a very serious evil which has more than once been brought to your notice in "the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, viz., the substitution of a very imperfect and "inaccurate knowledge of English, with a still smaller knowledge of other things, for that "higher education which, while giving full and accurate information of a practical kind, "would at the same time strengthen the faculties of the mind. Under the present system, "the schools in question merely serve to create a class of persons who, while too ignorant "of English to be able to rise to a higher position in life, and possessing no knowledge or "mental training which would enable them to exercise a healthy or enlightening influence "on those around them, are, in consequence of the superiority which their English school "education gives them in their own eyes, *unwilling to follow the calling of their fathers, "and are consequently discontented with their position in life.* The number of this class "of schools, it may be observed, is increasing rapidly under the grant-in-aid rules."

"The Committee are sensibly alive to the importance of making the education at "these schools,—acting as they do upon that very important section of the community "known as 'the middle classes,'—a means of diffusing throughout the country, knowledge "of a practical kind, bearing on the daily wants and occupations of life; and of enlighten-"ing the masses generally. And they firmly believe that to do this, such knowledge should "be imparted through the medium of the *vernacular.* It can hardly be necessary to prove "by detailed arguments, that the medium of instruction for any people should be *their own* "and not a foreign language. The Committee would advert merely to two facts; first, that "knowledge must obviously be more accurate and real when imparted in a language already "familiar than when the medium used is a foreign tongue, the acquisition of which is in "itself difficult; and secondly, that a far greater amount of knowledge can be imparted "through the vernacular in a given time, and for a given expenditure, than through "English; and time and expenditure are important considerations to the classes who "frequent these schools."

"The only question upon which any difference of opinion exists among the Members "of the Committee is, how far the present class of Teachers and the present text books "are sufficient for the communication of full and accurate knowledge in Mathematics, "History, Geography, and Natural Philosophy. They are, however, quite agreed that all the "requisite means may be provided in a very short time; and that steps should be taken "at once to provide such means."

31. In regard to the position of the Taluk schools, which Mr. Powell considers to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, as pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education, I would observe that those schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked or omitted in any comprehensive scheme of national education. They are of the class which is referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 as

schools "whose object should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more "opportunities than now exist for the acquisition of such an improved education as will "make those who possess it more useful members of society in every condition of life." They are essentially *middle schools* corresponding to the middle class schools of England, which in all countries are resorted to by those classes who are able to go through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acquisition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands. I do not overlook the fact that the English language, which in most Indian schools takes the place which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of Europe, being a spoken language and, as the language of the Government, being largely used in the transaction of [illegible] practical claims in this country, which cannot be asserted in Europe in favor of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome; and on this ground, I would teach it as a language in all schools for which it is possible to obtain Masters at all competent to teach it; but I would not place it as a barrier against the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those who, either from inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language, or from want of time, are unable to obtain that mastery over it which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except the vernacular language. It appears to me that the existence of such schools as those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link* between the highly educated classes, and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one hand, abolishing them, or, on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the masters were ill-qualified; and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring much care and consideration, do not, in my judgment, call for any radical changes in the system now in operation.

ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1861, No. 88.

Order of Government, 30th May 1860, No. 786.
Minute by the Honorable Sir C. Trevelyan, 19th March 1860, in Proceedings of Government, 26th idem.
Letter from Mr. E. B. Powell, Acting Director Public Instruction, 10th April 1860, in Proceedings of Government, 3rd May 1860.

. With reference to the papers noted in the margin, the Director of Public Instruction submits his views on the subjects of the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and of the relations of English and Vernacular instruction in the Educational Scheme for the Madras Presidency.

2. On the first of these questions, the Director has forwarded the original reports made by the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Masters of Schools who were called upon by Mr. Powell to state what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class. He has also embodied in his letter an abstract of their several replies.

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* The necessity of such a connecting link is forcibly stated in the following extract from Mr. John Fryer Thomas' Minute of the 26th June 1851.

"I will first express my decided conviction that a system, which contemplates only the imparting a high measure

3. With few exceptions, the Officers who have been thus referred to, are opposed to the adoption of a uniform rate of fee. Mr. Arbuthnot states that he "concurs for the most part "in the objections which these Gentlemen have urged. He cannot admit the correctness of "Mr. Powell's statement, that the fee is to be looked upon merely as a security for regularity "of attendance, and a means of making the people attach a value to education, and not in any "way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Govern- "ment schools, the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray "the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time, it "may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done "in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the schools, while in some, the "entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a "source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to him extremely desirable "that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form "an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a "few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred "in providing them with a sound education; and unless it be established beyond a "doubt, that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems "expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount

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"of education to a few, exclusively through the medium of English, must fail to produce any great or general effect "upon the national mind. It appears to me to reverse the natural order of things,—and that the attempt to educate "and enlighten a nation through a foreign language, is one opposed to the experience of all times and countries. "English must ever be, in this land, to the mass, an unknown tongue."

"A smattering of English may be acquired by a considerable number about our towns or in immediate communi- "cation with the few English residing in India; but the people (the women as well as the men) will, as a whole, only "think and speak and read in their native tongues; and their general enlightenment, or education, must, and I believe, "can, only be attained through this channel: and a wide basis therefore of a solid, though limited education, through "the means of the vernacular languages, must be given to those classes which now receive education, before anything "permanent will be effected."

"It is upon this broad basis alone, that the superstructure of a high standard of refined education can, it appears "to me, be raised, and the superior acquirements of the few very highly educated be made to tell upon and influence "society. For let us suppose that we have some tens are even scores of youths, out of a population of millions,— "masters of the higher sciences, well acquainted with all the beauties of Shakespeare, of Milton, and with the learning "of Bacon, and with the great master-minds of Europe, and the rest of the people, not the lowest classes alone, left "in their hereditary ignorance, and that ignorance, Asiatic."

"How, I would ask, is this mass, wholly unprepared by even an elementary education in western learning, to under- "stand and appreciate the acquirements of the highly educated man? or, how is he to communicate his high attain- "ments in science, and literature to them? and what possible influence would he therefore exercise over them. In "Europe, the bulk of the population who receive an education have ordinarily some elementary instruction in the higher "sciences—in astronomy, natural philosophy, &c.,—and individuals throughout all grades of society have, some "more, some less, knowledge of the higher sciences—and in many cases,—a considerable degree of scientific acquire- "ment, which enables and qualifies some, in all ranks, to appreciate more or less fully the highest discoveries and "attainments in science. *There is consequently a connecting link, running through all society there, which conveys the "highest truths of science in an elementary form to all grades, and the acquisitions of the most advanced minds can "be, and are, appreciated by those immediately below them; and through them they filter down to the lower grades, "who are prepared in their measure, by elementary instruction, to receive them.*"

"But what is the case in this country? High acquirements in science, or literature will be appreciated and "understood by none, but the few alone highly educated. There is a broad and impassable line between them and all "others. I cannot but think it almost certain, therefore, that the only result of a system, which educates a few "highly,—and leaves the rest of the population without even elementary instruction, is, to render all the superior "acquirements of that few (made moreover at an enormous cost to the State) barren and fruitless as to any general "influence upon society."

" derivable from school fees. It is clear from the reports, which have been quoted, that in " some cases at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate " amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should " make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is " stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale " of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do " so ; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied " to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate " of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into " the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears " observes, 'having made some progress, and being desirous of making more, do willingly " pay a higher charge as they rise in the school.' "

The Director adds that he " cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell " adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees and at the same time " consider Scholarships desirable." He remarks that the Inspectors and others who have urged the retention of a graduated scale are by no means warm advocates of an extensive application of the Scholarship system. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late Acting Director, Mr. Arbuthnot is " unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number " of Scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incen- " tives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving scholars who might " otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction is this :— " By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as " to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these " advantages. By offering a limited number of Scholarships, deserving students are " encouraged, and if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, " of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but " to industry and ability; while in the former it is offered indiscriminately to dulness and " intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accord- " ance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the " education given, to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. It is very doubtful " whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our " schools, is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those " classes. In my opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot says, it is caused principally by the desire " which prevails among the pupils and their parents, that the former should obtain employ- " ment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be " sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the Public service. The Presi- " dency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both Departments, " is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in " filling the classes of the Senior Department, is in no way connected with the amount " of fee."

For these reasons, the Director recommends a " re-consideration of the orders " which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale " of fees," and suggested " that the uniform rate be tried in one or two localities ; and, if it " should be found that, under its operation, the higher classes are better filled than in those " schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it." The schools proposed to be selected for the experiment are the Provincial schools at Bellary

and Combaconum, the Zilla school at Salem, and the Talook schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, Mr. Arbuthnot thinks, "sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee-fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure."

6. It appears to Government that this suggestion to test the working of a uniform rate of fees experimentally, and on a limited scale is judicious, and they resolve to authorize its being acted upon. The Director will take the necessary measures accordingly, and report the result of the experiment when it has had a fair trial.

It is presumed that the rates adopted will be

	Per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
For the two Provincial Schools.....	1	0	0
For the Zilla School at Salem.....	0	8	0
For the Tanjore Taluq Schools.....	0	4	0

7. The remainder of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, paragraphs 22 to 31, is devoted to discussing the relations of English and Vernacular instruction, in advertence to the opinion expressed by Sir C. Trevelyan, that, of late years, an undue preference had been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English.

8. The Director General shows that Sir Charles was "mistaken in his supposition "that the study of English was not commenced at an early stage, in the course of instruc- "tion followed in the Government schools. In the Provincial and Zilla schools it is begun "in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to "the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among "the Vernacular language, Arithmetic, History and Geography, which subjects, in the three "lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the Vernacular. In the "higher classes four-fifths of the school time are given to the English language, and "subjects taught through its medium. In the Taluq schools, English is begun in the "lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing "in the Vernacular, the tables in Arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary "rules of Arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class, is continued "in the third, fourth and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language." Mr. Arbuthnot repeats at length the reasons expressed by him on former occasions, for which he deems it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the Vernacular language. In these opinions he is not singular. They are shared by three of the Inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading educationists in Bengal, and by a large number of persons connected with Missionary education all over India. In paragraphs 26 to 30, extracts are quoted from the reports of Government Educational Officers and others confirmatory of this statement. In the concluding paragraph of his letter, the Director General adverts to the position of the Taluq schools which Mr. Powell had considered to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education; and observes that these schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked in any com- prehensive scheme of national education. It appears to him "that the existence of these "schools is essential as a connecting link between the highly educated classes and those "whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one "hand abolishing them, or on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are "designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by "providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being

"gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some "cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the Masters were ill-qualified; "and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few "have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring "much care and consideration, do not, in Mr. Arbuthnot's judgment, call for any radical "changes in the system now in operation."

9. The Government have carefully considered this part of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter in connection with the previous correspondence on the subject, and the conclusion to which they have been led on a full review of all the arguments bearing on the question of the relation to be borne by Vernacular to English education, is, that the system as now prescribed for the Government schools is sound and should be maintained. They likewise concur in the Director's views in respect to the Taluq schools. These schools, it is clear, occupy a very important place in the educational scheme of this Presidency and should be preserved on their present basis. All that is required is to improve them by the provision of competent teachers and suitable school books, wants which are being gradually supplied. The more efficient the Taluq schools are made by these means, and the better the elementary instruction which they thus impart, the greater will be the amount of general good which will be attained.

10. Resolved that a copy of the Director's report, of Mr. Powell's letter, 18thMay 1860, of the Government Order, 30th May 1860, and of the above remarks be furnished to the Government of India, in reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter to them under date 3rd May last, No. 656.

11. Resolved also that copies of these papers be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in continuation of the Despatch, 7th May 1860, No. 46.

(True Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

B.

No. 401.

MADRAS, 11*th March* 1861.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to the Proceedings of Government under date the 11th October last, No. 1,486, communicating the orders of the Governor in Council with reference to the report on the examination of candidates for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service held in March last, and calling for my opinion as to whether it is desirable to raise the standard of qualification for the lower grade; all appointments of Rs. 25 per mensem and under, having been exempted from the operation of the Examination rules. I have

deferred replying to this requisition, in order that I might deliberately consider various points in which it appears to me, from an observation of the working of the system during the past three years, that it needs revision. In considering the subject, I have had an opportunity of examining the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission in England, the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service appointments which was published a few months ago, and the regulations which were made in 1857 for the examination of persons desirous of entering the Civil Service of Canada; and it may be well that I should preface the suggestions which I am about to offer, by a brief notice of the leading features of the three systems as at present enforced.

Examinations for the English Civil Service.

2. In England, the examinations of candidates for admission to the permanent Civil Service, are held in pursuance of an Order in Council, in the preamble of which, it is declared to be "expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of young "men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations "in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments." The examinations are invariably held with special reference to a particular situation, or situations, and except in those cases in which one or more appointments have been thrown open to public competition, the instances of which have as yet been few, no candidate is admitted without a nomination from the Head of a Department. The general direction of the system, including the duty of framing regulations in communication with the Heads of Departments for ascertaining the age, physical qualifications, moral character, and standard of knowledge to be demanded from the candidates, is entrusted to two Commissioners, gentlemen of high standing in the public service, (the present Commissioners, are Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords,) aided by a paid Secretary and by two permanent Examiners, who also received fixed salaries. As a general rule, the examinations are held weekly, the number of candidates to be examined varying with the number of vacancies and of candidates nominated to succeed to them. The examinations are conducted entirely on paper. Those for appointments in London are held in the Office of the Civil Service Commission. Examinations are also held in Dublin and Edinburgh, and occasionally at other places both in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Colonies; the papers in all such cases being furnished by the Commissioners and executed under the superintendence of an Officer appointed for the purpose, usually an Officer of the Department to which the appointment belongs, and by whom the papers, with the candidates' answers, are returned to the Civil Service Commissioners. In those cases in which appointments are offered for public competition, including the examinations of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which have been entrusted to the Civil Service Commissioners, it is the practice to employ temporary Examiners for the occasion.

3. The tests for each Department are fixed by the Head of the Department in communication with the Commissioners. The Order in Council prescribes that "the rules applicable to each Department shall be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners at the discretion of the chief authorities of the Department;" and it appears from the evidence of the Secretary to the Commission quoted in the Report of the Select Committee that "the Commissioners have not very often interfered." Candidates are liable to be rejected on any one of four grounds:—1, as being beyond the authorized age; 2, as being

physically incapable; 3, as not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character; 4, as deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination they are required to undergo.

4. In most Departments there are two standards, one for permanent clerks and one for supplementary clerks. I append to this letter a statement of the standards of qualification required for some of the principal Departments, from which it will be seen that while,

1, Exercise, designed to test handwriting and orthography,
2, Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions,
3, English composition, and
4, A precis,

are common to almost all, each Department has its own special subjects, either literary or professional; the latter, and in some cases both, being selected with reference to the future duties of the clerks. Book-keeping, for instance, is required in the Somerset House Branch of the Admiralty and in the Office of the Committee of Council on Education; the French language in the Whitehall Branch of the Admiralty, in the Colonial Office, and in the Foreign Office. In most of the Offices, geography and English history are required from candidates for the permanent clerkships. The examination of the supplementary clerks is usually restricted to handwriting, orthography, and elementary arithmetic. As a general rule, however, it is only in case of failing in what may be considered the two most essential subjects, viz., arithmetic and spelling, the candidates are rejected. Out of 1,972 candidates rejected in the five years ending with 1859, on the ground of having failed to pass the intellectual test, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling. In many offices, it is the practice to make the examination to a certain extent competitive by nominating three candidates to compete for each vacancy; but in the opinion* of the Commissioners, it frequently happens that the competition exists only in name, two out of three candidates being unable to reach the minimum standard of proficiency required for admission to the Civil Service, and consequently not being competitors in the real sense of the term. All candidates on first appointment are considered to be on probation for the first six months, and the Commissioners in their reports lay considerable stress on the importance of a strict enforcement of this rule.

* *Extract from the Report of Select Committee, page* XIII.

"Both the Commissioners and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the *minimum* standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public; and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while a system prevails, any Minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes, by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus, the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created."

Examinations for the Civil Service in Canada.

6. The distinguishing feature, common to both the systems of examination now in force in Canada and in this Presidency, as contrasted with that above described, is that the examinations are open to all comers, and that they are held, not with reference to actual vacancie in particular situations, but with the view of ascertaining what candidates shall be eligible to succeed to future vacancies which may occur in any branch of the public service to which the regulations apply. In Canada, examinations are held monthly under a Board, which si called the "Board of Examiners for the Civil Service," and is

composed of 12 *ex-officio* members. Candidates are admitted on application, provided that they can furnish satisfactory certificates of age, health, and character. The prescribed test is uniformly as follows:

1. To write a good hand,
2. To spell correctly,
3. To write grammatically,
4. To write correctly from dictation,
5. To be conversant with the elementary rules of arithmetic;

and "to enable the Board to judge for what branch of the public service any candidate is "best qualified, he may be examined, should he desire it, in the following subjects, or in "any one or more of those which he may select.

"1. Translating English into French, or French into English, and writing from dictation in either language.
"2. Arithmetic, as far as decimal fractions
"3. Book-keeping.
"4. Elementary geography.
"5. Making abstracts of documents."

The examinations are partly oral and partly on paper. They are all held at the Capital. A register is kept of all the passed candidates, and the Heads of the Departments, to which the examination rules apply, are prohibited from appointing any person not previously employed in the public service, whose name does not appear in the register of passed candidates. With the exception of the optional examination in the French language, for which provision is made in the list of optional subjects, the examination is conducted entirely in English.

Present scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the Presidency.

5. The regulations in force in this Presidency for the admission of candidates to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, resemble those enacted by the Canadian Legislature, in that the examinations held under them are open to all candidates, and that while they are not competitive in the proper acceptation of the term, and do not interfere with the discretion of Heads of Departments in making appointments further than to restrict their selection of persons not already employed in the public service to the lists of passed candidates, they still have some of the advantages which are considered to attach to competitive examinations, inasmuch as the candidates being ranked in the order of merit, an opportunity is offered to those Heads of Offices who desire to employ well educated young men, of selecting the most proficient. The rules are of general application, the only Departments at present exempted from their operation being the Postal Department, the Police, and the Department of Public Instruction; the latter on the ground that there exists in it a separate system of Departmental examinations specially adapted to the peculiar requirements of the Department, and which all candidates for employment or promotion are required to pass. The remainder of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is divided into three Departments for the purposes of these examinations, Revenue, Judicial, and English. All situations not belonging either to the Revenue Department or the Judicial Department, are considered to belong to what is designated as the English Department; and for each Department there are two standards of test, a lower test which qualifies for any appointment in the Department to which it applies, the salary of which may not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem; and a higher test which

qualifies for any appointment in the Department. The lower test in all the Departments is entirely a literary test. It demands a grammatical knowledge of the language, either English or Vernacular, as the case may be, in which the candidate has to be examined, in arithmetic, a knowledge of the four simple and compound rules, elementary geography and a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India. The higher test in the Judicial and Revenue Departments is partly literary and partly professional. Graduates of the Madras University in the faculty of Law are exempted from any part of the examination except the Vernacular language, and graduates in Arts are exempted from all but the Vernacular and the legal tests. Similarly, a certificate of having passed the University Matriculation examination qualifies for any situation in the lower division of the English Department, and for any situation in the lower division of the Revenue or Judicial Departments, on passing the Vernacular language test prescribed for those departments. Here, there is an anomaly which ought to be corrected, the standards of the University Matriculation examination being in every respect equal to the literary portion of the higher test prescribed for these examinations. The examinations are held once a year at the Presidency and at various stations in the Provinces. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the occasion by Government, and who form a Committee designated as the Central Committee for the Uncovenanted Service examinations, and act under the direction of a President, at present one of the Members of Council. The number of Vernacular languages and of candidates has on each occasion necessitated the appointment of a considerable number of Examiners. On the last occasion there were no less than 13 Examiners; and the cost of the examination, exclusive of the printing of papers and other incidental charges, was Rupees 5,300. The number of candidates was 3,372, and the number of papers to be examined fell little short of 20,000.

6. With the view of diminishing the number of candidates, and excluding persons from the examination who are altogether unqualified to attempt the tests prescribed, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the President of the Committee, has determined that on all future occasions a fee of Rupees 3-8-0 shall be exacted from each candidate for admission to the examination, and that those who signally fail shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination. Partly also with the object of reducing the number of candidates, and partly, I presume, on other grounds, it has been decided that hereafter all appointments of Rupees 25 and under, shall be exempted from the operation of the rules; and it is proposed that, with reference to this alteration, the standard of test for the lower grade of appointments shall be raised, and that the lower test shall give admittance to appointments up to Rupees 80 per mensem.

Inexpedient to raise the standard of present lower test.

7. I do not think it is desirable to raise the standard of the present lower test. With certain alterations which I am about to propose with the view of rendering it in some respects more practical, the present standard is quite sufficient to prove the fitness of the candidates as regards their literary attainments for the situations to which the majority are likely to be appointed on passing the test, and to exclude those who are decidedly incapable; and this, I think, is all that should be attempted in regulating the minimum test. It may be a question, whether the English language ought not to be added to the test, for all Departments. In my opinion it is not advisable; at all events, it appears to me that the time has not yet come, to demand a knowledge of English for admission to situations, the

duties of which are transacted entirely through the medium of the Vernacular languages. In every Collector's office there are several *employés* on salaries exceeding Rupees 25, whose duties do not require any knowledge of the English language; and to demand it from all future candidates for such offices would, in many cases, be tantamount to excluding from promotion a large number of persons, who, entering the public service under the relaxation of the rules which has now been ordered, without having passed any examinations whatever, would find it impossible subsequently to pass an examination in the English language and would thus be debarred from promotion to situations for which they might be well qualified. According to Mr. Pelly's scheme* of Revenue Establishments, the present lower test will qualify for all offices in the Vernacular branch of a Collector's office up to that of Translator, and for all offices on the Taluq establishments except that of Tahsildar. In the Judicial Department the case is somewhat different. In the Civil and Session Courts there are several situations with salaries not exceeding Rupees 50, the limit to which the Vernacular test at present qualifies, for which some knowledge of English is more or less requisite; but in preference to laying down a general rule that all candidates for situations above Rupees 25 per mensem shall pass an examination in the English language, I would demand this test only for those situations for which it is clearly requisite.

* Recorded in the Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department under date the 11th October 1859, No. 1,386.

8. I would at the same time cancel that part of the present rules which requires every official, who may have been admitted into the public service by virtue of having passed the lower test, to pass a second literary test before he can receive a certain amount of salary. It will be remembered that the rules now in force were adopted in supersession of the more elaborate scheme previously issued, in consequence of the grave objections urged against the latter by several of the Heads of Departments. The most important of these objections, and that which may be said to have decided the fate of the original rules, had reference to their probable effect on the prospects of public Officers then in the service, whose education had not been such as to qualify them for passing the prescribed tests, and whose time, as a general rule, was so fully occupied in the performance of their public duties as to preclude the possibility of their supplying the deficiencies of their previous education. To meet this objection, it was determined that the application of the rules should be made prospective, and the scheme was simplified by the substitution of two examinations for what, according to the original plan, might have amounted to no less than six, ranging over a period of ten years. In recommending the adoption of a low standard to qualify for admission into the lower offices in the public service, and of one somewhat higher which should include a literary, as well as a professional, test, I was influenced by the consideration that the duties attached to the offices included in the lower division, were, as a general rule, of a mechanical character, and such as the standard proposed would afford an adequate preparation for. This part of the scheme, in fact, was based on a principle analogous to that which has led to the attainments demanded from the supplementary and temporary clerks in the public offices in London, being lower than those demanded from the permanent clerks. But the circumstances of the two cases are not quite the same. If I am not misinformed, the persons who usually fill situations of the former description in England, are of a different social class from those who are appointed to the permanent clerkships; and while the latter are usually gentlemen by birth, the former

Advisible to abolish the higher literary test.

come from the lower ranks of the middle class, and are not qualified either by education or habits to aspire to the higher situations for which the permanent clerks are eligible. In this country, the whole fabric of the social machinery is different: the distinctions of class are based upon considerations in no way resembling those which govern the distinctions of class in Europe, and such as it is impossible for the Government to recognize in its regulations for the organization of its service. Admission into the lowest appointments in the public service is eagerly sought by native youths of excellent social position, and it is not too much to affirm, that in nine cases out of ten, the clerk or gumastah commencing with a salary of 5 Pagodas a month looks forward to eventually rising to the highest situations in the Uncovenanted branch of the service. On further consideration, moreover, I am disposed to think it questionable whether the line of demarcation which it was attempted to draw between those offices, the duties of which are mainly mechanical, and those which demand a certain amount of intellectual cultivation, was not fixed too high. The duties, attached to many of the situations which fall below the limit of Rupees 50 per mensem, are such as demand considerably more than mere mechanical qualifications. To record depositions, prepare precis, and draft orders based upon the verbal instructions of the Head of the Office, are the ordinary duties of the higher Vernacular clerks in a Collector's office, none of whom are to receive higher salaries than Rupees 50 per mensem. If, therefore, any line is to be drawn, which I think questionable, it will be advisable to fix it lower rather than to raise it; and probably that which has already been drawn by Government, in exempting all offices up to Rupees 25 per mensem from the operation of the examination rules, will answer as well as any other. In my opinion it would be preferable to abandon the attempt at drawing a distinction, in regard to the requirement of a literary test, between the lowest class of clerks and those of a higher grade; demanding from all such a test as shall be deemed sufficient to exclude decided incapacity, and no more, but at the same time offering every opportunity to those who are more highly educated of proving their attainments, and thus enabling Heads of offices to give them a preference for employment.

9. Entertaining this view, I would strongly advocate the abandonment of the second and higher test which is at present demanded, so far as regards what may be termed the literary part of it. It appears to me that the great practical difficulties which were considered to preclude the application of this part of the examination system to persons already in the public service, will be experienced with almost equal force, when those who have obtained admission to the service by passing according to the lower standard, shall have risen to the highest situations tenable by them, and are considered by the Heads of their Departments to be qualified for further promotion. Such persons, it will often happen, will have had little leisure or opportunity for the prosecution of their scholastic studies, and will have great difficulty in qualifying for an examination such as that now requiste for admission into the higher division of the Uncovenanted Service. The result will be, either that many useful officers will be debarred from further promotion, or that so many exceptions will have to be made, as to render the rules practically of no effect.

Desirable to make separate and more effective provision for testing the special qualifications of candidates for particular departments or offices.

10. For these reasons, I would recommend that there should in future be but one literary test, which all candidates, either, as was originally laid down, for all appointments above the grade of peon, or, as the Government have recently determined, for all appointments, the salary of which may exceed Rs. 25 per mensem, shall be required to pass; and that separate provision should be made for testing

what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular departments or in particular offices attached to such departments. The present rules demand no professional qualifications for the various offices included under the general head of English Department, while those prescribed for the Revenue and Judicial Departments are more comprehensive than it seems necessary to demand for some of the offices attached to those departments. If the principle of testing by examination the professional qualifications of public officers be correct, it is very necessary that an accountant should have proved his knowledge of book-keeping; but it can hardly be requisite that a translator in a Session Court should be acquainted with the law of evidence, or with the system of Revenue accounts. I would require the several controlling Boards and Heads of Departments to consider for what particular offices a special test is needed, and to determine in each case the nature of the test, leaving it to candidates for the offices in question to present themselves for examination according to the prescribed test at any one of the periodical examinations according to their discretion. The test laid down should, in each case, receive the sanction of Government and should be arranged in communication with the Officer or Board appointed to direct the examinations.

11. Reverting to the question of a literary test, I think it is very desirable that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected, than they are at present, with the scheme of examinations now under consideration. Owing, probably to the advantages as regards eligibility for admission into the public service, which are conferred by passing according to the lower test, being equal to those conferred by the University Matriculation examination, the number of candidates for the latter has not increased as rapidly as might have been expected, with reference to the number of schools now in operation, which educate up to that standard. It must not be forgotten that in this country, the success of such an institution, or, in other words, the extension of advanced education depends in a great measure upon the extent to which it facilitates the admission of its recipients into the public service; and while it is not possible to demand from all candidates for public employment, the attainments which are very properly required by the University as a test of fitness to enter upon the higher studies which its degrees and honors are designed to encourage, it is of great importance that no means should be omitted of ensuring to those who pass the University examinations, a reasonable prospect of being preferred for employment over those who are content with passing what I may designate as the service test.

And to connect the University examinations more closely and more obviously with the service examinations.

12. It is also very desirable to reduce the number of examinations which Public Officers in the Provinces are required to superintend, and which at present entail a very considerable tax upon their time.

Also to diminish the number of examinations in the Provinces.

13. With these objects, I would have the annual University Matriculation examination and the examination of candidates for admission to the public service held at the same time and place and under the superintendence of the same Officers; and in publishing the lists of passed candidates, which should not be issued till after the results of the Degree examination have been made known, I would place at the head the University, graduates, next the Matriculated students of the University, and lastly, the passed candidates examined according to the service test; each passed candidate in each of the

three classes being ranked in the order of proficiency, to which end the Senate of the University should be moved to furnish the officer entrusted with the direction of the Uncovenanted Service examinations, with copies of the tabular statements* of the results of the University examinations, which the examiners are required to submit. Such of the University candidates as do not take up one of the four vernaculars of this Presidency as their second language, but wish to be employed in the Revenue or Judicial departments, or in any situation in which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite, should be required to pass the service test in one of these languages, in addition to the subjects laid down for the University examination. Similarly, any candidate examined according to the service test, who desires to be eligible for any branch of the public service, should be required to pass the language test both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which he may seek employment; and this he might be permitted to do either at his first examination or on two different occasions, as he may elect.

* See University Calendar for 1860, pages 29 and 46.

14. In order to the effective working of this system, it seems advisable that the general direction of it, including the duty of arranging in communication with the several heads of offices and departments the special tests to be demanded for particular offices or suitations, should be entrusted to a single officer or Board of officers of experience in the public service. At present the functions of the President of what is called the Central Committee of Examiners and of the Members of that Committee who are the examiners appointed from time to time, are not very clearly defined. The circumstance that the examiners are considered to form, and are designated as, a collective body, and that the officer on whom the direction of the arrangements devolves, is called their President, implies that the former have a voice in the decision of the various questions which come before the latter. On the other hand, the direction of the arrangements for each examination rests with the President: the general report on its results is issued in his name, and he, as I think he should be, is solely responsible for the recommendations it contains. It seems, therefore, an anomaly that the examiners should be treated as a Committee, and should have the power of voting on questions, the disposal of which rests exclusively with the President, subject to the orders of Government. Questions moreover sometimes arise, which an examiner, selected for his knowledge of a particular subject, but having no practical experience of the requirements of the public service, may be very incompetent to deal with. I would restrict the examiners to the duty of examining in their respective subjects and reporting the result to the officer entrusted with the general direction of the system, whom I would style "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations." A single officer, I think, is preferable to a Board. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to watch the working of the system, to obtain information from the various heads of departments as to its results on the efficiency of their offices, to correct misconceptions in regard to the design and effect of the rules, and to suggest from time to time such improvements as may seem called for.

And to define the functions of the officer appointed to direct the system of the examinations.

15. I submit herewith a draft notification embodying the several changes above proposed, the effect of which will be briefly as follows:—

Recapitulation of the changes proposed.

1st. There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd. The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the lower division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd. For the purpose of the examinations, the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches,—Vernacular, English and Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th. Candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations ; and similarly, passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite.

5th. Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th. The University Matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the register of passed candidates, the University graduates and Marticulated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of departments desiring to obtain the service of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th. Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and heads of departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation examination and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th. Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th. Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
11*th March* 1861.

STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

ADMIRALTY.

I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by double entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
   (*a*) Translation from Latin or a modern language;
   (*b*) The leading points of English or modern History: or,
   (*c*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another modern language.

II. Office-Keeper, Messenger and Porter.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. Clerks.

Preliminary Examination.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches, Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.*

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
4. Calculation of per centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

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* In *Competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary.

The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

CUSTOMS.

I. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*

II. Other Clerks; Extra Clerks; Landing Waiters;† Coast Officers; Gaugers.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

III. Tide-waiters and Weighers.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four Rules, and the different Weights and Measures.)

IV. House-keepers and Messengers.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules.)

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. Clerks.‡

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.

II. Unpaid Attaches.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography.

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* In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† All candidates for the office of Landing Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c., and those nominated to the office of Landing Waiter at New Haven, Dover, and Folkestone, must show some proficiency in French.

‡ Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French.

III. Paid Attaches.

1. French.
2. One other Language.
3. International Law.

Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

IV. Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British, Mercantile and Commercial Law.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*

INDIA OFFICE.

I. Established Clerks.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.†
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee.)
7. Latin or one modern Foreign language (at the option of the Nominee.)

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* In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† For the Department of the Accountant General or Auditor, the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for Précis writing.

POST OFFICE.

I. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (3rd Class.)

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Temporary Extra Clerks in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, Surveyor's Stationery Clerks, and Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (4th Class).

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. Clerks in Country Offices.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

IV. Letter Carriers, Auxiliary Letter Carriers, and Mail Guards.*

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading Manuscript.
3. Arithmetic (Elementary.)

TREASURY.

I. Establishment Clerks.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. History of England.
6. First three Books of Euclid.
7. Translation from one of the following languages: Latin, French, German, or Italian—the selection being left to the Candidate.

II. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. General principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. Supplementary Clerks.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

* The examination for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

DRAFT.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, shall be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge, which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices of Departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person not being a graduate, or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st July 1859, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.

2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation and the correction of a paper purposely mis-spelt.

3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on Grammar.

4. Arithmetic, the first four Rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.

5. Geography, including the Elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography and History, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition both in English and the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Matriculated students of the University of Madras.

3rd. Passed candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form (Appendix A).

Appendix A.

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications, may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective Departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form (Appendix B).

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee of Rupees 3-8-0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary, to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

APPENDIX A.

REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—GENERAL TEST.

Class No. I.—University Graduates.

No. in order of proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.						Total number of marks.	In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English language.	Optional language.	History.	Mathematics.	Moral Philosophy.	Optional subject.					
1	Vembacam Sadagopa Charlu..	Vembacam Ramanuja Charlu.	Madras	Presidency College.....	23	90	70	75	100	75	60	460	Tamil.....	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	Tamil Districts.	
2	John Snell.....	Thomas Snell.....	Madras	Doveton College.....	21	80	70	65	80	63	65	423	Latin.....	English.		

Class No. II.—Matriculated Students of the University.

No. in order of proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.					In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the Vernacular for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English.	Optional language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Total number of marks.				
1	J. Shrieves...	P. Shrieves.....	Bellary..... ...	Bellary Provincial School...	19	80	*70	100	90	340	*Telugu.....	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu Districts.	

* NOTE.—In the case of candidates who have formerly passed either one of the University examinations, or an examination according to the service test and come up only in language, their previous marks are entered in this column.

Class No. III.—Passed Candidates according to the service test.

No. in order of Proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.												Marks obtained* in any previous examination.	Grand Total.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	In what Vernacular language examined on this occasion.	If qualified in the Vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English.					Vernacular.												
						Orthography.			Orthography.														
						Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Correction of Mis-spelt paper.	Composition.	Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Correction of Mis-spelt paper.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.						
1	Palikonda Subbaya.	Palikonda Ramaya.....	Madras. ...	Presidency College.....	20	...	...	...	...	70	70	60	140	...	...	...	340	†560	900	English, Vernacular, and Anglo Vernacular.	Tamil.....	Tamil and Telugu.	
2	Puthur Rama Rao....	Puthur Subba Rao.....	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Zilla School.	20	80	60	70	120	70	70	60	140	90	60	55	875	...	875	English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu.....	Telugu.	
3	Gotur Subba Rao.....	Gotur Vencataramaya.	Nellore.....	Free Church Mission School at Nellore.....	21	...	...	...	...	70	60	55	130	80	60	50	505	...	505	Vernacular.....	Telugu.....	Telugu.	
4	Thomas Pratt.....	John Pratt.....	Madras. ...	Bishop Corrie's School.	19	75	55	58	100	...	...	...	...	70	55	50	463	...	463	English.....	None.....		

† Passed Matriculation examination in 1860, the optional language on that occasion being Telugu.

APPENDIX B.

REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL TEST.

Number in alphabetical order.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	If in the public service, designation of office held.	Special subject in which examined.	Number of marks obtained (the maximum being 100).	Remarks.
1	Chittoor Viráswámi Shetti.	Chittoor Kristnáswámi Shetti.	Chittoor.....	Vellore Normal School.	25	Vernacular Clerk in Collector's Office.	Translation in Telugu and English.	85	
2	John Evers.....	William Evers.....	Madras.....	Doveton College.	26	Accountant General's Office.	Book-keeping.....	96	
3	Samuel Fernandez.....	David Fernandez.....	Coonoor.....	Calicut Provincial School	28	Clerk in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	Precis writing...	78	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 11th March 1861, No. 401.)

ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1861, No. 598.

In their Proceedings of 11th October last, No. 1,486, the Government, when reviewing the Report of the Committee for the Uncovenanted Service Examination upon the results of the Examination held in March 1860, called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion upon a suggestion of the Committee that, if appointments of Rupees 25 and under were exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the standard of qualification for the first or lower grade might be somewhat raised—and, that in that case, parties passing it might be made eligible to offices of Rupees 80 per mensem, instead of Rupees 50 as at present.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot, in his present letter, replies to that reference, and, in so doing, enters somewhat at large on the system of examination for admission to the Uncovenanted Service at Madras, as compared with similar systems at home and elsewhere, and states what, in his view, are the defects of the Madras system, and how he would propose to remedy them.

3. The existing system, as it obtains in this Presidency, is described in paragraph 5 of the letter. The changes which Mr. Arbuthnot would make in it, for reasons fully explained in paragraphs 7 to 14, are thus summarized in paragraph 15.

1st.—" There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd.—The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the *lower* division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand, being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd.—For the purpose of these examinations the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches—(1) Vernacular, (2) English, and (3) Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th.—Passed candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of vernacular language is required.

5th.—Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th.—The University Matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the Register of passed candidates the University graduates and Matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of Departments desiring to obtain the services of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th.—Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and heads of Departments, in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation examination, and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th.—Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th.—Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single Officer, but his functions and those of the Examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined."

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves the revised scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Service as set out in the preceding paragraph. It seems to him to be a decided improvement on the present system. It is more simple. It will admit men to the ordinary appointments of the Uncovenanted Service on their passing such a test only as every man in a public employment of a salary exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem might be required to satisfy, while it provides for the application of special tests to offices for which peculiar qualifications are necessary.

5. His Excellency therefore resolves to publish the Notification, of which a draft has been appended to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter. He also resolves to appoint Mr. Arbuthnot to be Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations. It is understood that Mr. Arbuthnot is willing to undertake the duty, in addition to his other avocations, and his knowledge of the subject, and the interest which he has ever taken in it render him eminently fitted for the office. His functions in that capacity will be those described in the twelfth paragraph of the Notification. He will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the revised scheme, and will report to Government the number of marks to be assigned to the several subjects of examination for the literary test, and the minimum number to be required in the aggregate, or in any particular subject. Controlling Boards and heads of Departments who may desire to prescribe any special tests for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective Departments will also communicate with him in respect to the adoption of such tests.

6. The results of the examinations which have been lately held in supersession of those which were set aside, have just been published. No further Uncovenanted Service examination will be held until February next, when it will take place concurrently with the University examination. There must be passed candidates enough to supply any vacancies that may occur in the interim.

7. In his letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 424, on Mr. Hunter's work on the art of precis writing which had been referred for his opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot states that the work is well adapted to aid public employés and candidates for employment in qualifying themselves as precis writers, but that he would not recommend its adoption as a text-book, from which questions should be set. The best way of examining a candidate in the art of precis writing is to place before him a collection of papers which he has not before seen, and to require him to make a precis of them. He then points out that according to his scheme of the revised Uncovenanted Service examinations precis writing would be one of the special tests in which candidates for particular offices or departments will have to be examined; and he suggests that when the lists of special subjects are issued, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations should be instructed to draw public attention to Mr. Hunter's work as being a useful aid to persons preparing for an examination in precis writing. This will create a demand for the work sufficient to induce the local book-sellers to provide themselves with it. The Government concur in these views.

8. In the concluding paragraph of the same letter, Mr. Arbuthnot suggests that precis writing might be usefully adopted in the case of Covenanted, as well as of Uncovenanted, Civil Servants, and that it might with advantage be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the further examination in which the successful candidates at the competitive examinations for appointment to the Indian Civil Service are required to pass before leaving England. This suggestion seems deserving of attention and the Government resolve to recommend it for the consideration of the Secretary of State. In respect however to those who have already joined the service, or who may hereafter join it without having passed an examination in precis writing in England, the test may best be enforced by making it a part of the Covenanted Assistant's examination by the second or higher standard. The Board of Examiners will be pleased to arrange accordingly, and will cause due notice of this additional subject of examination to be given to all Junior Civil Servants who have not yet passed by the second standard.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 26*th April* 1861.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of canditates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary

examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation.
3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. Arithmetic, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. Geography, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the geography of India.
6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Canditates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in arithmetic, geography and history, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which these seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes :—

1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
2nd. Matriculated Students of the University of Madras.
3rd. Passed Candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form. (Appendix A.)

Appendix A.

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form. (Appendix B.)

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee Rupees 3-8-0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade, altogether irrespective of these rules.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

C

Regulations for Military Students attending the Government Normal School.

General Order, 4th March 1861, No. 21.

With the sanction of Government, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following Code of Regulations to be observed by Military Students attending the Normal School.

Regulations for the Admission of Candidates for the Situation of Army Schoolmaster in the European Regiments of the Madras Army into the Normal Class for training Army Schoolmasters established in connection with the Government Normal School at Madras, and for their Instruction and Discipline while studying in that Institution.

Rules relating to admission.

I. The candidate must be between the ages of 18 and 25, of a sound constitution, and free from any natural deficiency or impediment which would interfere with the efficient discharge of the duties of a Schoolmaster.

II. He must produce a certificate in the annexed form* of physical fitness from the Surgeon of the Regiment to which he belongs; or, if a Civilian, from the principal Medical Officer of the Station at which, or in the neighbourhood of which, he resides.

* Appendix A.

III. He must also produce a certificate of good moral character and natural intelligence; if a soldier, from the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and if a Civilian, from the Chaplain of the station, or should there be no Chaplain, from one of the Civil authorities of the station at or in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

Appendix B.

IV. Applications for admission to the preliminary examination, of which timely notice will be given periodically, must be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, in the case of a Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, through the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and in the case of a Civilian, direct.

The names of those candidates who are to be admitted to the examination will thereupon be communicated to the Principal of the Normal School, who will prepare the necessary papers and transmit them to Officers appointed to superintend the examination.

V. In the case of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will exercise his discretion in regard to forwarding their applications.

VI. The examination will have reference to the following subjects:—

1. The Scriptures.—A fair acquaintance with Scripture History, particularly with the books of the Pentateuch, Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.

2. The English language.—Including a fair knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any ordinary passage in prose or poetry from such books as the Selections† in English Poetry No. I. and the Prose* Reader No. I, published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction.

† To be obtained from Messrs Gantz Brothers, priced at Rs 1-4-0 each.

3. Arithmetic.—Including the first four rules, simple and compound reduction, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion.

4. Geography.—The outlines of general Geography and a fair acquaintance with the Geography of Europe and India.

5. History.—A general knowledge of the leading facts of the Histories of British India and of England.

6. Euclid.—The First Book.

7. Algebra.—Including simple equations.

VII. The two last named subjects are not essential for admission into the Normal School, but a knowledge of them will be requisite in order to a candidate being placed in the highest of the two classes in which the Army students will be ranked on admission.

VIII. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers of questions, and under the superintendence of an Officer deputed for the purpose pursuant to instructions from Army Head Quarters. The papers of questions will be sent to the Superintending Officer in sealed covers with the day and hour at which they are to be given out, and the time to be allowed for each paper noted on the cover. The covers will not be opened until the hour fixed for the examination. The candidates will not be allowed to refer to any books or notes while writing their answers, nor will they be permitted to resume their papers in the event of their leaving the examination room before completing them. At the close of each day's examination the questions and answers will be sent under sealed covers by the Superintendent of the Examination to the Principal of the Normal School, who, after having examined them, will send to the Adjutant General a list of the Candidates in the order of proficiency, with a tabular statement of the marks assigned to them in the several subjects, noting those whom he considers qualified to enter the Normal School. Orders will thereupon be issued from Army Head Quarters for the attendance of such number of the passed Candidates as may be deemed sufficient with reference to the probable requirements of the service.

IX. Each candidate who may be ordered to attend will be admitted as a probationer for two months, after which period, if he appear likely to pursue the prescribed course of study successfully, he will be admitted as a student; otherwise he will be disposed of according to the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Rules relating to the course of instruction, &c.

X. The course of instruction will extend over two years, and will be such as to qualify for an examination in the following subjects:—

At the end of the first year.

1. Scripture.—(*a*) A general outline of the History, Geography, and Chronology of the Bible—(*b*) more particularly, acquaintance with St. Matthew's Gospel.

2. The English language.—The principles of English Grammar, parsing and paraphrasing passages from Goldsmith's Traveller and the Deserted Village and the Prose Readers published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction Nos. I and II.

3. History of England, as contained in White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.

4. Geography and Popular Astronomy.

(*a*) Acquaintance with outlines of the Geography of the World, ability to draw maps of the Four Quarters, of England, and of India, with a somewhat minute knowledge of the Geography of England and of India.

(*b*) Astronomy as treated in Hall's Outlines.

5. Mathematics—(*a*) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration of surfaces.

(*b*) Algebra—including simple equations.

(*c*) Euclid—the first two books.

6. Art of teaching.—(*a*) Theoretical acquaintance with the best methods of Teaching, Reading, Arithmetic, and Geography, and with the principles on which the management

and instruction of a School should be conducted. (*b*) Practical ability to give a lesson in the English language in connection with Reading or in Geography, or in Arithmetic.

7. Drawing.—Linear geometry with instruments. Freehand drawing from flat examples.

At the end of the second year.

1. Scripture—The study of the Prophecies relating to our Saviour, the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the Epistles.

2. The English language.—Ability to paraphrase, parse, and analyse passages from a Book of Milton and Bacon's Essays, to answer questions on the style and subject matter, and to write a letter on a given subject in a correct and idiomatic style.

3. History.—Murray's History of India.

4. Geography and Astronomy.

General; including a thorough acquaintance with the Geography of Asia, Europe, England, and the British Empire, with the use of the Globes.

Physical; as treated in Hughes' work.

Astronomy; as treated in Tomlinson's work.

5. Mathematics.

(*a*) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration.

(*b*) Algebra, including quadratic equations.

(*c*) Euclid, Books I, II, III and IV, with Deductions.

6. Natural Philosophy—Introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy, by Tomlinson.

7. Art of Teaching.—Theoretical acquaintance with principles and methods of teaching and organization of Schools, and with forms of Registers and Returns.

Practical ability to give a lesson in any ordinary subject of School instruction.

8. Drawing.

(*a*) drawing from models, (shaded).

(*b*) Drawing objects from memory.

XI. A knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the first year will be sufficient to qualify for the situations of third Class Army Schoolmaster and of Assistant Schoolmaster; and a knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the second year will qualify for the situations of 1st and 2nd class Army Schoolmaster. Students failing to pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the first year will be required to go over the same subjects during the second year. Students who may be found qualified on admission to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for the second year will not be required to go through the first years' course. The period of instruction will not in all cases be limited to two years.

XII. The students will be furnished with the necessary test-books, which, however, will continue to be the property of Government.

XIII. The Principal or one of the Assistant Masters will read prayers every morning at the commencement of the daily course of instruction.

Rules relating to discipline, messing, &c.

XIV. While studying in the Normal School, the Military students will reside in a house provided for the purpose by Government, under the immediate supervision of a Serjeant Major specially appointed for the duty. They will be placed under the Command of the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George, who will make the arrangements for their

messing &c., and with whom the Principal of the Normal School will communicate in case of irregularity of attendance, inattention to study, &c.

XV. The students are to bear in mind that they are under Military discipline. They will be required to pay to the Principal of the Normal School and the Assistant Masters the same tokens of respect as are paid by Soldiers to their Regimental Officers, and to address the Serjeant Major on all occasions in the usual respectful manner.

XVI. Those who are soldiers will wear the dress of the Regiment to which they belong.

XVII. They will appear on all parades for Church, Drill, and Inspection in a soldierly manner in uniform according to season. In the lecture rooms, they are permitted to wear light Regimental clothing with clean shirts and neck ties.

XVIII. They will be required to attend Divine Service on Sundays, and those who belong to the Church of England, will be marched to Church by the Serjeant Major, or should he not be a member of the Church of England, by the senior Non-commissioned officer who may belong to that Church. Presbyterians and other Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics will be marched to their respective Churches by the senior Non-commissioned officer or Private of each persuasion.

XIX. They will be required to attend such other Parades as may be directed by the Fort Adjutant under instructions from Army Head Quarters.

XX. Unmarried Military students will mess in a common room. The Serjeant Major will preside and preserve order. Any complaints regarding the messing are to be made to the Serjeant Major, who will report the same to the Fort Adjutant.

XXI. In addition to compensation in lieu of rations, the following monthly allowances will be made by Government.

To Students holding the rank—

	RS.	A.	P.
Of Serjeant.....	1	0	0
,, Corporal.....	2	8	0
,, Private.....	3	8	0
To Civilians.....	3	8	0

XXII. A moderate supply of malt liquor, not exceeding one quart, will be allowed to each Student with his dinner (to be obtained for payment on indent by the Fort Adjutant from the Commissariat) but no spirits.

APPENDIX A.

I hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for admission into the Normal Class for Army Schoolmasters, and am of opinion that his health is good, and that he is not subject to any disease, and has no natural impediment calculated to render him unfit to discharge the office of a Schoolmaster.

(Signed)

Surgeon.

APPENDIX B.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief A. B., a candidate for admission into the Normal Class for Army Schoolmasters, is a person of good moral conduct and of good natural intelligence.

(Signed)————————

APPENDIX No. X.

No. 1.

List of Emigrant ships despatched to the Mauritius, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Thracian	538	26th May 1860	283	1	Dysentery.
,, Adelaide	639	2nd June ,,	339	None	
,, Mary Harrison	781	9th do. ,,	380	do.	
,, Elizabeth Ann	562	22nd do. ,,	311	2	Diarrhœa.
,, Truro	694	7th July ,,	371	2	Disease of lower jaw, and general debility.
,, Edmundsbury	523	8th do. ,,	261	None	
,, Mermaid	473	31st Aug. ,,	254	3	Diarrhœa and cholera.
,, Adelaide	639	31st do.	348	10	Various causes.
,, Thracian	539	18th Sept. ,,	295	4	do.
,, Mary Harrison	781	9th Oct. ,,	313	2	
,, Mariner	633	24th Dec. ,,	291	None	
,, Navarino	495	24th Jan. 1861	258	not received.	
,, Ramillies	740	22nd March ,,	[illegible]		
,, Defiance	512	13th April ,,	240		
		Total souls...	4,302		

No. 2.

List of Emigrant ships despatched to the West Indies, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship David Malcolm	538	27th Sept. 1860	241	No returns.	Trinidad.	
,, Fairlie	755	15th Dec. ,,	367		Demerara.	
,, Travancore	509	28th Feb. 1861	259		St. Vincent.	
,, Henry Moore	1,117	8th March ,,	376		Demerara.	
		Total souls...	1,243			

No. 3.

List of Emigrant ships despatched to Natal, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Truro	694	12th October 1860	340	Not received.	
,, Lord George Bentinck	592	20th November ,,	276		
,, Tyburnia	962	5th February 1861	368	2	
		Total souls...	984		

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued).*

No. 4.

List of ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Adelaide	639	25th May 1860	63	None.	
,, Scindian	649	31st July ,, ...	92½	do.	
,, Mooresford	1,051	12th October ,, ...	180	do.	
,, Fulwood	1,160	12th February 1861	166	5	
,, Mariner	683	17th April ,, ...	226	3	
		Total souls ..	727½		

No. 5.

Statement showing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony, during the last three years.

Official years.	Destination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859	Mauritius	8,819	3,417	1,419	1,043	617
,, 1859 ,, 1860	do.	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534
,, 1860 ,, 1861	do.	2,546	1,078	275	214	139
,, 1858 ,, 1859	Demerara	184	112	33	33	15
,, 1859 ,, 1860	do.	539	247	59	59	15
,, 1860 ,, 1861	do	466	167	45	45	20
,, 1858 ,, 1859	Trinidad	696	436	120	147	47
,, 1859 ,, 1860	do.	655	346	101	84	39
,, 1860 ,, 1861	do.	165	63	6	5	2
,, 1858 ,, 1859	St. Lucia	146	68	23	20	12
,, 1860 ,, 1861	St. Vincent	160	61	18	15	5
,, 1860 ,, 1861	Natal	629	234	55	45	21

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,

Protector of Emigrants.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *5th June* 1861.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Copy of a communication made to the Madras Literary Society—bearing out some portions of the Observatory Report.

Discovery of a new Planet "ASIA," by N. R. POGSON, ESQ., F. R. A. S., *Government Astronomer.*

A new Planet, resembling a star of about the 12th magnitude, was discovered with the equatoreal of this Observatory on the night of April 17th, 1861. Its detection was the fifth similar result of a systematic search, maintained for some years past in certain portions of the zodiacal heavens, aided by manuscript charts of my own construction. This last circumstance enables me to assume with reasonable probability, that I shall not have been preceded elsewhere; an unpleasant contingency to which all are liable who use only *published* Charts. Coincident with the announcement, I have therefore ventured to name the new Planet, and as Europa, Doris, and several other of the Oceanides have been similarly celestialized, I did not scruple to draw once more upon the same sisterhood, by selecting the name Asia, so peculiarly applicable to the first discovery yet made in this quarter of the world.

The Madras Equatoreal, having been mounted by my esteemed and able predecessor Captain W. S. Jacob, at his own private expense (though afterwards purchased by Government) for the express purpose of accurate measurement of double Stars, is not supplied with the more rough and ready requisites for the less refined, but perhaps equally important observations of faint Planets or Comets. For them, the slightest amount of illumination which will render the spider lines of a wire micrometer visible, is complete annihilation, and they can therefore only be observed in a perfectly dark field of view. The best and most proper tool is a ring-micrometer. Failing that, however, there is another method, invented by the late Count Von Boguslawski, of Breslau, whereby, using two comparison stars instead of one, the place of an unknown object may be determined with merely a straight bar or wire instead of a micrometer. If the comparison stars are well selected, great accuracy is attainable, but it must be confessed at the expense of much needless time and labor, both in the observation and in its subsequent reduction. The following observations of the new Planet Asia were all taken by this method; thanks to my good friend Lieut.-Colonel. W. K. Worster, who happened most fortunately to have just fitted a suitable straight bar into the focus of a positive eyepiece. The positions marked R were observed and calculated by one of my native assistants, C. Ragoonatha Chari, whose aptitude in thus picking up a new and rather confusing method of observation and reduction, and that too in leisure time as a voluntary contribution to science, reflect the highest credit upon him. I believe all the places to be as good as could have been procured of so faint an object by the most refined means; although as before remarked, at the cost of more than double the time and trouble they ought to have given.

Madras Mean Time, (1861):				Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent North Polar Distance.			Number of Comparisons	Observer's Initial.
		h.	*m.*	*s.*	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*	°	′	″		
April.	17—12	53	40		15	51	14·76	.....			5	P
	„ —14	7	37		15	51	13·56	106	6	22·9	10	„
	18—11	50	39		15	50	50·72	106	1	12·7	12	„
	19—13	49	27		15	50	20·72	105	55	7·0	9	„
	20—11	46	44		15	49	53·93	150	49	50·1	8	„
	„ —13	20	12		15	49	51·84	105	49	26·6	12	R
	21—11	59	5		15	49	22·97	105	43	55·3	13	P

Madras Mean Time 1861.				Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent North Polar Distance.			Number of Comparisons.	Observer's Initial.
		h.	*m.*	*s.*	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*	°	′	″		
April.	23—12	13	6	15	48	15·72	105	31	57·3	11	P
	„ —13	31	56	15	48	14·04	105	31	31·4	10	R
	28—10	31	4	15	45	6·30	105	0	51·8	8	„
	„ —11	57	33	15	45	3·26	105	0	30·4	12	P
	29— 9	55	49	15	44	24·56	104	54	32·8	8	R
	„ —11	58	23	15	44	19·78	104	54	55	9	P
	30—10	12	56	15	43	39·05	104	47	49·7	8	R
May.	1— 9	46	11	15	42	54·97	104	41	16·6	8	„
	„ —13	0	13	15	42	48·11	104	40	18·4	12	P
	2—11	34	17	15	42	4·89	104	34	6·8	9	R
	„ —13	3	18	15	42	1·79	304	33	42·4	10	P
	3—11	12	33	15	41	17·88	104	27	31.8	12	„
	„ —13	4	26	15	41	13·97	104	26	56.3	12	R
	11—13	11	47	15	34	17 61	103	32	3·8	14	P
	12—10	15	45	15	33	30·18	103	25	58·1	18	„

The magnitude or brilliancy of the Planet has been estimated on ten nights as follows:—

April	17.....	12·0	May	1.....	11·0
	18.....	11·7		2.....	11·0
	19.....	11·2		3.....	10·8
	21.....	11·5		11.....	10·6
	29.....	11·0		12.....	11·0

I may here remark, that all estimations of magnitude are based upon my photometric formula for any telescope, viz.:—

$$\text{Limit of Vision} = 9{\cdot}2 + 5 \times \log. \text{aperture in inches}:—$$

The ratio of light for one magnitude being 2·512, i. e., that a star of a certain order contains two and a half times the light of the next fainter class. Thus, the naked eye penetrating to the 6th magnitude, a telescope one inch in aperture will show stars of the 9·2 magnitude; one nine-inches in aperture the 14th magnitude, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. R. POGSON,

Government Astronomer.

Madras Observatory,
10*th June* 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

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JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATION.

THE following are the Acts applicable to the Mofussil Courts which were passed during the year 1860-61 :—

Act XXI. of 1860.—For the registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies.

Act XXIV. of 1860.—For the Solemmnization of Marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Act XXVII. of 1860.—For facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.

Act XXXII. of 1860.—For imposing duties on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

Act XXXIV. of 1860.—To indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied, and acts done by them during the late disturbances.

Act XXXV. of 1860.—Relating to the transportation of Convicts.

Act XXXVI. of 1860.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp duties.

Act XXXIX. of 1860.—To amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duties on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

Act XL. of 1860.—To amend Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act XLII. of 1860.—For the establishment of Courts beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

Act XLIII. of 1860.—To amend Act VIII. of 1859, for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Act XLV. of 1860.—The Indian Penal Code.

Act LI. of 1860.—Further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act LII. of 1860.—To amend Act XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India).

Act II. of 1861.—To amend Act VI. of 1857 (for the acquisition of land for public purposes).

Act V. of 1861.—For the regulation of Police.

Act VI. of 1861.—To alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect.

Act VII. of 1861.—To empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any port of the Presidency of Bombay.

Act IX. of 1861.—To amend the law relating to Minors.

Act X. of 1861.—To repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

On the introduction of the Stamp Act, No. XXXVI. of 1860, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut pointed out to Government that it would take time before the mass of the people in the districts of this Presidency could become acquainted with its provisions, and recommended the postponement of the period fixed for its introduction. The recommendation was not acceded to, but in a subsequent letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, it was directed "that every facility should be given to persons who may engross writings on a stamp of insufficient value within the first three months from the time of Act XXXVI. of 1860 coming into operation, to amend their error without penalty, and no prosecution should be permitted against any person for any breach of the law committed within the same period, if there be any ground for presuming that he acted inadvertently and without knowledge of the Law."

As in the case of the Civil Procedure Act, the new Stamp Act was the subject of much reference, and a compendium of the opinions and rulings of the Court, in respect to several of its provisions, has been prepared, and will be circulated to the Zilla Judges for information.

The operation of Act XLV. of 1860, the new Penal Code, has been postponed until the 1st of January 1862; and Act V. of 1861, for the regulation

of the Police, will not take effect in this Presidency till specially extended to it by the Governor General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the *Bombay Gazette.*

Government would have wished to have included in this Report an expression of opinion as to the advantages or otherwise attending the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code, Act VIII. of 1859, but the operation of the Act has not been sufficiently long continued to admit of its effects in shortening the average duration of Suits and in diminishing the cost of litigation being ascertained.

Several subjects calling for Legislation have been under consideration during the year; but it seems hardly necessary to do more than notice briefly a few of the more important.

1*st.*—*The Bill introduced by Sir Charles Jackson, for the Dissolution of Marriages of Christian Converts,* which led to the inquiry as to the extent to which the converts in the Bombay Presidency were actually affected by the existing Law. The authorities consulted, while admitting the necessity for legislation, were generally of opinion that the time had not arrived for moving in the matter; the converts in this Presidency being too few to be perceptibly affected by the present state of the Law.

2*nd.*—*The Draft of a Code of Laws for the Parsees,* prepared by the Parsees of Bombay. The Legislative Council being desirous of obtaining an expression of the general feelings of the Parsees on the several points embraced in this Code, printed copies of it were distributed at all important places in this Presidency where Parsees reside. The replies were forwarded to Calcutta in March 1861.

3*rd.*—*The establishment of Insolvent Courts in the Mofussil,* for which purpose a Draft Act is in course of preparation by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

4*th.*—*The defective state of the Law in respect of the Crime of Adultery.* The remarkable increase in the crime of Adultery under this Presidency attracted attention so far back as 1853, and induced the Sudder Adawlut to institute special inquiry as to the extent of the evil, and its influence on crimes of a violent nature. A mass of valuable information, thus collected, came before Government during the year under review, and gave rise to a lengthened correspondence as to the necessity for the adoption of remedial measures of a more effectual character than distinguishes those which now exist. The subject is still engaging attention.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The results of the administration of Civil Justice during the year under review are briefly summed up in the following Statements. Detailed Returns will be found in the Appendix.

	For Adjudication during the year				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
ORIGINAL SUITS.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts	1,72,679	1,36,660	..	36,019	90,720	85,174	..	5,546	45,362	21,768	..	23,594
Agency Courts	760	564	..	196	410	252	..	158	187	180	..	7
Revenue Courts	2,534	2,533	..	1	1,220	1,374	154	..	673	458	..	215
	1,75,973	1,39,757	..	36,216	92,350	86,800	154	5,704	46,222	22,406	..	23,816
APPEALS.												
Civil Courts	7,312	5,864	..	1,448	4,514	3,360	..	1,145	1,924	2,041	117	..
Agency Courts	21	17	..	4	11	12	1	..	7	4	..	3
Revenue Courts	402	455	53	..	167	135	..	32	201	231	30	..
	7,735	6,336	53	1,452	4,692	3,516	1	1,177	2,132	2,276	147	3

It will be seen, as regards the business before the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, that there was a considerable decrease in 1860 in the number of Suits for adjudication, but there was also a decrease in the number of Suits disposed of; and although, at first sight, the great decrease in arrears might seem satisfactory, it can hardly be regarded as such, taken in connection with the reduction in the number of suits filed.

The same unsatisfactory results are apparent in the state of the Appellate files when compared with the Returns of the preceding year. The number of Suits filed is less by nearly 18 per cent. in 1860-61, and there is the same marked decrease in the number of cases decided on merits.

These remarks apply, however, to the aggregate results of the three Courts, Civil, Agency, and Revenue. Considering these separately, it will be seen that in the Revenue Courts there has been a marked improvement both as regards Original Suits and Appeals.

The average duration of Suits also, as exhibited in the following Table, is longer in 1860 than in 1859:—

	1859.			1860.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	..	5	27	..	7	29
District and City Judges	..	6	27	..	7	6
Subordinate and Additional Judges	1	8	19	3	..	12
Assistant Judges	..	6	10	..	11	2
Principal Sudder Ameens	..	3	24	..	4	9
Sudder Ameens	..	3	12	..	3	5
Moonsiffs	..	2	19	..	2	24

It is hoped, however, that the result in this respect will be more favourable in future years, when the different Courts become familiarized with the working of Act VIII. of 1859.

It has been suggested to the Government of India to revise the Forms in which the Annual Returns are at present framed, so as to adapt them for exhibiting the results of the new Procedure Act.

SIND.

Civil Justice.

There has been no alteration in the number or constitution of the Courts for the administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Sind. The following Table affords a brief contrast of the operation of the Courts of Original Jurisdiction during the year reported upon :—

Zillah.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Kurrachee	5,341	4,691	3,233	4,569	108	122
Hydrabad	2,737	3,642	3,628	3,579	109	63
Shikarpoor	2,874	3,302	2,757	3,067	117	135
Frontier	354	317	348	300	6	17
Thur and Parkur	...	213	...	207	...	6
Total .	10,106	12,065	10,816	11,722	340	343

The contrast is most favourable. There were 12,065 suits filed during the year, of which 11,722 were decided, leaving an arrear of 343 against 340 of the preceding year. There were thus 1,959 more suits filed in 1860 than in 1859, and 906 more decisions.

The state of the Appellate file, which is equally satisfactory, is summed up thus :—

Zillah.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Kurrachee	116	188	97	167	19	21
Hydrabad	106	86	55	73	51	13
Shikarpoor	164	241	84	124	80	117
Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thurr and Parkur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	386	515	236	364	150	151

The Stamp Act came into operation in Sind on the 1st November 1860. Previously there were no stamps used; institution fees, which were supposed to cover all the costs of the suits, having always been paid by the parties filing plaints. The substitution of Stamps is of too recent a date to admit of its effect on the judicial business of the Courts being ascertained.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Criminal Returns for 1860 will be found amongst the Appendices. They exhibit an increase in the aggregate number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. There is an increase also in the convictions, whilst the acquittals are less than in the preceding year.

The following comparative Table gives the number of prisoners apprehended and brought to trial, and the manner in which the charges against them were disposed of:—

	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted,					Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		And sentenced to				Total.					
		Flogging, Fine,&c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.						
1859	49,165	30,529	5,812	24	24	36,389	12,776	..	..	12,776	49,165
1860	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1	.	12,100	50,068
Increase	903	1,529	17	29	4	1,579	..	1	..	..	903
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	677	..	..	676	..

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Sind.

Two Returns are appended, showing the number of criminal cases brought up for trial, the result, and the sentences passed. There has been a general decrease of crime throughout the Province, although there is a serious increase in cases of murder.

It will be seen, by a reference to the last column of the statement showing the result of the proceedings, that in 661 cases security was demanded from prisoners, although they had been acquitted.

In reference to this, the Commissioner in Sind explains that during his recent tour in the Province his attention was attracted to the large number of

prisoners, who, although not convicted of any specific offence, were confined because they were unable to procure the security demanded. Disapproving entirely of the principle on which the trying Authorities had hitherto acted, he issued instructions to the Magistrates, before requiring an acquitted person to find security, to satisfy themselves that there were reasonable grounds for supposing that he was an object of public distrust; the Magistrates recording in every case, both in English and the Vernacular, the grounds on which security is demanded. Mr. Inverarity adds that these orders have already had a beneficial effect, and that the system of confining prisoners indiscriminately, without a formal conviction, had received a salutary check.

CRIMES IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

The Returns of Crimes in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year under review, contrasted with those for the previous year, are not very favourable. There is an increase of 864 in the number of offences, and of 1591 in the number of prisoners. This increase is made up chiefly in the number of offences against the Person, Forcible Entry, Petty Robberies, Forgery, False Coinage, Drunkenness, and breach of the Conservancy Act. There were no Gang Robberies or Highway Robberies, and Burglaries continue to be of rare occurrence, there having been only three cases, the persons engaged in which were all convicted and punished. Of the stolen property, a little more than 40 per cent. had been recovered, being a slight improvement on the previous Return.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The result of the operation of the Bombay Court of Small Causes during 1860-61, as compared with 1859-60, is most satisfactory. The subjoined statement shows a marked increase in the number of Suits instituted, and in the amount of receipts on account of Fees, &c. during the year under report :—

Year.	No. of Suits instituted.	Amount carried to the credit of Government.
		Rs. a. p.
1860-61	17,673	1,15,061 8 10
1859-60	15,939	1,05,718 3 6
Increase..	1,734	9,343 5 4

The expenses of the Court during the year amounted to Rs. 82,230-12-7, and the receipts to Rs. 1,15,061-8-10, leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 32,830-12-3 to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Court, which now amounts to Rs. 1,29,116-10-2.

POLICE.

Bombay and Sind.

There have been several important changes in the Police of this Presidency during the past year. The appointment of Commissioner, formerly held by Mr. Bettington, has been abolished, and the control of the Police vested in the two Revenue Commissioners, each exercising within his range the same degree of supervision that the former Commissioner possessed. This arrangement, which was at first only experimental, was permanently adopted in January 1861. It has been attended with most satisfactory results, and a saving of expenditure.

In the Executive branch of the Police the principle has been adopted of holding Superintendents of Police personally responsible for evil practices on the part of the men under them. Government were of opinion that a Superintendent of Police, who was not aware of the misconduct on the part of his subordinates which was brought to the knowledge of the Magistrate, must be, from personal defects, disqualified for his appointment; and that if he was aware of it, and failed to bring it forward, he must be held to have connived at it.

Sattara has been placed under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in respect of all Police arrangements.

The remodelling of the Police has engaged a good deal of attention, and considerable reductions have been made on all sides. The Nassick "Coolee" Corps, the "2nd Khandeish Bheel" Corps, the "Guzerat Provincial" Corps, the Extra Levies (chargeable to the British Government) of the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree Local Corps, and the remains of the Kutch Legion and Hussun Khan's Levies at Ahmedabad, all of which were organized during the rebellion, have, within the last thirteen months, been all completely disbanded. Besides this, the strength of the ordinary Police Corps has been reduced. In Sind, reductions to the extent of 1,30,000 per annum have been effected in the Rural Police, the Chandia and Jakrannee Horse and the Jacobabad Burkundazes, and orders for further reductions in that Province, so as to bring the aggregate saving up to Rs. 2,29,000 per annum, and to leave its Police charges at 5 lacs per annum only, were issued, and have since been carried out.

The Police of this Presidency continues to maintain its character for efficiency. It is gratifying to report that, as regards the Southern Division, the peace of the districts has, in general, been unbroken ; the only important exceptions having been a somewhat serious riot of a few hours' duration in Rajapoor, a notoriously turbulent town of the Rutnagherry Zillah, where the Mussulman and Hindoo population came into collision during the celebration of the Holi Festival and Ramazan Fast, which last year happened to occur about the same time, and some Bheel raids and outrages in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate. In the Northern Division, Guzerat and the Northern Conkan also continued peaceable ; not a single extraordinary case having occurred to disturb the public tranquillity. Khandeish, however, was more or less disturbed for a short period towards its northern frontier, by the predatory excursions of the Bheels inhabiting those hilly tracts, and which threatened at one time to interrupt ordinary traffic upon the Bombay and Agra road. The prompt and energetic measures adopted, however, by the Police, resulted in the dispersion of the small and isolated bands which had formed under different leaders, the most influential of whom, one Khaja Singh, a man who in 1857-58 had been very troublesome in the Satpoora Hills, was subsequently killed.

Measures have been taken for a proper supervision of the Bheel districts below the Nerbudda and the Taptee.

JAILS.

There was an appreciable diminution in the number of convicted criminals under confinement in 1860, as compared with 1859, and the Returns for the first four months of 1861 indicate an equally satisfactory state of matters for the present year.

The recommittals in 1860 were fewer than those in 1859, as were also the committals of juveniles.

The health of the prisoners was less satisfactory than could have been desired, but not such as to occasion anxiety. The total deaths from all causes amounted to 5·1 per cent. on the daily average strength ; and, deducting the deaths from cholera, old age, and homicidal violence (of which one occurred), the mortality was only 2·6 per cent.

Jail discipline has been much improved, both as regards the prisoners and the Jail Establishments, and considerable reductions have been effected in Jail Guards and Jail Establishment.

The actual cost of provisioning, contingent, and clothing charges is rather more per head than it was in 1859. But this is due, as regards provisioning, to the increase in the price of provisions, and to the necessity some of the Civil Surgeons have considered themselves under of improving the regular diet of their Jails, to obviate the scorbutic and cachetic tendency of many of the prisoners admitted into Jail ; and as regards the contingent and clothing bills, the increased cost per head is due to the necessity that existed for supplying the Jails with many necessary articles in which they were deficient, and replacing many other necessary articles which had been suffered to fall into an unserviceable and irreparable condition.

But under the more methodical arrangements which have been introduced into the Jails generally, there is every reason to anticipate a greater degree of economy than has hitherto been obtained.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

In the Northern Division the season is reported to have been favourable. The land revenue in Broach, Kaira, and Surat had increased; in Khandeish, Ahmedabad, and Tanna there was a decrease. The total realizations in the Division were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 71,807.

Northern Division.

1859-60	Rs.	1,04,37,059
1860-61	„	1,05,08,866
Increase in 1860-61	Rs.	71,807

The Sayer Revenue showed a falling off of Rs. 1,38,648. The Acting Commissioner states that this is "merely nominal, and is attributable to the exclusion from that head of several items formerly included therein," and that "the deficit is confined exclusively to Khandeish and Kaira. The other Collectorates show an increase."

1859-60	Rs.	11,53,405
1860-61	„	10,14,757
Decrease in 1860-61	Rs.	1,38,648

The District of Broach, which was formerly under the charge of the Principal Collector, but was made a separate Collectorate in 1843, has been again reduced to the footing of a Sub-Collectorate. By this change a saving of about Rs. 45,000 per annum has been effected.

Measures are in progress for transferring to the Government of Bombay the villages belonging to their Highnesses the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, which outlie in the British territories of this Presidency, assigning to them in lieu thereof lands in Central India situated nearer their own capitals. These arrangements have been carried out since the 1st May, and will, therefore, form part of next year's report. In the same way, the Godra Punch Mahals, which, on account of their distance from Gwalior, were in 1853 transferred by Scindia to the charge of the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta, were in this year exchanged for land near Gwalior, and have been brought under the Revenue management of the Bombay Government.

In the Southern Division the season is reported to have been rather below the average as an agricultural one, but to have been on the whole healthy; the

Southern Division.

general prosperity of the country appears to have received no check, but to have been steadily on the increase. The Land Revenue in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Belgaum, and Sattara had increased; in Rutnagherry and Dharwar there was a decrease. The total realizable Revenue in the Division was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,33,135.

1859-60	Rs.	93,08,782
1860-61	„	94,41,917
Increase in 1860-61	Rs.	1,33,135

In the Sayer Revenue there was also an increase of Rs. 4,16,768. This increase is chiefly due to the operation of the new Stamp Act.

1859-60	Rs.	11,55,382
1860-61	„	15,72,150
Increase in 1860-61	Rs.	4,16,768

During the year under report orders were received for the transfer to the Bombay Presidency of the northern portion of the Canara Collectorate, including the Port of Sudashewghur.

Island of Bombay.

In the Island of Bombay the Revenue from land was Rs. 77,106. The Abkaree Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,19,032. This was for the year ending 30th April, the amount shown as Rs. 80,564 in the last Administration Report being that for the year closing with October 1859. The increase in the Abkaree Revenue during the year under report is in consequence of the rate of tree-tax having been increased, and an improved system of management introduced under the provisions of Act XVII. of 1859.

The Stamp Revenue exceeded by far that of several previous years, the amount realized being Rs. 2,23,249. This increase was due to the Stamp Act of 1860 being applicable to Courts established by Royal Charter.

Sind.

The inundation of the past year is reported to have been particularly unfavourable, and the Revenue has consequently decreased. Added to this, there was an almost total absence of rain.

In Kurrachee the total revenue for collection is reported to have amounted approximately to Rs. 4,63,713, against Rs. 5,35,953 collected during the preceding year. In Hydrabad it is shown to have amounted approximately during the year under report to Rs. 9,51,602, against Rs. 9,57,045 realized during 1859-60. In Shikarpoor, however, there has been an increase, the land Revenue for 1860-61 being reported to have amounted approximately to Rs. 14,37,000, against Rs. 12,70,000, the amount collected during the previous

year. The steady increase of the Revenue of the Shikarpoor Collectorate during the last six years is worthy of remark:—

1855-56	Rs.	11,57,655
1856-57	„	13,27,152
1857-58	„	13,78,095
1858-59	„	14,21,338
1859-60	„	14,37,000
1860-61	„	14,37,000

As regards the Frontier District of Upper Sind, the realizations on account of Land Revenue show a considerable increase. The amount collected in 1859-60 amounted to Rs. 74,642, while the year under report shows a total of Rs. 98,345, being an increase of Rs. 23,703. The Biggaree, the principal canal in the Frontier District, appears to have been the means, since its first enlargement, of steadily swelling the returns, and larger returns in future years are anticipated.

The Thurr and Parkur Districts, together with the villages likely to be irrigated from the Mitrow Canal, now in course of excavation, have been detached from the Hydrabad Collectorate, and formed into a Political Superintendency. The land revenue for 1860-61 of this Division is approximately stated at Rs. 82,000; but this amount, the Political Agent reports, would have been considerably more but for the general absence of rain.

The Commissioner, Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, writes:—

"At the commencement of the year, arrangements were made by which the old practice of reckoning the revenues of the year to be those derived from the Rubbee harvest of one inundation, and the Khurreef of another, was superseded by the more correct plan of bringing the revenues from one inundation into the accounts of the year as the revenues of that year. This improvement in revenue management was supplemented by arrangements under which all Canal clearances were effected, and their accounts closed with the Financial year, to the great benefit of the people at large, and eventually to the revenues of Government."

1860-61	Rs.	3,29,888
1859-60	„	2,42,707
Increase in 1860-61	Rs.	87,181

The Sayer revenue of Sind for 1860-61 is reported to have been Rs. 3,29,888. That for 1859-60 is stated to have amounted to Rs. 2,42,707.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

Bombay Presidency.

In the last Administration Report (page 9), allusion was made to a scheme then under consideration, for a summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue, the principal feature of which was that, in return for a light annual quit-rent and a duty on succession, the holders of Inam lands would obtain the right to transfer their holdings, and have all defects in their titles cured.

A draft Act for legalizing the scheme of summary settlement has been submitted to the Government of India, and was read a second time on the 6th July 1861. Meanwhile, several cases have been admitted to the benefits of that settlement.

During the year under report, the Alienation Department has been re-organized; the offices of Revenue Commissioner for Alienations and Inam Commissioners having been abolished, and the settlement of all claims to alienated lands, in accordance with the terms of the Summary Settlement, confided to the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions. A reduction of Rs. 1,37,752 per annum has, by these changes, been effected in the establishments of the Alienation Department.

Forty-five claims to hold land exempt from assessment have been adjudicated in Guzerat.

One thousand, seven hundred, and eleven claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of Rs. 47,802, were disposed of: of these 930, valued at Rs. 40,996 per annum, were continued permanently or temporarily, and 781, valued at Rs. 6,806 per annum, were ordered to be discontinued.

The result and cost of litigation regarding alienated revenue in the Northern Division during the past year is as follows:—

Number of Suits finally decided.	Nature of Decision.	Value of Suits.	Cost incurred by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
19	Decided in favour of Government.....	28,907 7 2	2 4 10
257	Ditto against ditto	32,655 6 7	1,603 12 10
3	Withdrawn by the opposite parties	700 10 9	
279		62,263 8 8	1,606 1 8

Forty-eight bonds, of the value of Rs. 10,920, on account of compensation to individuals for abolished duties and cesses, were redeemed.

In the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, 455 claims to alienated revenue, of the annual value of Rs. 22,784, were decided during the year under

report. The nature of the decision passed will be seen from the following Statement:—

	No. of Claims.	Annual Value.
Declared permanent.....	4	720
Ditto hereditary	9	4,703
Continuable for one or more lives ..	27	4,822
At once assessed	121	3,151
Declared Surinjams	7	293
Disposed of on the terms of the Summary Settlement	287	9,095
Total..	455	22,784

No suits of any importance, connected with alienated revenue, were disposed of during the year. Twenty-eight compensation Bonds, amounting to Rs. 10,405, bearing interest at 10 per cent., were redeemed.

Nine hundred and three claims to Cash Allowances, of the annual value of Rs. 55,016, were disposed of. Of these—

112,	valued at Rs	27,059,	were declared permanent.
237	„	6,696	„ hereditary.
116	„	5,773	„ continuable for one or more lives.
438	„	15,488	discontinued.
903		55,016	

Northern Division	Rs. 47,867
Southern Division	„ 37,170
Sattara.....	„ 12,545
Revenue Commissioner for Alienations	„ 19,096
Total Rs..	1,13,678

The expenditure of the Alienation Department during the past year has been Rs. 1,13,678.

Sind.

The first or hereditary class of Jagheers has been generally settled and disposed of under instructions received from the Government of India. The three inferior classes have been altogether disposed of under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, conveyed in a Despatch No. 10, dated the 15th September 1859. The alienations under the four classes were found to amount to—

	Rs..	5,16,098	8 0
Political Pensions to	Rs..	4,24,557	0 0
Total	Rs..	9,40,655	8 0

The Jagheer office has been amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Sind, and the appointment of Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers has ceased to exist. Arrangements are being made for the delivery of new Sunnuds to Jagheerdars of the Hereditary and Sirdar classes.

INCOME TAX.

Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, came into force on 31st July 1860. During the year, 54,060 persons have been assessed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and 1,80,906 in the districts in the interior. The percentage of persons assessed to the whole population is 7·405 per cent. in the Town of Bombay, and 1·614 per cent. in the interior. The collections on account of Income Tax, imposed during the year 1860-61, amount to 36 lacs of Rupees, of which sum Rs. 6,85,000 have been raised by the duty of 1 per cent., imposed under Section 3 of Act XXXII. of 1860, for the purposes of roads, canals, and other reproductive public works.

STAMPS.

The value of stamped papers and stamps sold throughout the Presidency during the year 1860-61 is, as shown in the annexed table, Rs. 23,91,139-12-4. The New Stamp Act was introduced on the 1st October 1860, and the sale for the 8 months from September to April amounts to Rs. 20,80,994-9-4, as compared with Rs. 6,34,267-1-3 realised during the corresponding 8 months of the previous year. This shows an increase of 228 per cent., caused by the provisions of the New Stamp Act.

1860.			
May	49,288	8	0
June	79,908	5	0
July	92,045	14	0
August	88,902	8	0
September	1,52,659	4	5
October	1,36,720	4	7
November	1,26,261	15	2
December	1,63,808	4	4
1861.			
January	2,68,739	10	0
February	2,40,982	5	5
March	2,64,022	13	5
April	7,27,800	0	0
	23,91,139	12	4

The general demand for stamped paper exceeded the supply; but by the great exertions of the Superintendent and his Establishment, the daily supply was increased from about 24,000 to double that number, and the supply has now overtaken the demand.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

In the year ending the 30th April 1861 there was a decrease of Rs. 4,65,281 in the Duty on Imports by sea at Bombay and the Continental Ports, exclusive of Sind. The decrease is a little more than 5 per cent. as compared with the collections of the preceding year.

Customs.		
Imports.		
1859-60	Rs.	95,57,020
1860-61	„	90,91,739
Decrease in 1860-61	Rs.	4,65,281

This falling off is to be accounted for partly by a decrease, to the amount of Rs. 3,31,527, which has taken place in the Dutiable Import Trade, and also by the abolition, by Act X. of 1860, of the duty of 20 per cent., which had been imposed on certain articles by Act VII. of 1859; the provisions of the former Act having come into operation on the 20th of February 1860.

1859-60	Rs.	9,22,54,665
1860-61	„	9,19,23,138
Decrease in 1860-61	Rs.	3,31,527

The relative values of the description of goods liable to duty of 20 per cent., which were imported during the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 respectively, are shown in the margin, giving an increase of Rs. 5,95,881 in the latter year as compared with the former.

Years.	Value of Goods subject to the rate of 20 per cent. under Act VII. of 1859.	Value of the same description of Goods subject to the rate of 10 per cent. under Act X. of 1860.	Total Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60 ..	36,20,858	20,26,167	56,47,025
1860-61 ..	....	62,42,906	62,42,906

The decrease in the Import Customs Revenue of the year under report might be accounted for still further by a decrease which took place in the Imports of Spirits, and which was probably owing to the high rate of 3 Rupees per gallon, which is now levied thereon.

1859-60	Rs.	3,58,736
1860-61	„	2,53,741
Decrease in 1860-61	Rs.	1,04,995

The total value of the Import Trade, comprising free and dutiable goods

Imports.	Value in 1859-60.	Value in 1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandize....	12,17,02,719	12,17,36,466	33,747	..
Horses	16,53,000	5,91,000	..	10,62,000
Treasure	7,53,94,187	6,38,92,143	..	1,15,02,044
Rs..	19,87,49,906	18,62,19,609	33,747	1,25,64,044

for the year under review, as compared with the preceding one, was as per margin, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,25,64,044 in the value of Horses and Treasure.

Names of Places.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1859-60.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1860-61.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Antwerp	91,559	3,86,502
2. Ceylon	16,301	70,319
3. China..	2,77,190	3,97,681
4. St. Helena	No Trade with these Ports in the year.	2,98,623
5. Sweden		1,33,360
6. Calcutta	66,21,372	69,96,461
7. Malabar and Canara.....	1,10,43,322	1,31,77,957
8. Coast of Africa.....	12,23,559	13,29,729

In respect to countries trading with Bombay, there was an increase in the Imports from places noted in the margin, while in the trade with North America, Hamburgh, and other places, there was a decrease during the year in question, as shown in the margin.

Names of Places.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1859-60.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1860-61.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. America, North	5,65,989	4,32,117
2. Hamburgh	1,68,315	32,202
3. France	9,55,711	7,40,985
4. Mauritius.....	1,01,762	44,807
5. Persian Gulf.....	43,89,426	35,92,576
6. Siam.....	2,84,520	85,557
7. Cutch	1,04,32,139	85,68,568
8. Guzerat Foreign Ports....	40,77,119	25,33,885

Exports.

1859-60	Rs.	6,51,934
1860-61	„	7,48,985
Increase in 1860-61	Rs.	97,051

The Export Trade shows an increase in the year under report to the extent of Rs. 97,051.

Frontier Duties.

1859-60	Rs.	2,19,099
1860-61	„	2,07,983
Decrease in 1860-61.....	Rs.	11,116

In Frontier Duties there has been a decrease of Rs. 11,116, and of this decrease Rs. 7,525 is found to be in the item of Salt.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	Decrease.
Salt	1,50,491	1,42,966	7,525
Other Goods..	68,608	65,017	3,591
Rs..	2,19,099	2,07,983	11,116

Land Customs.

1860-61	Rs.	51,029
1859-60	„	49,521
Increase in 1860-61	Rs.	1,508

In Land Customs in Guzerat there was an increase of Rs. 1,508.

The following Tabular Statement shows the Value of the Trade of Bombay during the decade preceding the year under report :—

Years.	Imports.				Exports.			Re-Exports.			Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Horses.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Horses.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850-51.	5,24,80,675	4,22,265	2,36,58,686	7,65,61,626	2,12,56,210	32,50,165	2,45,06,375	4,78,82,456	900	4,78,83,356	27,50,378
1851-52.	4,81,07,046	4,36,195	2,45,71,730	7,31,14,971	2,31,54,895	59,51,174	2,91,06,069	5,81,94,346	..	5,81,94,346	26,74,239
1852-53.	4,80,15,073	5,41,965	2,86,52,253	7,72,09,291	2,18,14,295	69,06,230	2,87,20,525	5,72,61,144	7,000	5,72,68,144	26,24,369
1853-54.	5,01,03,212	5,14,915	2,25,65,149	7,31,83,276	5,21,41,440	1,06,21,963	6,27,63,403	2,28,06,279	2,400	2,28,08,679	27,86,239
1854-55.	5,33,28,090	2,99,988	1,19,70,800	6,55,98,878	5,04,91,134	42,30,981	5,47,22,115	1,96,65,618	..	1,96,65,618	29,36,454
1855-56.	5,40,50,338	7,42,600	4,96,89,193	10,44,82,131	5,68,04,069	63,43,395	6,31,47,464	2,73,32,047	16,600	2,73,48,647	29,17,997
1856-57.	6,13,79,109	9,60,500	6,85,24,736	13,08,64,345	6,93,86,344	1,02,15,379	7,96,01,723	3,43,28,165	900	3,43,29,065	30,71,013
1857-58.	6,98,82,226	13,22,000	7,47,17,767	14,59,21,993	10,06,90,539	92,21,587	10,99,12,126	1,69,07,458	..	1,69,07,458	37,29,092
1858-59.	10,07,37,390	26,25,000	6,41,16,880	16,74,79,270	11,60,87,021	87,31,961	12,48,18,982	2,06,02,868	..	2,06,02,868	60,79,127
1859-60.	10,39,84,961	16,53,000	7,53,00,427	18,09,38,388	11,67,10,257	79,86,065	12,46,96,322	1,82,59,307	..	1,82,59,307	94,39,338
1860-61.	10,15,80,110	5,91,000	5,97,86,455	16,19,57,565	15,56,77,326	66,96,257	16,23,73,583	1,72,44,937	..	1,72,44,937	92,54,368

In excise on Salt there was a decrease of Rs 4,25,491; but with reference to this point it must be mentioned that the sum of Rs. 6,02,014 was lost to the Bombay Presidency during the past year, owing to Salt, exported to Calcutta, having been removed from the Salt Works without payment of excise.

SALT.

1859-60	Rs. 34,35,791
1860-61	„ 30,10,300
Decrease in 1860-61	Rs. 4,25,491

OPIUM.

Realizations.

1860-61	Rs. 2,44,00,600
1859-60	„ 1,53,62,700
Increase in 1860-61	Rs. 90,37,900

The revenue collected from the duty on Opium in 1860-61 was Rs. 2,44,00,600, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of Rs. 90,37,900. The number of chests on which Pass Fees were actually realized during the year was 45,072, being an increase of 12,565½ chests over the past year.

Chests.

1860-61	Rs, 45,072
1859-60	„ 32,506½
Increase in 1860-61	Rs. 12,565½

The cause of this increase in the Opium Trade was partly owing to enormous prices being realized for Opium in Calcutta in consequence of a not very abundant crop of Opium in the Bengal Province, while at the same time the demand in China for Opium was very brisk. From May to August 1860, the Pass Fee was Rs. 500 per chest, and from 1st September it was increased to Rs. 600 per chest.

1860-61	Customs	Rs. 1,04,42,054	
	Salt	„ 31,04,940	
	Opium	„ 2,44,42,198	
			3,79,89,192
1859-60	Customs	Rs. 1,07,32,232	
	Salt	„ 35,55,108	
	Opium	„ 1,53,87,599	
			2,96,74,939
Increase		Rs. 83,14,253	

The aggregate realizations on account of Customs, Salt and Opium, including miscellaneous items collected during the year 1860-61, amounted to Rs. 3,79,89,192, while in the preceding year the amount was Rs. 2,96,74,939, showing an increase of Rs. 83,14,253 in the year under review.

SIND.

CUSTOMS.

1859-60	Rs.	2,66,00,865
1860-61	„	2,68,36,499
	Rs.	2,35,634

The value of the sea-borne trade during the year is shown to amount to Rs. 2,68,36,499, being an increase on that of the preceding year to the extent of Rs. 2,35,634.

The value of the import trade has decreased to the extent of Rs. 2,62,206, or Rs. 1⅝ per cent., owing to a falling off in importation of Cotton piece goods from Bombay, Timber from Rangoon and Moulmein, Seeds and Grass from Cutch. The direct importation of cotton piece goods from England shows an increase of Rs. 3,14,452.

1859-60	Rs.	1,59,45,258
1860-61	„	1,56,83,052

The value of the export trade has increased by 7½ per cent., or to the extent of Rs. 7,66,340. The articles of export that have yielded this increase are,—grain, oil seeds, dry fruits, salt, hides, dyes, cotton, and wool. Cotton appears for the first time as an export from Sind. It is principally the produce of Kattiawar and Cutch, though small parcels from Candahar and Sind itself have formed a portion of that which has been exported. Wool, chiefly from Beloochistan and Affghanistan, is a principal staple of the export trade, the value of which has risen from a few hundred Rupees during the first years of British Rule, to Rs. 32,75,002 in the year reported on.

1859-60	Rs.	94,47,128
1860-61	„	1,02,13,468

Direct export to England has increased during the past year to the extent of Rs. 9,22,536; oil seeds, saltpetre, cotton, and wool, forming the principal items of this increase.

The Customs Revenue from all sources is stated to amount to Rs. 6,28,438-5-7, showing an increase on the preceding year of Rs. 1,31,870-2-6. If the items noted in the margin, which concern the Harbour more than the Customs, be deducted, the Revenue from the latter source, and from the excise on Salt, will be reduced to Rs. 5,65,713-3-10.

Harbour Craft Licences	Rs.	2,923	15	0
Pilotage Fees	„	2,660	8	0
Fees for use of Moorings	„	3,875	0	0
Port Dues	„	24,072	0	0
Fees for Moving Ships	„	300	0	0
Towing Charges, inclusive of charges for Coal	„	26,893	10	9
	Rs.	60,725	1	9

The following is a Statement of the tonnage employed in the conveyance of the external commerce of the Province for the year 1860-61 :—

Sea-going Vessels.

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
England, square-rigged Ships and Steamers	55	32,567¼	29	19,726
Bombay, ditto ditto	51	27,674	44	21,853
Bombay, Country Craft	377	59,821¾	487	37,272
Calcutta, square-rigged	..	..	7	5,150
Mekran	80	1,680	90	2,713
Persian Gulf	106	5,434¼	52	2,356¾
Cutch	552	21,659½	568	21,205½
Goa and Damaun	18	743¾	52	1,994½
Guzerat	187	8,706¼	152	6,705¾
Concan	49	1,819	19	748½
Malabar and Canara	99	6,377½	12	1,421½
Moulmein and Rangoon, square-rigged	..	..	5	2,615
Kattiawar	168	6,626¾	177	7,664
Mauritius	..	..	..	..
France, square-rigged	..	..	14	6,889
Miscellaneous ditto	3	1,348	2	696
Ditto Country Craft	..	..	1	72½
Total	1,745	1,74,458	1,711	1,39,083

In the previous year the tonnage entered inwards amounted to 1,48,096¾ tons, and outwards to 1,42,647¾ tons.

Inland Navigation.

During the past year, the whole of the Steamers and Flats have been constantly employed conveying Troops, Government Stores, and Treasure, between Kurrachee and Mooltan, and other points, and other practicable private merchandize.

Prior to the month of June last the exigencies of the Government service had interfered with the regular maintenance of the bi-monthly communication between Kurrachee and Mooltan. Subsequent to that date two vessels were set apart to carry it on. That number being found insufficient, a third was added, and a moderate punctuality in the despatch of the vessels, from the ultimate points, on the dates fixed, was obtained.

The money value of the tonnage supplied for Troops and Government Passengers, as compared with 1859-60, has increased by Rs. 3,090-3-10, and in the case of Government Stores by Rs. 3,123-7-6.

	Government Passengers.					Government Stores.					
	1st Class Saloon and 1st Class Deck.	2nd Class Passengers.	Amount of Passage Money realized.			By Weight in Tons.	By Measurement in Cubic Feet.	Amount of Treasure.	Amount of Freight.		
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Up River.....	92	2,520	1,43,112	7	5	630	1,506	22,21,200	57,985	14	11
Down River....	120	4,102				190	420	....			
Total	212	6,622	1,43,112	7	5	820	1,926	....	57,985	14	11
During 1859-60.	208	6,445	1,40,021	3	7	770	1,897	....	54,862	7	5
Increase	4	177	3,090	3	10	50	29	....	3,123	7	6

In respect to Private Passengers, the increase is Rs. 7,732-12-8 ; and it will also be observed that the very considerable augmentation of Rs. 35,855-14-1 has arisen from the greater amount of merchandize conveyed on freight.

	Private Passengers.					Private Merchandize.					
	1st ClassCabin, Saloon, and 1st Class Deck.	2nd Class Deck.	Amount of Passage Money realized.			By Weight in Tons.	By Measurement.	Amount of Treasure.	Amount of Freight.		
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Up River.....	105	207	13,520	15	6	406	27,498	88,775	53,243	2	8
Down River....	81	508	9,439	6	4	926	16,692	23,000	15,122	10	9
Total	186	715	22,960	5	10	1,332	44,190	11,775	68,365	13	5
During 1859-60.	129	365	15,227	9	8	446	4,117	....	32,509	15	4
Increase	57	350	7,732	12	8	886	40,073	....	35,855	14	1

The increased demand for private freight is considered to be mainly due to the late regularity of the communication; but it seems doubtful to the Superintendent of the Flotilla whether the reduction in the scale of charges for freight in June in the past year has sensibly enhanced the demand for it.

Ports.

The amount realized during the year for services rendered by the Port Department at Kurrachee for swinging Moorings in the Harbour and for towage of Merchant vessels, has been Rs. 22,600, against Rs. 16,980 of the year previous.

A collision, owing to defective moorings, between the ships "Nouveau Luminy" and "Maria," is the only accident that has occurred within the Port.

Salt.

In April last the excise duty on Salt was raised from one Rupee to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund.

Realizations from this source in 1860-61 are shown to be Rs. 42,984 against Rs. 13,918 in 1859-60, being an increase of Rs. 29,066.

Opium.

The system of Licences for the Sale of Opium, introduced during the past year, has been attended with success. The total Revenue under this head by sales and Licences for 1860-61 amounts to Rs. 70,679, against Rs. 42,568 of the previous year.

The subject of the cultivation of the Poppy in Sind, and the export of Opium from Kurrachee, under Passes, is under consideration.

Abkaree.

The Abkaree has, during the year, been managed under a system of Licences. The realizations have been Rs. 1,59,218, against Rs. 92,129 of the preceding year.

Drugs.

Licences for the sale of Drugs have been disposed of in the same manner as those for Liquor.

ADEN.

Customs.

Imports....	Goods.....	Rs.	57,94,563	
	Treasure.....	„	13,74,466	
				71,69,029
Exports....	Goods.....	Rs.	18,15,686	
	Treasure.....	„	10,10,275	
				28,25,961
	Grand Total....	Rs.		99,94,990

The gross amount of the exterior trade of the Port of Aden for 1860-61 is as noted in the margin.

Excluding Treasure, there is this year a decrease in the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,11,240; but including Treasure, there is an increase of Rs. 1,54,154. Included in the item Treasure, there is a large quantity of Pearls from the Dhalal Archipelago near Mussowa, as mentioned in the margin. If this be classed as merchandize, the above-mentioned deficiency vanishes, and is replaced by an increase of Rs. 4,725.

Imports.....	Rs.	1,08,940
Exports.....	„	1,07,025
Total..	Rs.	2,15,965

The total number of arrivals of square-rigged vessels was 261, aggregating 2,36,592 tons, being 34 less than in the previous year. The tonnage, however, has increased by 9,602 tons.

The number of arrivals of Country craft was 970, of the burden of 1,11,232 tons, being an advance over the preceding year of 29 boats and 73,654 tons.

Cotton.
Piece Goods.
Sugar.
Tobacco.

Trade, with the interior of Arabia, has nearly doubled during last year, the increase being 8½ lacs of Rupees. The principal articles in which an advance is apparent are mentioned in the margin; 1,43,012 camel loads, of the estimated value of Rs. 10,83,233, having been brought from the interior,

FINANCIAL.

Balances.

THE amount of the Cash Balance at the commencement of the year under report was Rupees 3,94,01,855, and at its close, Rupees 3,12,55,230. These balances include the value of the Bullion in the Mint at the same dates, viz., Rupees 76,53,398 and Rupees 56,37,614. The balances in the Treasuries recently transferred to this Presidency, viz., Nagpore, Indore, and Baroda, amounting to Rupees 17,61,960, are also included in the balance of the 30th April last.

Bullion Certificates.

Bullion Certificates, payable at the commencement and close of the year, amounted respectively to Rupees 91,47,900 and Rupees 77,69,285.

The following is an abstract view of the Disbursements and Receipts in 1859-60 :—

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rupees.
Political Department	58,08,000
General ditto	59,99,000
Judicial ditto	66,77,000
Revenue ditto	1,11,18,000
Tribute	90,000
Marine Department	39,56,000
Military ditto	5,37,84,000
Public Works ditto	45,29,000
Interest	12,27,000
Profit and Loss	14,21,000
	9,46,09,000
Deduct Receipts	7,22,90,000
Deficit.... Rs.	2,23,19,000

RECEIPTS.	Rupees.
Political Department	85,000
General ditto	32,59,000
Judicial ditto	4,84,000
Revenue ditto	6,30,02,000
Marine ditto	5,21,000
Military	30,69,000
Tribute	9,94,000
Public Works Department	4,73,000
Interest on Bank of Bombay shares	30,000
Interest	1,32,000
Profit and Loss	2,41,000
Total.... Rs.	7,22,90,000

The Receipts and Disbursements for 1858-59 will be found in the Administration Report for 1859-60.

Coinage operation in the Mint.

The amount of Silver coin made over to the Treasury by the Mint was only about 198 lacs, or less than one half the amount coined during the previous year. Nearly 2,45,000 Rupees worth of Copper Pyce was, however, coined during the year.

	Rupees.
1857-58.....	3,67,62,500
1858-59.....	2,02,11,700
1859-60.....	2,21,31,500
1860-61.....	1,71,50,475

The amount of Bullion Certificates issued was, as might be expected, also less. The amount of Bullion Certificates granted on account of Silver Bullion tendered for coinage in each of the past four years is stated in the margin.

The demand for Copper coins was during the past year largely met; for, in addition to the amount struck in the Bombay Mint, there was received from Madras 5,67,000 Rupees worth, and Rupees 1,45,495 from England.

And there has been no want of small Silver coin, advantage having been taken of the Mint balance having become low to have a large supply struck.

Mint.

In Appendix A will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint for the year 1860-61.

Large reductions have been effected during the year in every branch of the Civil Administration. The reductions in the Permanent Establishments amount to Rupees 16,61,905-2-0 per annum, whilst Temporary Establishments, to the extent of Rupees 6,37,048-5-0, have also been discontinued.

Reductions.

POLITICAL.

THE past year has been signalized by the introduction of several important public measures, the effect of which upon the Political *status* of the Presidency of Bombay required to be closely watched ; but, with the exception of some riotous opposition manifested at the outset against the Income Tax Act in two localities, nothing has occurred to interrupt internal tranquillity. On the whole, the period under review may be said to have been more remarkable for peaceful improvement than for any events of political importance ; but the few occurrences demanding notice under this latter head are not without interest.

The Disarming Act.
The Stamp Act.
The Income Tax Act.

NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

2. In May 1860 some alarm was created on the North-Eastern Frontier of the Presidency by the appearance of a body of rebels in the Banswarra district, bordering on the territory under the Rewa Kanta Agency in Guzerat. About the same time a party of Pathan mercenaries from the same quarter, headed by a Brahmin, crossed into the Rewa Kanta. They issued a Purwanna in the name of the Peishwa, and gave out that they would be shortly followed by a large body before advancing southward. Immediate precautionary measures were adopted by the Political Agent, Major Buckle, for strengthening our frontier outposts, and troops were thrown forward from Ahmedabad to such positions as required support. It subsequently transpired that a combined attack against the rebels in Banswarra, by several neighbouring petty Chieftains, assisted by the late Aden Troop of Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Moore, from Mundlesore, had been executed under the direction of the Governor General's Agent, Major Eden; and that the rebels had fled to Saloomber without fighting. The party of Pathans who had entered the Rewa Kanta also retreated towards Peit, in Meywar, on being threatened by the Raja of Loonawara.

3. Almost simultaneously with these occurrences, intelligence was received of the assemblage of a considerable body of Bheels in the Burwanee districts, to the north of Khandeish, in consequence of which the Police Authorities in that province advanced detachments of the Bheel Corps under

the Western Bheel Agent, for the protection of the frontier of this Presidency. Notwithstanding the efforts made for the security of the outlying districts, the Burwanee Bheels, by a rapid incursion, entered the Sultanpoor Talooka, and attacked the small village of Kheir, consisting of about twenty houses. Most of these were plundered, but the inhabitants were not further molested.

4. A Bheel Naik of Khandeish, named Khajee Sing, whose fidelity at this time there was no reason to doubt, was employed by the Bheel Agent in obtaining intelligence regarding the movements of the abovementioned marauders. A pardon had been accorded to Khajee Sing in October 1858, in consideration of his previous good conduct, on his submitting to the Magistrate, with three other Naiks who had gone into rebellion with him in 1857. He was subsequently restored to his situation as Rukwaldar of the Sindwa Ghat with the concurrence of the Governor General's Agent in Central India, and was treated with every consideration and kindness by the officers of Government in respect to his hereditary office. It was therefore not without surprise that a report was received of a serious outrage perpetrated by Khajee Sing on the 14th July, in the seizure of a convoy of twelve camels laden with treasure of the value of Rs. (2,75,000) two lakhs and seventy-five thousand, on the way to Indore. The Western Bheel Agent, on receiving this information, immediately started for Seerpoor in pursuit of Khajee Sing, but on arrival at that place he found that the Naik had made good his entry into the difficult fastnesses of the Satpoora range beyond the Khandeish frontier. As early as the 7th June the Head Quarter Wing of the 26th Native Infantry had been moved forward from Nassick to Dhoolia, and detachments of this Corps were immediately, on receipt of intelligence of Khajee Sing's proceedings, despatched to Seerpoor on the river Taptee and other places. At the same time a detachment of 150 Sabres of the Poona Horse was ordered to Khandeish for the protection of the road, and the Magistrate of the province was directed to offer a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the capture of Khajee Sing. By vigorous efforts Lieutenant Atkins, with detachments of the Bheel Corps and Irregular Horse, was able to come up with the Bheels under Khajee Sing in the Satpooras on the 1st August. The insurgents were then completely routed after a sharp fight. Khajee Sing's uncle was taken, and the Naik himself only escaped after a pursuit of eight miles by taking on foot to a jungly ravine under cover of evening.

5. Khajee Sing was subsequently treacherously slain. His son, Pholad Sing, was captured, and was shortly afterwards removed from Khandeish to Sind as a measure of precaution.

6. Arrangements have now been made in concert with the Governor General's Agent in Central India, which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent the occurrence of any further Bheel outrages on the north of the Khandeish frontier.

GUZERAT.

7. The first event which requires notice in connection with the affairs of the States and Principalities in Guzerat, under the political supervision of this Government, is the death of His Highness Rao Desuljee of Kutch, which occurred at the close of July 1860, after a singularly enlightened and prosperous reign of twenty-six years. In His Highness the British Government lost a faithful and esteemed ally, and the people of Kutch a wise and beneficent ruler. The present Rao, as heir apparent, succeeded to the Gadee, under the title and name of "Maharajah Mirza Rao Shree Pragmuljee." He has inaugurated his reign by the inscription of Her Majesty's name upon his coinage, an act which has already been recognised by Her Majesty's Government as a sign that he will follow his father's example of loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

8. Notwithstanding the extent to which some of the more northern States, as Pahlunpoor and Kutch, were affected by the famine which prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, no agrarian outrage whatever was perpetrated in those districts. In Kutch the scarcity was severely felt. A large number of persons were driven away from their homes; thousands of cattle were destroyed; and greater misfortunes were only averted by the well-judged and beneficent measures of relief which were adopted by the administration of the present Rao.* Scarcity also prevailed in the North-Western districts of Kattywar, and particularly in Okhamundel; and Jodha Manik, the outlawed Wagher Chief, who had been the leader in the rebellion in 1859, taking advantage of the distress experienced by his clan, endeavoured once more to excite them to insurrection. He succeeded in September last in collecting a band of nearly two hundred followers in the Burda Hills, and he engaged in petty depredations in the neighbouring district. A small moveable force was immediately organised to act against the insurgents; and Major Honner, the Officer who had conducted the brilliant attack directed against the Abpoora Hill in 1859, was placed at its head; but before any effective operations could be undertaken for the coercion of the Waghers, they, with the assistance of other outlaws, had surprised and plundered the large and fortified Gaekwar town of Korinar. The dispositions subsequently made by Major Honner speedily led to the dispersion of Jodha Manik's force, and the capture of many of the insurgents. The death of the Chief, Manik Jodha Sanganee, has lately been reported to Government.

9. Arrangements have since been made for placing His Highness the Gaekwar's districts in Kattywar under the administration of two British Officers

* A report has at length been received "that rain has fallen, and the fears of drought in Kutch dispelled, the people returning to the province with their flocks, and cultivation going on favourably."

subordinate to the Resident at Baroda. Measures are also in progress for raising a Corps of Police from the Wagher and other cognate tribes, and for otherwise ameliorating their condition. Major Robert Johnstone, the officer to whom the management of the Wagher clan has been entrusted, appears likely to fully realise the hopes under which he was appointed, by the considerate and genial spirit in which he is treating this turbulent but brave and energetic race. It is believed that the long-dreaded "Pirates of Okhamundel," who have so often crossed swords with our troops, will succumb to that better influence which has been so successful in reclaiming other similar classes in Hindoostan.*

10. In January last His Excellency the Governor made an official tour through Guzerat and Sind. The re-transfer to this Government, in the month of November preceding, of the management of relations with His Highness the Gaekwar, rendered His Excellency's visit to the capital of that Prince specially desirable. At Ahmedabad His Excellency received the Chiefs of the Mahee Kanta and others in open Durbar, and presented to the Dewan of Pahlunpoor on this occasion, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, a Khillut, valued at Rs. (3,000) three thousand, in recognition of his loyalty in 1857-58. From Ahmedabad His Excellency proceeded to Kattywar and held a Durbar at Limree. On entering the Bhownuggur territory he was received by the Thakoor of that place and others, accompanied by the Political Authorities. His Excellency held a Durbar at Bhownuggur, at which the Thakoor and other neighbouring Chieftains were present, and he afterwards paid a return visit to the former before taking his departure for Gogo, at which place His Excellency embarked for Sind.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

11. In November and December last, His Excellency the Governor visited the Southern Muratha Country, and held Durbars for the reception of the principal Sirdars *en route*. His Excellency also visited the Kolapoor Principality, and was received by the Raja with every demonstration of respect. At Belgaum His Excellency had an opportunity of judging of the fitness of the young Raja of Moodhole for the management of his estate. The Raja had been well educated during his minority by the British Government. He has now succeeded to the estate of his ancestors with a cash balance of upwards of three laks in the treasury,—a considerable portion of which he proposes to devote to works of public utility.

* The scarcity which had been dreaded, and which would have been Major Johnstone's most formidable present opponent, will, it is hoped, be now rendered impossible by the change of weather which has lately been reported.

SIND.

12. The only event to be recorded in connection with our external relations in Sind is the flight of the Murree hostages from Khelat.

13. Gawan, the Murree Chief, and certain of his followers, had been detained by the Khan of Khelat, after His Highness' expedition in 1858, as hostages for the good behaviour of the tribe. In September of last year they contrived to effect their escape, and for some weeks afterwards there were symptoms of renewed disorder amid this class of the Khan's refractory subjects. To add to the difficulties of the Brahooee Durbar, a portion of the Bungulzye tribe of Brahooees followed the evil example and joined the malcontents. At the close of the year, however, matters wore a more pacific aspect, the submission of the Murree Chief was accepted, and 40 men of his tribe were admitted as horsemen into the service of the Ruler of Khelat.

ADEN.

14. During the past year the country in the vicinity of Aden has enjoyed a measure of prosperity unknown for years. The copious rains which fell between October and February produced an abundant harvest, and much more land than usual had been brought under cultivation. This has not, however, been without its drawbacks. The rain brought much sickness with it, and the only daughter of Sultan Ali, and the eldest son of the Foudthelee chief fell victims to it. The neighbouring tribes, moreover, became clamorous for a share in Sultan Ali's abundance. One of these, the Houshebi, assumed a decided attitude of hostility, and for several months constant skirmishes took place between them and Sultan Ali. At length the Oulakie and Foudthelee tribes, satisfied with the result of their demands on the Sultan, afforded him armed assistance, and the Houshebi tribe was fain to sue for peace. The Sultan Obaid ba Yehia was deposed, and the government conferred on Ali bin Manāā, a son of the chief who preceded Obaid. Whether this arrangement is likely to be permanent, remains to be seen.

15. Since then there have been no further troubles. Even while they lasted the roads leading to Aden were respected, and no inconvenience resulted to this settlement from the feuds of such near neighbours.

PERIM.

16. The Light on Perim was exhibited for the first time on the first of April last, and has since worked exceedingly well. It is a bright light, revolving once in four minutes, situated on the east side of the island towards the narrow strait, 241 feet above the level of the sea. It can be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 22 miles.

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE Public Works Budget for Bombay of 1860-61 was prepared in the old form, and consisted of three Statements as follows:—

Statement No. 1, of new projects proposed for sanction of the Government of India, amount Rs. 5,27,450.

Statement No. 2, proposed Expenditure upon sanctioned Works, amount Rs. 24,54,457.

Statement No. 3, proposed Expenditure upon sanctioned Repairs, amount Rs. 17,78,114, to which should be added Rs. 11,69,325 for Establishment, and Rs. 2,82,500 for petty contingencies, emergencies, and discretional allowances; thus making a grand total of Rs. 62,11,846. The Budget was submitted to the Government of India on the 16th June 1860, with the Secretary's letter No. 1313, of 1860; a telegram was despatched to the Government of India on the 29th of June, pointing out certian corrections in the printed Budget, which reduced the total amount to Rs. 61,03,766. The orders of the Government of India thereon are dated 27th of July, and are contained in letter No. 3728, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, by whom the Budget was recast, and adapted, as far as practicable, to the new form. It then stood thus:—

Part 1, New projects proposed for sanction of Government of India, amount	Rs.	5,27,450
„ 2, Original Works in progress	„	23,46,377
„ 3, Reserve Fund	„	2,82,500
„ 4, Repairs	„	17,78,114
„ 5, Establishments	„	11,69,325
Total..	Rs.	61,03,766

The following projects in Part 1 were struck out by the Government of India:—

Barracks for a Wing of a Regiment at Belgaum	Rs.	50,000
European Infantry Hospital at Nusseerabad	„	50,000
Powder Magazine at Kurrachee	„	13,870
Naval Hospital, Butcher's Island	„	27,404
Additions and alterations to the County Jail, Bombay.	„	80,000
Road from Vingorla to Belgaum *viâ* Parpolee Ghaut	„	60,000
Road from Sattara to Kolapoor State	„	25,000
	Rs.	3,06,274

Thus reducing Part 1 to Rs. 2,15,176; of which Rs. 55,176 was sanctioned for enlarging the Biggaree Canal in Sinde, Rs. 1,40,000 for the portion of the Bombay and Agra road which lies between Mhow and the Dewas boundary, and Rs. 20,000 for two bridges on the Hydrabad and Sholapoor road.

Regarding Part 2, amounting to Rs. 23,46,377, the Government of India intimated that a reduction of Rs. 5,99,126 was necessary; to accomplish which they suggested that four projects, viz:—

1. Canteen and School-Room at Nusseerabad,
2. Permanent Barracks, Foot Artillery, Kurrachee,
3. Barracks for Subordinates, Ordnance Department,
4. Road from Malligaum towards Ahmednuggur,

should be suspended; and that reduced amounts should be assigned to the following works, reducing the expenditure on them from Rs. 10,66,146 to Rs. 4,66,930:—

Infantry Barracks, Belgaum.
Ditto Wanowree, Poonah.
Ditto Mhow.
Ditto Front Bay, Aden.
Ditto Ras Tarshyn, Aden.
Artillery Barracks, Front Bay, Aden.
Rifle Lines, Jacobabad.
Upper-roomed Store, Gun-Carriage Manufactory.
Carpenters' and Painters' Shed ditto.
Upper-story, Arsenal Laboratory.
Clearing out and repairing Tanks, Aden.
Phonda Ghaut Road.
Road over Kondabaree Ghaut.
Road from Gogo to Ahmedabad.

Latitude was, however, given to the Government of Bombay to revise the proposed reductions "in detail, in the manner deemed best for the public service." The orders of the Government of India have been so far carried out that, of the above, the following have not been commenced or proceeded with:—

Infantry Barracks, Belgaum.
Ditto Tarshyn, Aden.
Carpenters' and Painters' Shed, Gun-Carriage Manufactory.
Phonda Ghaut Road.

And that upon the remainder a sum less than Rs. 4,66,930, the total assigned by the Government of India, has been actually expended in 1860-61. Parts 3 and 5 of the Budget were sanctioned in full by the Government of India, and the amount of Part 4 (Repairs) was ordered to be reduced from Rs. 17,78,114

to Rs. 16,35,839. The sanctioned Budget, thus modified by the Supreme Government, stood thus:—

Part 1.....	Rs.	2,15,176
„ 2.....	„	17,47,161
„ 3.....	„	2,82,500
„ 4.....	„	16,35,8[illegible]
„ 5.....	„	11,69,325
Total..	Rs.	50,50,000

Thus placing at the disposal of the Government of Bombay 50½ lacs of Rupees for Expenditure upon Public Works in 1860-61. The total expenditure in that year, as shown by the accompanying Statements, has been Rs. 48,06,361, or Rs. 2,43,639 less than the amount allowed; in explanation of this difference it may be stated that Rs. 1,10,195, for works executed in 1860-61, was not paid till after the close of the year; and that for various reasons it was found impossible to expend economically on the works sanctioned in the Budget the full amounts finally apportioned to them; but a portion of the balance, unexpended on those projects, was subsequently sanctioned for other works, either not contemplated, or not considered of pressing importance when the official year commenced. From the accompanying Statement it will be seen that the cost of Establishment, excluding "direction," is equivalent to 24·9 per cent. upon the sum actually expended upon works.

CONCISE ANNUAL REPORTS, 1860-61.

A.—Military.

A 1.—*Fortifications.*

Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle, Superintendent of the Bombay Harbour Defences, reported under date the 1st of July 1861, as follows:—"The Oyster Rock Battery, which had been stopped during the monsoon, was resumed in October, and during this season the lowest portions of the foundations, which are only accessible at spring tides, have been laid. Part of the east face has been raised above low-water neaps, and also a portion of the gorge wall. The filling-in has been kept up to the level of the Masonry work. Advantage was taken of the quick-setting property of the mortar, made with Aden pumice, to extend the Battery across a small hollow or creek, and thus increase the interior space, and also the number of guns.

"Considerable quantities of stone have been received from the Contractors, and the dressing is to be continued during the monsoon, to afford a good supply when the weather permits the building to be resumed.

Cross Island Battery.

"The removal of the upper portion of the rock has proved a tedious operation, owing to the extreme hardness of the stone. It is hoped it will be completed soon after the end of the monsoon. The stone removed is used for filling-in at the Oyster Rock, and also for building the sea walls of the ground reclaimed near our workshops.

Butcher's Island Battery.

"This Battery is finished, and only requires maintenance during the monsoon, until the grass is sufficiently grown to prevent the earthwork being washed down. The platforms (wooden) have not been supplied from the Arsenal, and cannot well be laid until after the monsoon.

Malabar Point Battery.

"This Battery is also completed, with the exception of the Magazine (now finished), and only requires maintenance during the monsoon. Arrangements are being made for placing the guns in the Battery.

Pan Pir Quarry.

"The Quarry was completed for work soon after last monsoon, and has supplied considerable quantities of stone, earth, and moorum to Oyster Rock, and the reclamation near the workshop. A better bed of stone, of considerable extent, has been found at a higher level, and arrangements are in progress for working it. The work has, however, been suspended during the monsoon, as our funds for this year are limited.

Reclamation.

"Considerable progress has been made with this work, and about 2,000 square yards are now available for work. Tramways are in progress for moving the heavy stones. The completion of the filling-in will be retarded by the weather, but it is hoped the whole extent of about 6,000 square yards will be available by the end of the year."

The Expenditure on Works during the year has been :—

Oyster Rock Battery	Rs.	85,573	1	2
Cross Island	„	26,389	3	5
Malabar Point	„	14,786	15	3
Butcher's Island	„	6,779	14	3
Pan Pir Quarry	„	25,427	9	0
Reclamation	„	9,735	9	10
	Rs.	1,68,692	4	11

Aden. The work of constructing a Tunnel under Munsoorie Heights has been nearly completed. The Barrier Gate on the town side has been finished. Expended in the year, Rs. 1,931.

A 2.—*Cantonments.*

Poona. A new Road to replace one which interfered with the construction of the Wanowree Barracks has been recommenced, and about one-third completed.

Mhow. Two Wells in the Native Infantry Lines at Indore were completed in the month of June 1860; they have been constructed with burnt brick and lime; are 11′ in diameter, and 44′ and 39′ deep; their cost has been Rs. 2,399.

A similar Well in the Artillery Lines at Mhow was completed in the month of July 1860, at a cost of Rs. 1,278-12-5. The depth of the well is 40 feet, and its diameter 14 feet.

The main roads in the Mhow Cantonment Bazar, in length 10,625 feet, have been metalled at an expenditure of Rs. 2,775.

A 3.—*Accommodation for Troops.*

Belgaum. In the Fort of Belgaum a new Barrack for Artillery has been completed, and extensive additions and alterations carried out in the old Artillery Barrack, consisting of heightening the main walls 5 feet and renewing the roof.

Extensive additions to the European Hospital in the Cantonment of Belgaum have been finished. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 721.

Sattara. Four lofty well-ventilated Barracks, calculated to hold 25 men each, have been nearly completed at an expenditure of Rs. 22,401, and a building in the Sattara Hill Fort has been fitted up for the accommodation of 100 European Infantry, at an outlay of Rs. 907.

Poona Districts. Extensive improvements, additions, and alterations to the Hospitals at the Sanitarium of Poorundhur have been commenced and are in progress. Expended during the year, Rs. 3,907.

Poona Cantonment. The sixth of the new upper-storied Barracks at Wanowree having been completed, was occupied by Troops in October 1860, the remaining four of the ten it was originally proposed to construct have not been commenced; a range of Patcherries connected with these Barracks has been completed. Expended during 1860-61, Rs. 16,959.

Of the subsidiary buildings of the Wanowree Barracks, 8 Regimental Cookrooms, and 2 Regimental Necessaries have been completed; upon these, together with a few minor subsidiary buildings, Rs. 9,790 have been expended during the year.

Pendalls for 2nd Class Native Hospital servants for the Troops at Poona and Kirkee have been partly completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 3,399.

A bungalow in the compound of the Wanowree Hospital, for the use of the Hospital Serjeant of the Battery of Royal Artillery, has been purchased for Rs. 2,250.

Kirkee Cantonment.

One range of Patcherries for 20 families was three-fourths completed at the close of the past official year.

A second range was commenced on the 1st of January, and the walls were 4 feet high when the work was suspended, in accordance with instructions of the Government of India, contained in their letter No. 943, dated 27th March 1861. Total expenditure on the two ranges of Patcherries in 1860-61, Rs. 28,739.

Ahmednuggur.

Temporary Barracks for European Infantry have been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,286.

The construction of a Plunge Bath for European Infantry has been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,400.

Certain additions and alterations to the permanent Barracks occupied by Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,293.

Solitary Cells and Skittle Sheds have been completed, and sick Horse Stables commenced. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 4,334.

Khandeish Districts.

The new European Barracks at Asseerghur consist of two buildings, each capable of accommodating half a Company; one was on the point of completion, and the walls of the latter were built up to the tie-beam, when the works were suspended by order of the Government of India; walls of the guard-room were finished and the out-houses approaching completion, when they also were summarily stopped. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 33,331.

Mhow.

Huts for 500 Native Infantry at Indore were completed in the month of June 1860; each hut is 10′ × 10′. They have been constructed of unburnt brick, with roofs of jungle wood, and single tiles. The expenditure on this work has amounted to Rs. 1,450.

Huts for a Wing of a Native Regiment at Augur are nearly finished; they are said to be very superior to ordinary Native Infantry Lines. The con-

struction and size of the huts are the same as those at Indore. Expended, Rs. 10,769.

Permanent Lines for the Bhopal Levy at Sehore are in course of erection. The dimensions of these Lines are the same as the preceding. They are being built with burnt brick, and with a superior description of roof; 200 huts will be ready by the rains. Expenditure, Rs. 4,900.

Several old Sheds, and a Hospital which escaped when Augur was burnt by the rebels in 1857, have been repaired and fitted up for the detachment of European Troops stationed there. The total expenditure on this work amounted to Rs. 1,401.

Three of the temporary Barracks in the south lines at Mhow are being re-roofed in consequence of their old roofs having fallen in. The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1,308.

The upper-story Barracks for an Infantry Regiment at Mhow, on the Bengal standard plan, are built partly with stone and partly with burnt brick; the framings for the floors and roofs are iron, sent out from England; accommodation for 900 men will be completed by the rains. Expenditure during the past year Rs. 1,49,926, making the total expenditure on the work since its commencement, Rs. 2,61,350.

Bombay. Urinals for the Colaba Barracks have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 723.

Poona Cantonment. A Shed for the protection of Barrack and Hospital Furniture has been erected at Poona for Rs. 1,271.

Aden. The following buildings connected with the Infantry Barracks in Front Bay have been completed :—

A Patcherry and 6 Cook-houses and 6 Privies; a Fives-Court is in progress. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 46,085.

Of the Artillery Barracks in Front Bay, a Hospital, Cook-house, Privy, Apothecary's, Steward's, and Hospital Serjeant's Quarters, with outhouses and Dead-house, have been completed; and a sea-wall, which it was found necessary to construct, has been nearly so. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 36,974.

A Privy, on the Turkish plan, for Native Infantry Troops has been built in the vicinity of their Lines. The roof over the well is of teakwood framing, supporting chunam terrace 9 inches thick. The seats are self-acting, that is, the lids close readily when seats are not in use, and gases escape by an iron chimney 40 feet high, the seats are roofed in with a light chunam roof over Zanzibar framing, the whole surrounded by a wall with doors in it. Expended during 1860-61, Rs. 8,856-3-4.

A Skittle Shed has been constructed in the Castle of Surat. Expended in
Surat. 1860-61, Rs. 227.

Four temporary family Barracks for the 4th K. O. Regiment of Foot have
Ahmedabad. been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 3,111.

Five Sheds for Artillery horses have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,404.

Two Barracks, of the materials of those used in Persia in 1856-57, have been commenced. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 232.

A 4.—*Ordnance.*

Extensive additions and alterations to the Belgaum Arsenal have been
Belgaum. carried out. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 11,211.

Three tiled Sheds for the reception of Ordnance Stores have been con-
Poona Cantonment. structed in the Poona Arsenal. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 5,315.

An Artificers' working Shed in the Mhow Fort was completed in
Mhow. July 1860, at a total cost of Rs. 3,795.

Eight old Buildings in the Mhow Fort have been re-roofed for store-rooms for the Ordnance Department. The expenditure being Rs. 1761.

Four Lightning Conductors have been attached to the Powder Magazine at
Bombay. Mazagon, Bombay. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,140.

Additional buildings have been erected at the Mazagon Gun-Powder Manufactory, at a cost of Rs. 51,195, in 1860-61.

A new flooring of concrete and sheet lead has been laid down in one Press House of the Powder Works, Mazagon. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,033.

Charcoal and Sulphur Mills have been erected at the Mazagon Powder Works at a cost of Rs. 3,949.

The following new buildings in the Gun-Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, Bombay, are in progress:—

1. New Turners' and Smiths' Shed.
2. An upper-storied Store-room. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 56,787.

The work of adding a second story to the Laboratory of the Grand Arsenal has been nearly completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 32,255.

A 5.—*Commissariat.*

A Camel and Elephant Shed at Sholapoor was completed in June 1860.
Sholapoor. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,680.

B.—Naval.

Bombay. A Boiler Shed between the Factory and Boat Sheds in the Bombay Dockyard has been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 19,740.

Forges have been erected and a Boiler fixed in connection with the small Nasmyth's Hammer in the Bombay Dockyard. Expended, Rs. 3,011.

A Shed for a circular saw has been nearly completed in the Bombay Dockyard. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,300.

An 8-ton Crane has been fixed at the end of the Dockyard Breakwater, and a 5-ton Crane removed from the Breakwater to the Indian Naval yard. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,425.

C.—Judicial.

C 1.—*Police.*

Tanna. New lines for the Police in the Tanna Collectorate have been constructed, and the old lines repaired. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,072.

D.—Revenue.

D 1.—*Land and Miscellaneous.*

Sholapoor. The work of renewing the roof of the Collector's Cutchery at Sholapoor has been nearly completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 6,951.

Nassick District. The new Cutchery at Peint was completed in May 1860. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 609.

D 2.—*Customs.*

Belgaum. A circular Treasure Tower at Doodwall, on the Beealee Frontier of the Belgaum Collectorate, has been constructed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 654.

E.—Ecclesiastical.

E 1.—*Churches and other Buildings.*

Mhow. The roof of St. Ann's Church at Indore is being re-constructed, the old one having failed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 516-15-0.

E 2.—*Burial Grounds.*

Sholapoor. Sums of Rs. 820 and Rs. 750 respectively have been expended in 1860-61 in enlarging the Roman Catholic and Protestant Burial Grounds at Sholapoor.

The Burial Ground at Indore has been enlarged to double its original size, and the expenditure on the work has amounted to Rs. 404.

Mhow.

G.—General.

G 3.—*Post Office.*

A small Post Office has been constructed by the Executive Engineer, Nassick Districts, close to the Railway Station at Egutpoora, at the top of the Thull Ghaut. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 948.

Nassick Districts.

G 4.—*Mint.*

A sum of Rs. 12,338 has been expended in 1860-61 in enlarging the buildings of the Bombay Mint; the work is progressing slowly.

Bombay.

G 5.—*Charitable Institutions.*

Certain additions and alterations to the European General Hospital have been carried out, at a cost of Rs. 2,174, in 1860-61.

Bombay.

H.—Municipal.

H 5.—*Water Supply.*

Repairs to the Tank at Sownduttee, in the Belgaum Collectorate, have been executed at a cost, in 1860-61, of Rs. 3,747.

Belgaum.

Four large Wells and one Tank have been constructed at the villages noted in the margin, to increase the supply of drinking water at those localities, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1194.

Sattara.

Mouje Doodharee, Mahoolee, Khanapoor, Wajegaon, and Rahatay Wadee.

Rs. 92,330 have been expended in 1860-61 in repairing and constructing Tanks in the Taweela Valley; the whole expense incurred on these works up to the close of 1860-61 has been Rs. 2,63,586.

Aden.

A sum of Rs. 7,867 has been expended in repairing and completing condensers at Aden, which are reported to be in good working order.

Water-works for supplying the city of Ahmedabad, commenced in 1850 and suspended in 1857, have been resumed, and Rs. 11,824 expended during the year ; the cost of this work is defrayed from the Municipal Fund.

Ahmedabad.

I.—Marine.

I 1.—*Harbours and Navigation..*

Bombay. Additions and alterations to the Tower on the Dolphin Rock in Bombay Harbour have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 3,555.

A Shed for sheltering Pilot Boats, at the Pilot Bunder, Colaba, has been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,432.

I 2.—*Light-Houses and Beacons.*

Northern Concan. A Light Beacon has been constructed at Trombay, in the Tanna Collectorate. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 328.

Bombay. The Steps at the end of the Town Custom House Pier, Bombay, have been partly rebuilt and enlarged. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,663.

A flight of Steps along the side of the wharf opposite the slip gate in the Town Custom House, Bombay, have been partly reconstructed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,531.

Island of Perim. The Light-House at Perim has been completed, and the light was shown for the first time on the 1st April 1861. The Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has furnished Government with the written opinions of three experienced Commanders of Peninsular and Oriental Ships that the light is successful and very useful.

K. Agricultural.

K 1.—*Irrigation Canals.*

Nassick Districts. Repairs to 18 Bundaras in the Nassick Districts have been executed at an aggregate cost, in 1860-61, of Rs. 2,889.

Khandeish. In the Khandeish Collectorate improvements to 9 irrigating Channels or Bundaras have been effected during the year 1860-61, at an expenditure of Rs. 24,147.

K 2.—*Tanks.*

Dharwar. The Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts, reported that "the Nasoree Tank, a fine tank in the Rode Talooka, being out of order, the estimate for its repair amounted to more than Rs. 7,000, of which the villagers gave half. All the important work is now nearly done; an immense breach filled up; the dam raised and revetted with stone; waste weir built, &c." It will be ready to store water during the approaching monsoon.

An experimental Sluice in the Muduk Tank, in the Rode Talooka, 900 feet in length, has been built below an old native one, now on too high a level. Captain Playfair, the Executive Engineer, reports generally "that all the important tanks in the Dharwar Districts are now in good order."

Surat. Rs. 8,442 have been expended in the Surat Collectorate in excavating Tanks and repairing Embankments and Sluices and in the construction and repair of Wells.

K 3.—*Dykes.*

Northern Concan. Emergent repairs to the Dykes at Kavason, Moordhay, and Bhainder in the Tanna Collectorate, have been executed, at an aggregate cost, in 1860-61, of Rs. 5,156.

The Sluice of a Dyke at Bosway in the Tanna Collectorate has been rebuilt, and additional water-way provided. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,689.

L.—Communications.

L 1.—*Metalled Roads.*

Poona Collectorate. Deviation of the road from the halting Pendall to the Railway Engine shed at Khandalla, 1852 feet in length, has been made.

Surat Collectorate. A piece of road from Vertez to Ganglee has been constructed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 10,843.

Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorate. The work on that portion of the Gogo and Ahmedabad road which lies between Vertez and Ahmedabad, which was suspended in 1857, has been resumed. Expenditure in 1860-61, Rs. 2,641.

L 2.—*Unmetalled Roads.*

Dharwar Collectorate. A trace has been finally approved for the Tenai Ghaut road leading from Dharwar to Goa. The work was commenced by the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts, in April 1861; it has been arranged with the Goa Government that they shall construct the portion of road which lies in Goanese, and this Government that which lies in British Territory.

Belgaum Collectorate. A new piece of road has been made in the Cantonment of Belgaum in the direction of Vingorla. On the road from Kurrar to Beejapoor, 22 miles out of 30 have been properly opened out. The clearance of roads from Dhannoor to Hoongoond, and from Ilkul to the boundary of the Belgaum Collectorate, has been commenced; 13 drains have been constructed on the roads from Beedee to Ulnawar and from Nundighur to Kittoor.

Sattara Collectorate.

The construction of a Moorum road between Sattara and the Kolapoor Territory has been undertaken; 20 miles, 2 furlongs, 180 yards of road over black soil have been completed with side-gutters. Total expenditure upon earthwork in 1860-61, Rs. 47,298. Between the towns of Beejapoor and Punderpoor, about 58 miles, 8 miles 55 yards of road have been opened out to a width of 20 feet from Belapoor to Ackeerdy. The Collector under whom this work has been carried out reports: "The construction of this road is calculated to afford great facilities for the cart traffic passing between the above important towns. The greater portion of this line of road passes through the territories of the Chiefs of Juth and Sanglee, the former of whom has undertaken to complete the portion lying in his Jahgeer."

Poona Collectorate.

New Toll Houses at Patus and Hingungaum, on the Poona and Sholapoor road, have been built.

The principal work done in the Poona Collectorate during the year 1860-61 has been the maintenance of the existing roads at a cost of Rs. 1,47,500.

Nassick Districts.

The work of improving the Chundapooree Ghaut on the Nassick and Poona road has been completed, and a uniform gradient of 1 in 20 attained.

Candeish Collectorate.

The old line of the Bombay and Agra road between Scindwa Ghaut and Panakheira has been improved, and considerable progress on the new deviation from Panakheira to Sawulda on the Taptee river has been made. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 46,137.

The section of the same road between Nildana and the Taptee has progressed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 16,609.

Mhow Division of the Bombay and Agra road.

On the section between the Scindwa Ghaut and Mhow, extraordinary repairs to 9 miles have been completed; 6 culverts and drains have been built; 4 were in progress, and 2 commenced on the 30th April 1861. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 36,934.

On the section of the road between Indore and Dewas, the portions of road partly embanked in 1859-60 have been completed to 30 feet in width; 6¼ miles of new road have been commenced and completed to the same width; 2½ miles of old road have been widened to the same extent; nearly 2 lacs of cubic feet of moorum have been excavated and stacked. Expenditure in 1860-61, Rs. 21,880. On the section of road between Dewas boundary and Beaur side-gutters have been excavated, and road embanked to a width of 21 feet for 6½ miles. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 4,689.

L 3.—Bridges.

Dharwar Collectorate. Additional Bridges have been built and obstructions removed on the road from Lingunmutt to the Tenai Ghaut on the new road from Dharwar to Goa.

A substantial timber Bridge has been erected over the treacherous bed of a nullah known as the Beemihalla on the road from Anigherry to Hooblee. No public money has been expended upon this bridge, village subscriptions and local funds having supplied the means; two smaller bridges of the same kind have also been erected on the same line of road. The whole cost has exceeded Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 15,902 has been expended in 1860-61; a sum which, though large for a single Collectorate, is a part only of the sum expended on useful works in the Dharwar Collectorate, exclusive of aid from Government. The total village contributions in the Dharwar Collectorate for Public Works amounted in 1860-61 to Rs. 34,698.

Sattara Collectorate. The excavations for the foundations of six masonry bridges on the road from Sattara to Kolapoor have been commenced.

Khandeish Collectorate. Four out of five small bridges on the section of the Bombay and Agra road between Nildana and the Taptee River have been built.

L 4.—*Boat-Bridges and Ferries.*

Belgaum Collectorate. A new single Boat for the Markundee River near Gokak has been constructed.

Poona Collectorate. Two Boats for the Ferry at Hingungaum have been nearly completed.

Nassick Districts. The construction of a double Boat for the Godavery River at Nassick has been commenced.

CONCISE ANNUAL REPORT OF FACTS OF IMPORTANCE CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC WORKS IN SIND DURING THE YEAR 1860-61, WITH A STATEMENT OF THE ENTIRE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

1. The sum proposed by the Government of Bombay for expenditure in Sind, and included in the Budget submitted to the Government of India, was Rs. 18,00,000, exclusive of Rs. 1,50,000 recommended for the Mittrow Canal, making a total of ..... Rs. 19,50,000

The Government of India ordered the following reductions:—

1.	Powder Magazine at Kurrachee.....	Rs. 13,870	
2.	Foot Artillery Barracks	„ 35,000	
3.	Ordnance Subordinates' Quarters	„ 24,216	
4.	A reduction in the cost of repair expenditure (about).....	„ 60,000	
			1,33,086
	Leaving sanctioned by the Government of India		18,16,914
	Subsequently, the Government of Bombay directed that, instead of Rs. 1½ lac, the expenditure upon the Mittrow Canal should be limited to Rs. 50,000, reducing the sanction by		1,00,000
	And leaving for expenditure in 1860-61		17,16,914
	In consequence of a representation that there would probably be a considerable saving from the total sum authorised, the Bombay Government, under date 9th February, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1½ lac upon the Mittrow Canal, or Rs. 1 lac in addition to the amount above given.....		1,00,000
			18,16,914
	On condition that there would still be a saving upon the total allotment of.....		1,50,000
	The actual sum available for expenditure during the year thus became.....		16,66,914

2. In consequence of the delay in receiving the sanction for the increased expenditure upon the Mittrow Canal, and the breaking out of cholera

among the work-people employed upon certain works, the entire expenditure falls considerably within the total sum allotted, and amounts to only Rs. 13,36,973, showing a saving of Rs. 3,29,941.

3. The chief works which have been in progress during the year are:—

Kurrachee	1. Harbour improvement	Rs. 93,734
	2. Renewing the T head and enlarging the Custom House Jetty	„ 16,020
	3. Wards for European Prisoners in Jail	„ 6,836
	4. Luckkee Pass	„ 10,161
Central Sind	5. Residence for Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, at Oomercote	„ 1,489
	6. Steep Incline from Fort Gate at Hydrabad	„ 2,328
Upper Sind	7. Barracks for two Regiments Jacob's Rifles	„ 35,745
	8. Rebuilding Outposts, Tunzwanee and Kundkote	„ 8,456
Canal Department.	9. Meerwah Gharee Sluice	„ 5,368
	10. Mittrow Canal	„ 59,542
	11. Stone pitching in Narra Supply Channel	„ 22,122
	12. Arore-wah	„ 12,101
	13. Enlarging Biggaree Canal	„ 55,176
	Total..Rs....	3,29,078

4. The Harbour Works were commenced in 1859-60, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 expended, chiefly in forming the approaches to the Napier Mole Bridge. The expenditure during the past year, including establishment, has amounted to Rs. 1,37,369, exclusive of the outlay for stock and plant, viz. Rs. 1,32,767, which, in conformity to the decision of the Accountant General, is not shown in the accounts.

5. The progress of the works has been much retarded, owing to the non-receipt of portions of the plant; the workshop Engine, Mortar Mills, and other important articles not having yet arrived from England. The visitation of cholera in September last caused the desertion of a large number of workmen, and labour has continued scarce to the present time. The officers of the Sind Railway Company very kindly lent their pile Engines,—an accommodation without which the progress made would have been even less than it has been.

6. The chief portions of the Harbour Works done during the year have been :—

1. Opening Quarries on Hands Hill and laying down 1 mile 36 yards of railway and sidings from thence to the Sind Railway, over which it is proposed to convey the whole of the stone required. The immense importance of good arrangements at the Quarries will be understood when it is stated that it is proposed to quarry, load upon trucks, and haul to the works, the large amount of 589 tons of stone per diem.

2. Two acres and three-quarters, making altogether $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of land forming the approaches to the Napier Mole Bridge have been recovered from the marsh, filled to the proper level, and prepared for use as service ground. Mud dams have been raised to shut out the tide from the site of the abutments of the bridge. In excavating for the abutment at the north end a quicksand was met with, which has rendered a coffer-dam, now in course of construction, necessary. Pontoons and guides for screwing in the piles have been prepared, and Traveller Cranes put up. Most of the material for the Bridge, and a large amount of plant, has arrived, and upwards of eighteen hundred tons of iron work have been landed and stored.

3. The site of the Native Jetty and Quay has been nearly enclosed by a mud bund to shut out the tide; the ends are left open at present for the convenience of the trade. 550 lineal feet of permanent quay wall have been built, and 230 feet of temporary quay in lieu of that portion of the present quay which the mud dam will ultimately enclose.

7. The extension of the Custom House Jetty affords much greater facilities for landing and shipping goods than have hitherto been provided. It is stated that, as now constructed, the sand does not accumulate as formerly, and that there is an increase in the depth of water at the pier head.

8. The Luckkee Pass may be said to have been completed, a very trifling amount of work remaining to be done at the end of the year, which will be finished before the close of the season.

9. The works on the Mittrow Canal were greatly delayed by the restriction placed upon expenditure at the opening of the season, and the late period at which sanction was given for the larger amount, as arrangements could not be made for obtaining a sufficient supply of labourers. The expenditure has amounted to only Rs. 59,542. The revenue derived from the last Khurreef crop was about Rs. 11,000, and it is expected that this year the revenue will exceed the expenditure. It is desirable to carry on this very promising work, so as to render it thoroughly efficient with as little delay as possible; and the grant accorded by the Supreme Government of Rs. 1,20,000

for expenditure during the ensuing year will enable the officer in charge to proceed as rapidly as the circumstances of the country with regard to labour render practicable.

10. Upon the stone pitching to the Narra Supply Channel Rs. 22,122 were expended during the year: nearly all the bad portions have been now defended from the action of the stream. The sum of Rs. 12,843 remains unexpended from the original amount sanctioned, but probably further outlay may be found necessary when the present inundation has subsided.

11. The new head to the Arore Canal has been delayed by the breaking out of cholera, and its completion may possibly be deferred until after the present inundation.

12. The utmost economy has prevailed in all branches of the department.

13. The following Table shows the saving which has been effected on the items of expenditure specified:—

	Amount provided in Budget.	Amount Expended.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to Roads	1,75,260	1,01,771	73,489
Ordinary Clearances of Canals	4,53,711	3,88,698	65,013
Establishments	3,69,325	2,92,856	76,469
Total....	9,98,296	7,83,325	2,14,971

14. The sum spent on Canal clearances is less than that in any year since the abolition of statute labour, and the Chief Engineer states, as the result of his inspection on tour, that, "with the exception of some of the Canals in the Kurrachee Collectorate, those I have been able to inspect have been fully cleared. I have examined a great many of the canals in the Hydrabad Collectorate, and not having seen them for four years, was surprised to observe the marked improvement in many of them.

15. "In Upper Sind also the Canals generally are in an efficient state. The Fordwah and Ghar, which used to be dry early in the cold weather, are now perennial. On the 3rd of January I went from the head of the Fordwah through the Ghar to Larkhana in a boat, with a minimum depth of water the whole way of 4 feet, and I am informed that the depth has not decreased the whole season. This large cold weather supply is of immense value; it renders the cultivation independent of the rise of the Indus, and the revenue, already greatly increased, is still expanding.

16. "The reduction of the cost of Establishment has been caused by the vacancies which existed in the Department at the commencement of the year, and by the departure from Sind of the following officers not having been filled up by officers not already in the Province :—

"Captain Fife, Superintendent of Canals."

Captain Soady, Acting ditto, left Sind on sick certificate on the 18th April 1861.

"Lieutenant Baker, 1st Class Assistant Executive Engineer, and Assistant to Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port."

"Captain Thomson, Executive Engineer, Central Sind."

"Lieutenant Gambier, 2nd Class Executive Engineer, and Assistant to Executive Engineer, Cental Sind."

Captain Merriman, Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port, has also lately been transferred to Belgaum, and no successor has yet been nominated to the appointment.

17. The office of Superintendent of Canals, since the departure of Captain Soady on sick certificate to England, has been placed in abeyance, and the duties amalgamated with those of the Chief Engineer in Sind.

18. "Several subordinates also have left the Province during the year, the places of some of them not having been filled up."

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

In the year 1860-61 considerable progress has been made in all the works of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the 1st of May 1860, 277 miles were open for traffic, and 856 let to contract. On June 6th, the last portion, completing the South-Eastern line to Sholapoor (the extreme point in this direction to which the Railway is for the present to extend) was opened for traffic, a length of 20½ miles; and in January last, on the North-Eastern line, 22 miles from Shapoor to Kussara (below the Tull Ghaut), and 31½ miles from Egutpoora (at the top of the Tull Ghaut) to Nassick, were also completed, so that, at the date to which this Report extends, 351 miles were open for traffic: of these, 114 are in the Concan, and 236 in the Deccan. The two breaks, viz., the Bhore Ghaut, 13 miles long, on the South-Eastern line, and the Tull Ghaut, 9½ miles long, on the North-Eastern line, remain unfinished.

Of the 782 miles still under construction, excellent progress has been made on the formidable Bhore Ghaut Incline, under the management of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser; works representing 30 lacs have been executed during the year, bringing up the total expenditure in India on this Incline to Rs. 62,10,106, and there is every probability now of its being finished by the end of next year. Of 25 Tunnels, 15 had a heading through; and of the total 3,903 yards of Tunnel, 1,993 were finished; of 8 Viaducts, 6 were arched over.

On the North-Eastern line, the works on the Tull Ghaut have not been pushed with such energy; but the Contractor's schedules have been lately revised to his advantage, and it is hoped this may stimulate his future exertions, so that the contract time, May 1863, will not be exceeded. Of 2,652 yards of Tunnelling, 651 were finished; of 6 Viaducts, 3 were half finished.

Of the unfinished line beyond Nassick, a length of 85 miles to Chalisgaum is so forward that it might be opened in August next.

From thence to Bhosawul (the junction of the Nagpore Branch) is 74 miles in length, and is under the same contract; it will probably be finished by this time next year.

On the Nagpore Branch, there has been a steady progress on its first section, *i. e.* from Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee, and this 134 miles long may be opened

by June 1863: delay has been caused by the want of labour, and by the Engineers not having supplied the Contractors with contract plans and sections punctually. On the portion from Oomrawuttee to Nagpore, 128 miles in length, little has been done, and the Contractors have not been stimulated to exertion, as orders were issued by the Government of India in February for suspending it; these, however, have been recalled, and there was not a day's delay in the prosecution of the Railway in consequence.

On the main line, Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, 335 miles in length, the death of two of the Contractors, and the general feebleness evinced by the survivors in obtaining labour or coping with natural diffiulties, have resulted in the execution of but little work, and the Directors have succeeded in terminating amicably their Contract with Messrs. Duckett and Stead.

This Contract has probably been relet in London by this time.

In the survey of new lines, the Company's Officers have projected two Branch lines to Indore. A survey of a branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to the same place was also submitted; and Government passed a decision, declaring that Indore belonged to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, more properly than to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and that one line, *viâ* the Baglee Ghaut, was, of the two surveyed by the former, the preferable one.

A branch has also been surveyed to Ahmednuggur from Dhond, a village 167 miles from Bombay, on the South-Eastern line; it is 49 miles long and not very favourable.

The expenditure on capital account in India for the past official year has been Rs. 1,27,45,673, and since the commencement up to May 1st £3,829,070, at the Railway rate of Exchange, have been spent in India, and up to 15th April £2,876,656 expended at home.

The Traffic for the calendar year 1860 is given in Appendix B; it could not have been brought up to the date of this Report with accurate details; but the weekly gross traffic is given in Appendix A up to that date. A return of Engines and Rolling Stock is given in Appendix C.

The gross Receipts per mile of open line for the year (Rs. 7,444) seem but small; but this is principally attributable to the unprofitable return of the extension beyond Poona; here, the passengers are but few, and though the high road is thronged with goods traffic, not much had then come on to the Railway.

Since the tariff rates were lowered last October, a considerable increase has arisen in the public merchandize carried; but the difficulties of working the break at the Ghaut are still so great, that this increase is nothing to what will be thrown on the Railway when the Bhore Ghaut line is finished.

On the North-Eastern Line, a great quantity of Cotton and Seeds has been brought on to the line lately, in consequence of the high prices ruling in Bombay; more, in fact, came to the stations than the amount of available stock could remove.

In passengers, an experiment was made by the introduction of the 4th Class at a very low fare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie ($\frac{3}{16}d.$) per mile, for six months, to suit the poorer classes, who still travelled along the road.

The following were the results:—

384,091	3rd Class, earning	Rs. 1,87,037,	travelled,
and 618,059	4th Class, earning	Rs. 2,39,935,	
1,002,150		Rs. 4,26,972,	

while in the corresponding time of the previous year, only 584,301½ 3rd Class travelled, earning Rs. 3,31,825.

It is satisfactory to have induced 418,000 persons to use the Railway more than in the six months of the former year, and though the receipts increased only 28 per cent., against 71 per cent. increase of numbers, and the additional expenditure caused by the greater number has not been accurately estimated, it is certain the Company will always find in the 4th Class traffic a profitable source of revenue, and that 3rd Class fares are too high for the large masses of Indian population.

As there is a tendency, when 4th Class passengers are carried as often and as fast as other classes, for those who would otherwise contribute 3rd Class fares to travel 4th Class, the Directors have determined to limit in future the 4th Class to one train at slower speed, and not to put any 4th Class carriage on the ordinary Passenger Trains.

The total traffic receipts for the year, on a mean length of 288 miles open, were, for Passengers Rs. 10,40,148, Goods Rs. 11,03,421, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 12,96,900.

The Bombay Goods' Terminus question has again been discussed. The Railway Company have always required Government to reclaim a piece of the Harbour for them, and hand it over free of cost for a Goods' Station, or to give them a strip of ground on the Esplanade, extending from the Native Town to the Fort.

This Government has refused to listen to either demand: to the first, they reply that the obligation to supply land does not include one for converting a piece of water into land; to the second, that the obligation does not extend to any particular piece of land the Company may select; that a fenced-in Goods' Station on the Esplanade would be a general inconvenience, would cut off all

access to bunders, and to all ground that may afterwards be reclaimed to the harbour-side of the Esplanade, which will consequently be depreciated; also, that permanent buildings injure the fortifications, and that there is no necessity for all produce being brought to the Fort walls, as communication between the Railway and the harbour on one side, and the Native Town on the other, can be maintained at other points as well as on the Esplanade.

Lord Elphinstone's Government offered them ground on the Flats and at Tank Bunder, but the Company refused to accept either. Negotiations are now in progress for reclaiming ground at Warree Bunder, a site convenient to the Shipping, the Native Town, and the Locomotive Depôt; and it is expected a satisfactory arrangement will at length be concluded.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The progress of the B. B. & Central Indian Railway for the year under notice has been great, as compared with that of former years. It would have been greater, but for the stoppage of works, ordered by the Government of India in October last, which caused a waste of money, no less than of time. The restriction on expenditure was removed in December, but its ill effects survived. The arrangements for workmen on the suspended works had been hopelessly disordered for the season; contracts had been compromised or abandoned, and confidence had been greatly shaken; much lost ground therefore had to be recovered.

The year can show an increase of 70 miles to the open line, and the completion of the Taptee Viaduct. By the middle of June, an Engine will have crossed the Nurbudda, and another 30 miles will probably be opened.

The progress of the works will be described in the geographical order adopted in previous reports, though this involves the anomalies of commencing with the part not begun, and that will be the last finished, viz. the Bombay Terminus, and introducing into the middle of the report the part that is finished and open for traffic.

The Chief Engineer is now preparing plans for the Terminus, both Passenger and Goods, their sites as well as designs, and considering arrangements for providing for the large cotton traffic which may be expected on this line, and the question of forming a junction near Bombay with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for the mutual convenience of both Companies.

Proceeding northward from Bombay, some progress is apparent between

Bandora and Bassein (157* and 136 miles from Surat); portions of this line are ready for the rails. The staging for the Bassein Viaduct has been begun, and one or two piles are in position.

Some earthwork has been done this year between Bassein and the Wyturnee River (136 and 122 miles), where the second large bridge will soon be commenced, much of the material being on the ground.

From the Wyturnee River to the Dannoo Swamp (122 to 96 miles), progress, though not much this season on account of the stoppage of work, has been made in earthwork and masonry, and but little has been done on the Dannoo Embankment, 6 miles long. North of this to Bulsar (41st mile), a good deal of earthwork and ballasting, and a little masonry, has been done; at the Koluck and Par Bridges, commenced only in February last, considerable progress has been made.

The completion of the line from Bombay to the Par River, in two years, might be predicted with all confidence, the heavy embankment at Dannoo and the Wyturnee and Bassein Bridges being the regulating and the only formidable works, provided there be no accident or orders for restriction.

Indeed, though the Baroda line does "cross many a creek and river between Bassein and Broach," these do not, on experience, prove to be the serious obstacles supposed by many.

The line is very nearly completed from Bulsar to Sucheen (9 miles from Surat). Some of the best work on the line done this season is to be seen on this length, and its progress has been very rapid.

The open portion commences at Sucheen, and extends (with a break at the Nerbudda River) to Doolia near the Mhyee, 99¾ miles in length; it will be specially reported on subsequently, and the portion, still under construction, from Doolia to Ahmedabad, considered first.

The Mhyee Viaduct, the only very heavy work on this length, has lately been begun, and but little beyond preparation of material has been done. As, however, the bed of the Mhyee is nearly dry after October, screwing the piles of the piers will not be difficult, and might be completed in a single season. Beyond the Mhyee, the earthwork and masonry bridges were finished three seasons ago. For reasons best known to those who managed matters, the works thus remained for two seasons; they were just started again, when the order of the Government of India, restricting expenditure, stopped all further progress. Since the restriction was removed some progress has been made, and the work of ballasting, laying permanent way, and conveying material up-country, is now going on vigorously.

* Here and elsewhere the distances from Surat are given, because the terminal point in Bombay is not yet fixed.

Except two rather large bridges between Memoodabad (125 miles from Surat) and Ahmedabad, there are no heavy works to be done, and no scarcity of anything, but good ballast. The expense of land carriage for the materials of the bridges will be great, for these will have to be begun before the rails are laid up to them, to ensure the line to Ahmedabad being ready by this time next year; the line may be finished to Memoodabad by November next.

On the open line much still remains to be done; more ballast has to be spread, station buildings to be finished, extra sidings, carriage landings, cranes, goods' platforms, water-tanks, turn-tables, &c., have to be provided. Much however is being done in the way of improvement. It may be necessary to explain that permission was given for opening the line with various temporary expedients, in order to get some return as soon as possible. The style of construction of many of the stations falls short even of that lately ordered by the Government of India. Some 3rd Class Stations are now being put up in this latter style, they will cost rather less than half what permanent stations, affording equal accommodation, would; but the economy of building them thus is questionable, and it would probably be better economy to build a part only of the station at once substantially, and make shift with that till times mend.

The praiseworthy exertions made to finish the line between Broach and Baroda (45 miles), opened last January, deserves mention. This portion of the line, and that from Surat to Bulsar, benefited for a time by the misfortunes of the rest; for when the works were stopped elsewhere, they received a large accession of Engineers and skilled labourers. Too much praise can hardly be awarded to the courage and industry which have pushed on the Nerbudda Bridge to completion, in spite of its various engineering difficulties and a trying climate, and have been rewarded by a successful termination, the last girder having been laid on the 27th of May, and one of the heaviest locomotives having crossed on the 11th June.

The working of the Traffic Department is improving. No accidents, involving loss of life or serious injury, have been reported on the open line during the year. There is often great unpunctuality, there are sometimes other irregularities; but it must be recollected that the line is unfinished, that a rapid river more than half a mile wide divides it in the middle, and that the stock of engines and carriages falls far short of what is required for both portions.

In workshops the Company is very behindhand. There are at present only some temporary shops of inflammable material at Amrolee near Surat, they are being enlarged and somewhat improved; but no consideration of economy, however, ought long to defer the construction of permanent shops and stores; more need not be built now, than is required for the present work, but stability and security from fire seem indispensable.

To sum up the account of the line and its prospects:—

Bombay Extension ..	99¾	miles	are open for traffic.
	9½	„	Sucheen to Nowsaree, in May 1861.
	22½	„	Nowsaree to Bulsar, in June 1861.
	7	„	Bulsar to Par River, about October 1861.
	11	„	to Bombay, about June 1863.
Ahmedabad Line....	34	„	from Doolia to Memoodabad, with a break at the Mhyee River, about November 1861.
	17¾	„	Memoodabad to Ahmedabad and Mhyee Viaduct, possibly June 1862.

If thought desirable, it might perhaps be arranged to open from Bombay to Bassein in 1862; but unless a large increase is made meanwhile to the stock of Engines and Carriages, the Company could not undertake to work this portion themselves.

It is not worth while to enter upon the subjects of proposed extensions of the main line beyond Ahmedabad. A survey has been made of the Tyrella Ghaut, and of great part of a branch line to Indore; but the work is now in abeyance, and must continue so, at all events, till the present line is finished and paid for.

The Indian Expenditure on capital account during the past year has amounted to Rs. 48,40,676-14-8. It may be estimated at about 52 lacs for the present year, and the same for the year after, when the line will probably be open throughout. Since the commencement to the 1st of May £1,184,957 have been spent in India, reduced by the Railway rate of exchange, and £1,340,554 in England up to the 15th April. Payments, however, in shares have only amounted to £2,157,829, Government having advanced the remainder.

Return of the Traffic Receipts is appended. The opening of the Nurbudda Bridge will both reduce the working expenses and increase the traffic, and every mile opened towards Ahmedabad will increase the receipts. The Bombay extension will contribute little or no local traffic between Bulsar and Bassein. But until the line is open through, Goozerat can only very partially adopt the Railway for its channel of trade with Bombay; however, if the present rate of progress is kept up, and the line be brought to an early completion, the undertaking will then be a profitable one to its promoters; for the traffic between so fertile and populous a country and its seaport must be great, while Goozerat, neglected as its wants in roads and communications have hitherto been, will have its resources increased, and its prosperity ensured, by the cheap, regular, and secure means of transit which a Railway affords.

SIND RAILWAY.

THE last report of the Sind Railway up to May 1860 showed the state of progress to be thus: earthwork nearly complete, the masonry half finished, 50 miles of permanent way laid, the workshops just commenced, and a fair quantity of rolling stock ready.

The works have been departmentally carried on, with the exception of the central district, which was let in June last to Messrs. Swan and Appleby; and the progress on all has been very creditable, considering the difficulties of working in a country with but little water, few supplies, and few inhabitants, man or beast.

On the 1st May the road was laid through from Kotree to Kurrachee Station, 108 miles long; almost all the fencing was finished, all the bridges but three, and all the main works of the line, were completed: it was not, however fit for public traffic, both for want of this fencing and for signals, and other securities at stations and sidings; and these necessary provisions were not supplied till the 13th May, when, three years after its commencement, the line was opened with the usual formalities.

The masonry of the stone bridges is particularly good; one viaduct over the Bahrun, 600 yards long, deserves special notice for its design, the excellence of its work, and the rapidity with which it was executed. Six of the larger bridges are of Warren's Girder, laid upon masonry piers; one is on plate girders; all have been subjected to the usual tests. The road is in excellent condition, the banks and the ballast being of first-rate material; the permanent way is of the usual kind, viz. double-headed rails connected by fish-plates, supported on wooden cross sleepers. Deodar has been much used for the latter. The line is single from the workshops to Kotree, and when finished will be double from Keeamaree to the workshops, 5 miles. A very complete range of Locomotive and Carriage Workshops have been finished at Kurrachee, and machinery for all species of work erected; they are too good, too extensive and expensive for a line 112 miles long.

At Kotree, a Steam Ferry has been started in the past year, for the accommodation of passengers from Hydrabad; it has broken down once or twice, though it has not yet been exposed to the inundation freshes, but all deficiencies are now, it may be hoped, repaired.

Of works in progress and not finished, are:—

The extension of the main line to Keeamaree (the seaport of Kurrachee), 3 miles long.—This has been delayed for want of the iron work required to bridge over the opening, which has to be left, in order to carry out the scheme of the Kurrachee works.

The branch, 3 miles long, from the workshops to Ghizrie.—This is about finished, but the amount of probable traffic has not encouraged its being opened.

A temporary line, 1 mile long, extending to, and a temporary Goods' Terminus, at the head of the Napier Mole, to accommodate goods traffic till the Keeamaree line is finished.

At the other end of the line, an approach to the Steam Ferry, on the Hydrabad side, has been going on, and is almost completed; it has cost Rs. 58,000. It has also been found necessary to protect the right bank of the Indus, and a good deal of stone pitching will be laid.

Bungalows, at a cost of Rs. 75,000, for the accommodation of Railway Officers, have been built out of guaranteed capital; the occupants pay 7½ per cent. on the outlay, but this hardly suffices for interest of money, repairs, and insurance.

Stations of a cheap character are finished at Kurrachee and Kotree; and at four intermediate places, platforms and small sheds are being erected. There is no prospect of any traffic at these places, and there was no necessity for building regular stations there.

The two bridges left unfinished on the opening of the Railway are now in progress, and will be finished before August.

In the year ending 1st May 1861, Rs. 33,42,547 were spent in India on Capital Account, and the total expenditure on the line has been in India up to that time, £765,455, converted at the Railway rate of exchange, and up to April 15th, £600,308 in England.

This gives a rate of £12,000 per mile already spent; a large one for Indian Railways, and one not warranted by the heavy nature of the works; it is accounted for by the failure of the Contractor, the difficulties caused by the desolate character of the country, and by the style in which the work has been lately carried on, no expense having been spared to ensure a speedy completion.

Among the unsatisfactory items of expenditure and liabilities on Capital Account, are the sums disbursed for Mr. Bray, the Contractor, and the claims made by him.

He failed in his engagements both to the Company and his workmen; little work was done, and there was but the remedy of giving him notice under the contract, and taking over the works; arrears due to workmen by him were paid by the Company, amounting to about £11,000, and are not now acknowledged by him; and he has lodged claims against the Company, composed of alleged losses and possible profits, which may involve a payment of £300,000.

The rolling stock available on the 1st of May 1861 was as follows:—

20 Engines.

138 Carriages and other Vehicles.

For the present but one train will run each way daily, as the amount of traffic is doubtful; and it has been arranged to run in the day-time, both as being more convenient to the public, and more advisable on a new line; till all the servants are trained to their duties, care seems unusually necessary, as there have been several instances of chairs being fixed on the rails, and one instance of a rail having been loosened by the removal of the keys.

There will never be much local traffic in either goods or passengers, and the through traffic in the latter will not be as good as on other Indian lines; hopes of its success rest entirely on getting the goods to leave the Indus at Kotree, it may be expected that a great portion of what passes between Kurrachee and Kotree may be diverted to the Railway, but it must be recollected that a large amount of the Indus traffic never goes to Kurrachee at all, but is conveyed by sea-going boats from the mouth of the Indus.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

On the 1st May 1861 the state of progress of the Indus Steam Flotilla was thus reported:—The "Stanley," Passenger Steamer, and one Tug Steamer called A, were afloat, parts of a second steamer had arrived at Kurrachee, and five Tugs were in different stages of progress:

The "Stanley" was the model steamer built by Mr. Scott Russell for the Company, sent out in parts, and rebuilt here departmentally.

The six other Passenger Steamers, with seven accommodation Flats, are being built for the Company, by Messrs. Richardson and Duck, and six Tug Steamers and 33 Barges are being built departmentally: all have been first constructed at home, but it is feared not tested sufficiently before being sent out.

The "Stanley" was tried on the Indus in May 1860, without cargo, and without Flat; her speed was only 3 to 4 miles an hour against stream; her draught was, when loaded, far greater than specification, and her steering qualities very deficient; her paddles, 14 feet in diameter, were evidently not large enough.

She was laid up at Keeamaree; paddles 22 feet were fitted, various alterations made in her rudder and accommodation, and she started on a voyage for Mooltan in December. She drew 2 feet 6 inches, with her fuel, without cargo, but made a satisfactory run from Kotree to Mooltan in 13 days 6 hours; there were, however, still complaints of her steering, and her consumption of coal was upwards of one ton per hour.

On her return she was laid up for repairs, her deck-houses completed, and she started for Mooltan with passengers in last April; but shortly after leaving Kotree, one of her cylinders was broken, and another will have to be obtained from England. She is estimated to have cost £34,000.

The "Sir Charles Wood," the second Passenger Steamer, will, it is expected, be ready in September, and a third at the end of the year.

Of the 7 Flats to be attached to these Steamers, and being built by the Contractors, 2 are ready.

As to the Tug Steamers, the first (named A) was tried in April 1860; her speed in slack water, when towing two barges, was only 7 miles, working at 55 to 60 lbs. pressure; her draught was 2 feet 9 inches.

The second, then on the stocks, was accordingly altered; her length was increased, her bows made sharper, but the draught was the only point in which any improvement was thereby effected; with a pressure of 70, she only attained 6½ miles, towing two barges. It was then supposed that her deficient speed was caused by the paddles not having hold enough of the water, and that this would be improved by deeper immersion in the fresh water of the Indus. She was accordingly started for the Indus, with material for the Punjaub Railway, but on the first shoal she grounded on, her back was broken. She was however repaired, and is now running.

All work on the other 4 Tug Steamers on the stocks has been suspended, for further experiments on Tug A proved that the design, both of hull and machinery, was ill-adapted for working in shoal water against a strong current. Her engines worked loose, and increase of pressure or of the number of revolutions gave no corresponding increase of speed.

In all, both Passengers and Tugs, the stern lines are too bluff, and their bottoms are quite horizontal, a great disadvantage in getting them off mud banks; on the other hand, a fine run and a spoon-shaped bottom diminish the amount of displacement; nor have the diameters of the paddles, the amount of their immersion, and the power of the engines, apparently received full consideration.

The late Court of Directors appointed a Commission in 1857, at home,

for studying and reporting on these very subjects; but neither in the "Stanley" nor these Tug Steamers were their recommendations followed.

The Company have spent in India this year Rs. 409,923; their expenditure since the commencement in 1859 up to May 1st, 1861, has been in India £51,519 reduced by the Railway rate of exchange, and £189,700 in England, up to April 15th, 1861. It is estimated that the total cost, before the proposed complement is completed, will be £350,000, the capital first estimated, and all that is at present guaranteed is £250,000 and £83,000 debentures.

Among the unsatisfactory items of expenditure of this Company has been the monthly pay to a corps of Captains, Sea-going Officers, and Marine Engineers, who were appointed from home, at periods varying from one to two years before there were vessels for them; the Engineers have been employed as Fitters, but the others have had no employment, excepting those posted to the "Stanley," the few times she has been under steam.

MILITARY AND MARINE.

MILITARY.

The Report for 1859-60 treated principally of the measures of Military reduction. It was added therein that "the Government has other and large reductions in view."

2. Accordingly, on the motion of this Government, the European Force was reduced, by sending away H. M.'s 57th and 64th Regiments of Foot, the 8th Hussars, one Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and one Battery of Royal Artillery, without relief.* Seven Batteries of Artillery have been converted into Garrison Companies. The established strength of all Native Regiments has been fixed at 600 privates, or 712 of all Native Ranks.

3. The Regular Cavalry have been converted to the Silladar system. The change has been transacted most satisfactorily.

4. The force on the Sind Frontier has been reduced from 2,400 Cavalry to 1,800; and the two corps of Jacob's Rifles, which were each 800 strong, were reduced to 400 strong.†

5. The detachment of Golundauze has been removed from Jacobabad, and the guns are manned by men of the other Arms.

6. The Joint Remount Agency has been abolished, and the purchase of Horses left to separate management by each Regimental Commanding Officer, subject to the Government regulations, and the general control by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

7. A Brigade, consisting of a Native Cavalry Regiment, two Native Infantry Regiments, and a detachment of the Artillery Mountain Train, was furnished to Aurungabad.‡

8. Large additional reductions of Cattle Establishment were made, and the Waggon Train in Sind abolished, and the Transport Train between Bombay and Mhow reduced to a small establishment.

* Since the end of the year, orders have been given to send home two more Batteries of Royal Artillery, without relief, immediately after the rainy season.

† Since the end of the year these two Corps have been converted into one of 712 of all Native Ranks.

‡ Since the end of the year this has been withdrawn, under the orders of the Government of India, and Jaulnah has been occupied by Madras Troops instead.

9. The Ordnance Establishments were generally revised and reduced. The principal portion of the stores in the Kurrachee Arsenal have been removed to Hydrabad; a Depôt, in charge of a detail as per margin, having been established for the supply of the troops at the former station. The Arsenal at Sholapoor and Depôt at Malligaum have been broken up, and the stores removed to Poona, Belgaum, and Ahmednuggur.

1 Conductor.
1 Store and Park Serjeant.
1 1st Tindal.
15 Store Lascars.

10. The stores in the Ajmere Arsenal have been distributed to Mhow, Neemuch, and Ahmedabad, to the extent of the accommodation available in the arsenals at those stations; but until the arsenal premises at Mhow are enlarged, the remainder of the stores must necessarily be retained at Ajmere.

11. The arsenal at Ahmednuggur will eventually merge into that of Poona, and the latter will be subsidiary to the Grand Arsenal; but these arrangements are at present in abeyance, pending increase of accommodation at Poona. So soon as the communication by rail with Guzerat is opened up, the arsenal at Ahmedabad will be reduced to a Depôt.

12. Heavy Field Batteries, as per margin, have been substituted for the Heavy Siege Trains maintained at Neemuch, Hyderabad, Mhow, and Belgaum.

2 18 or 24 Pounders.
2 8 Inches Howitzers.
2 8 do. Mortars.
2 5⅘ do. do.

13. The following increase and reductions in the personal Establishments of the Ordnance Department have been made. No carriage is maintained for these Batteries. Only the stores and equipment are kept packed and ready for use.

Increase.

Office Establishments	Rs.	370	0	0
6 Receiving and Issuing Conductors	„	1,052	10	0
5 Conductors	„	577	3	0
1 Muccadum	„	8	0	0
24 Nowgunnies	„	168	0	0
	Rs.	2,175	13	0

Reduction.

3 Permanent Conductors	Rs.	436	5	0
12 Sub-Conductors	„	939	2	0
23 Store and Park Corporals	„	1,067	11	3
1 Laboratoryman	„	21	1	1
4 Syrangs	„	88	0	0
17 1st Tindals	„	161	8	0
28 2nd ditto	„	224	0	0
72 Store Lascars	„	432	0	0
	Rs.	3,369	11	4

14. Progressively as the other arrangements are carried out, there will be an additional prospective reduction as follows :—

Office Establishments	Rs.	856	0	0
2 Commissaries	„	1,681	1	8
1 Deputy Assistant Commissary	„	271	5	0
2 Permanent Conductors	„	290	14	0
1 Conductor	„	115	7	0
6 Sub-Conductors	„	469	9	0
4 Store and Park Serjeants	„	269	7	0
1 Syrang	„	22	0	0
4 1st Tindals	„	38	0	0
4 2nd ditto	„	32	0	0
141 Store Lascars	„	846	0	0
	Rs.	4,891	11	8

15. The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks, excepting European Commissioned Officers, was—

		On 1st May 1860.*		On 1st May 1861.*	
Artillery	European	2,395		2,560	
	Native	1,771		1,604	
			4,166		4,164
Cavalry	European	2,052		1,349	
	Native	6,128		4,672	
			8,180		6,021
Sappers	European	55		58	
	Native	576		566	
			631		624
Infantry	European	11,028		8,773	
	Native	31,979		25,349	
			43,007		34,122†
			55,984		44,931

16. The following is a statement of the valuation of the several reductions effected in our Military Departments during the year 1860-61 :—

* Excluding troops in China.

† Since the end of the year, four Regiments of Native Infantry have been disbanded, so that the established strength of the Native Infantry, including the two Regiments in China, is at present only 21,360, to which number the Army is being rapidly reduced.

STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS *of* MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS *in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *ordered since* 1*st May* 1860 *to* 30*th April* 1861.

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
	Rupees.
One of the appointments of Deputy Judge Advocates General abolished	4,800
Native Veteran Battalion abolished	76,650
Medical Storekeepership at Neemuch abolished	2,796
3rd Battalion of Native Artillery abolished	97,756
Mr. Green, Engineer, attached to the Enfield Rifle Bullet Factory, discharged	3,720
Cantonment Magistrate, Kurrachee—the office annexed to that of the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sind Division, without any emolument	2,172
Southern Division of the Army abolished—Belgaum constituted a Brigade of the 1st Class, and the General Officer transferred to the Malwa Division	3,940
The appointments of Town Major, Fort Adjutant, and Secretary to the General Prize Committee abolished, and that of Brigade Major sanctioned	8,640
The appointment of Staff Officer at Dapoolee abolished, that station ceasing to be a Military one. Allowances on account of Writers and Stationery, and the Treasure Chest, and the expense of the Bazar Department discontinued	3,356
Corps of Tent Lascars reduced	23,988
Reduction in the Extra Establishment of the Adjutant General's office	600
The appointments of Commandant and Senior Inspector of the School of Musketry at Poona combined, and that of a permanent Adjutant sanctioned	2,400
The appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Rajpootana Field Force, abolished	4,788
The Staff salary of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Bazars at Mhow discontinued, the duties being assigned to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division	1,200
3rd Belooch Regiment disbanded	1,47,433
Appointments of Commandant and Adjutant and Quarter Master of Artillery, Mhow Division, abolished	8,416
Appointment of 2nd Class Barrack Master, Kolapoor and Kulludghee Circle, abolished	840
Reductions in the subordinate Medical Department, consequent on the disbanding of the 3rd Belooch Battalion and Native Veteran Battalion	1,356
Reduction in the Kutch Levy	13,008
Saving in Office Establishment in consequence of the appointments of Town Major, Fort Adjutant, and Secretary to the General Prize Committee being abolished	2,141
Appointments of the Deputy Inspectors General British Troops at Kurrachee and Mhow abolished	44,719
Poona Irregular Horse reduced	65,460
The Bengal Scale of Staff allowances to the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Bazars at Mhow discontinued, the duties being assigned to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division ..... Rs. 3,600	
Deduct amount exhibited in Statement for July 1860 ..... „ 1,200	
	2,400
The appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools discontinued, and the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent for the Native Army Schools authorized	799
Carried over..... Rs.	5,23,378

Nature of Reductions.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
	Rupees.
Brought over.....Rs.	5,23,378
Extra Batta to the Assistant Apothecary of the Poorundhur Sanitarium discontinued.	180
No. 15 Light Battery reduced to the Peace Establishment of one hundred and five Horses	3,558
Establishment of Tent Lascars attached to the Sind Frontier Force discontinued	666
Her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot removed from India	5,31,842
Regiments of Native Infantry (excepting the 3rd and 5th Regiments Native Light Infantry on Foreign service), including the two Belooch Regiments, and two Regiments of Jacob's Rifles, reduced to 8 Companies from 1st January 1861.	2,01,864
Office Tentage and other Field Allowances discontinued to the Staff Officers, Mhow Division of the Army	4,299
Of three Regiments of British Cavalry, the established proportion of Horses reduced 15 per cent. less than the established number of men of each Corps, instead of 10 per cent., as directed in March 1860	13,104
Reduction of Artificers consequent on the substitution of a Heavy Field Battery for the Siege Train at Neemuch	2,004
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars transferred to the Bengal Presidency	6,62,450
Her Majesty's 64th Foot ordered to England	5,31,842
Sattara having been constituted a Civil station, the appointment of Staff Officer has ceased, and the expense of the Bazar Establishment is discontinued in the Military Department	3,684
Silladar Cavalry.—The three Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and the Poona, Sind, and Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse re-organized, and formed into Regiments of Irregular Cavalry, reduction of expenditure being the difference between the cost of the above Regiments on 1st May 1860, and the cost of the Corps as re-organized, including the unattached Officers of the Regular Cavalry	7,42,310
Light Field Batteries, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 16, and 17, abolished	1,15,913
Dharwar having been constituted a Civil Station, the appointment of the Staff Officer has ceased, and the expense of the Bazar Establishment is discontinued in the Military Department	1,680
The appointment of Assistant Adjutant General at the Head Quarters of the Army abolished	3,876
Thirty Regiments Native Infantry reduced from a strength of 656 to 600 Privates each	1,43,136
The appointments of Barrack Serjeants at Bhooj, Kulladghee, Rajcote, Baroda, Sehore, and Dharwar abolished	5,133
Adjutant General's Office Establishment saving	1,932
The allowance drawn by the Medical Officers in charge of the staff and details at the Stations of Baroda, Bhooj, Rajkote, Malligaum, Kolapore, and Sholapore abolished	2,160
D Troop of Royal Horse Brigade and No. 1 Battery 13th Brigade Royal Foot Artillery ordered to England	3,17,365
Staff allowance to Riding Masters of the two Regiments of Dragoons serving under this Presidency reduced	2,874
The Staff allowances, &c., of the Brigadier and Brigade Major at Sholapore ceased, the Brigade Command having been abolished	12,972
The Command allowance of the Commandant of Indian Artillery reduced from that of a 1st Class to that of a 2nd Class Brigadier, consequent on the expiration of Colonel Rowland's tenure of command	3,240
Guzerat Provincial Battalion disbanded (paid in the Civil Department)	1,19,057
Carried over.....Rs.	39,50,519

Nature of Reductions.			Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
			Rupees.
		Brought over.....Rs.	39,50,519
Joint Remount Agency abolished—Staff Salary of the Joint Remount Agent, and expense of his permanent Establishment			14,820
13th Brigade Royal Artillery—the Command allowance drawn by the 2nd Lieutenant Colonel serving under this Presidency, discontinued			3,600
Arsenals at Poona, Belgaum, Mhow, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Bhooj, Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Aden—saving by revision of Office Establishments			1,392
		Total of Military Reductions.....Rupees	39,70,331
Reductions in the Commissariat Department.			
Establishments and followers	Rs.	1,18,787	
Cattle and Carriage	,,	6,16,470	
Transport Train	,,	3,10,567	
Carts	,,	11,892	
Reduction of ration of Commissariat Cattle	,,	1,26,070	
Reduction of gram ration of Cavalry Horses	,,	40,000	
		Total of Commissariat Reductions.....Rupees	12,23,786
		Grand Total.....Rupees	51,94,117

MARINE.

During the past year the Indian Navy has undertaken, as heretofore, the Naval duties in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.

2. Several of the vessels were despatched to China in the early part of the year, where they were employed with the Royal Navy until the conclusion of Peace, when they returned to India, bringing back a portion of the Military Force.

3. The *Assaye* and *Punjaub* Steam Frigates were sent to England under sail towards the close of the year, in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and conveyed a number of invalid and time-expired soldiers.

EDUCATION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

General.

During the year under report a reduction was effected in the salaries of two Inspectors, in accordance with Mr. Ricketts' scale, and the organisation of the subordinate inspecting staff was carried forward a step by the sub-division of over-large districts and appointment of Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

Funds.

The permission to redistribute educational expenditure given by the Secretary of State rendered possible these beneficial changes, as well as the founding of a considerable number of new Schools. The Government expenditure is now nearly the same as in 1856-57, while the increase of Government schools and scholars is very gratifying (*vide* Appendices B and C). A corresponding advance has been made in the quality and in the appliances of education, including, under that head, additional assistant teachers, vernacular maps, furniture, &c., paid for out of the school-fees.

School-Book Department.

The progress in this department has been very striking. The number of district depôts is about 379, or 45 more than last year. The books which have been printed during the year are those entered in the Table forming Appendix A.

All the boys in the Government schools are compelled to buy their own books. No expense is caused to the State by the Book department, beyond the salaries of the Curators of the Central and two principal Branch Depôts and establishment; all advances for the publication of books will be repaid into the Treasury, and a sufficient margin of profit is reserved to cover commission and other expenses of sale.

Patronage of Literature.

Besides books of less pretensions may be mentioned Mr. Dossabhai Framjee's original Guzerathi work on England (which he visited three years ago), illustrated with English engravings, and Rao Saheb Wiswanath Narrayen's Translation of Elphinstone's History of India, both of which works were brought out in reliance on promised Government patronage. Government subscribed for 100 copies of each of these works.

Educational Periodicals.

The "Elphinstone School Paper" (English) is found very useful by teachers. The "Poona College School Paper," a similar publication in Murathi, was started at the end of the year.

Movements of Officers.

The Director of Public Instruction delivered a course of popular lectures on the Law of Contracts in the Poona College, and made a tour of four months in the Dekkan and Canarese country. The Inspectors also made tours in their respective districts.

University.

The University held its third matriculation examination in March. There were 86 candidates from different schools; of these, 39 passed, viz. 19 Hindoos, 19 Parsees, and 1 Portuguese. There was only one Mahomedan candidate, who failed.

The first examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine was held in March 1860. There were in all 8 candidates; the passed men were—3 Parsees, 2 Hindoos, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Mahomedan.

The following institutions (all Governmental) were during the year affiliated to the University:—

1. Elphinstone College } ..... General.
2. Poona College }
3. Grant Medical College ..... Medical.
4. Government Law School ..... Law.

No private college has applied for affiliation.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Government Colleges.

The Elphinstone College contained at the end of the year a greater number of men of promise than at any former time. The Poona College in its several departments shows increasing popularity. The Junior Scholarship Examinations were held as usual by the Professors of each college. The questions were issued by the Director of Public Instruction. The Central School Elphinstone Institution and the Poona College School supplied nearly all of the successful candidates. The Senior Scholarship Examination was held by a Board, who gave their services gratuitously to Government. The Law Classes were lectured as usual. The annual Examination of the Junior or Candidate Law Class in Jurisprudence was held by the Director of Public Instruction in June 1860. No final Examination for Diplomas was held pending the decision of the University, whether to allow Law students for a definite period after the institution of the University to go up for Law degrees without passing through Arts.

Grant College.

In the Grant College the usual courses of lectures were given. It has already been stated that seven students passed for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine. Ten Candidates went up for the final (Diploma) Examination, of whom seven passed. These results are highly gratifying. It is proposed to open a Vernacular Class in the College.

Engineering School, Poona.

The senior class of 1859-60 was examined by a Committee appointed by Government, to ascertain their fitness for appointments as Probationary Assistant Overseers. Out of eleven pupils, one only failed to reach the standard. Nearly all the successful candidates obtained employment. The present senior class contains ten pupils. The usual course of instruction was given in Mathematics and Civil Engineering. Forty-seven (47) candidates wished to join the junior class in June 1860; 27 passed the examination, of whom 13 joined the school. The Maistree class has failed this year.

Ahmedabad College.

Arrangements have been made to open the Ahmedabad College in two departments, Civil Engineering (Public Works) and Judicial, under the suprintendence of the head master of the Government English school, on the 15th June 1861. Two highly competent native tutors will be attached, one to each department. The annual examination of English schools was held in August by the officers of the department, with satisfactory results.

High Schools.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in compliance with the representations of this Government, consented to remove the characteristic defect of the Educational Department, viz. the want of schools under competent Europeans designed to train boys for College. Four masters are to be sent from England: they will be stationed at Bombay, Rutnagherry, Poona, and Belgaum.

The attendance at almost all the English schools has improved. The Poona College School has made the greatest advance, which is, however, partly to be attributed to the relaxation of some over-strict rules relating to the attendance of pupils. The Belgaum Sirdars' School, since it was put under the Director of Public Instruction, has made a gratifying advance in every way. It is now certainly the best school in the Dekkan after the Poona College School. The Sattara School has declined for the time, in consequence of an unpopular change of masters. The Sholapore School has been put on a satisfactory footing, and now flourishes. The Tanna School has had the like good success. There is a gratifying increase in the attendance of the Surat School.

SIND.

General.

On the introduction into Sind of the Income Tax, it was found necessary to suspend the collection of unlegalised local funds. The result has been, as regards Education, that, while some schools were closed, and some checked in their progress to maturity, others have been kept open by the persuasion and exertions of District officers. Proof was thus at once given to the theory that the self-supporting school, like the Municipal or self-governing principle, has but a nominal existence; and that the real maintenance and direction of such experiments are in the hands of the State. Nor is this all. The prevalence of cholera throughout the Province has driven away numbers of pupils. This result is intelligible when it is borne in mind that there have been reported no less than 6,000 deaths from the disease in the Province, which is usually free from the visitation.

English Schools.

In English Schools the result has been somewhat different. They have not been affected by local funds, for the rule which applied to these did not apply to Municipalities, and where Government afford no aid to English Education, the Municipal Commission supplies its place; while, as regards the appearance of cholera, this occurrence has not had very palpable influence on the schools at Kurrachee and Hydrabad, however much it may have had effect in diminishing the number of students elsewhere.

At the large towns of Thattah, Sehwan, and Larkhana, the establishment of English Schools is contemplated, with the aid of Municipal funds. The Municipality of Sehwan has already placed a grant of Rupees forty per mensem at the disposal of the Educational Department for this purpose, and it is intended to appoint a master at an early opportunity. A fixed allowance has been made for the maintenance of schools in Sind, to cover the publication of Vernacular books, and to meet contingent educational expenditure.

GENERAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

English Education.

Two new Anglo-Vernacular schools have been opened at Nassick and in Bombay. The table forming Appendix B shows the comparative state of English School Education during the year now passed and the previous year. The result is an increase of 2 schools and 455 scholars.

Vernacular Education.

Government having sanctioned the application of funds saved by the closing of schools to the foundation of new Vernacular schools, and the transfer of schools from one place

to another, a most gratifying increase of schools and scholars in the Central and Southern Divisions has been the result. In this point of view the past year may be compared with 1856-57, the year before the mutiny checked the expansion of education. There has been a slight but marked decline in Guzerat as regards the general results of vernacular education. The explanation is that several communities have refused to renew their subscriptions to their schools. In Sind there has been a most serious decrease, attributed by the Inspector to the Income Tax, and the prevalence of cholera, which caused several schools to be closed. Some of these will be re-opened. In all other districts but Guzerat and Sind there is an increase of schools and scholars, the aggregate net increase being 125 schools and 6,092 scholars, as will be seen from Appendix C.

Training of Masters.

The Normal schools at Poona and Ahmedabad continue as usual. Several inferior schoolmasters were brought into Poona for six months' training, which has greatly improved them. The Dharwar Candidate Class has been furnished for the first time with a separate master. The effects from this change are reported by the Inspector to be excellent, and, indeed, in the whole Canarese country, education seems to be making a great advance.

Industrial.

No new Industrial Schools have been opened, but in a short time the re-organisation of the low-caste schools at Poona as an industrial institution will be completed. The workshops attached to the Engineering Schools at Poona are thriving. The value of the work done was, as compared with the previous year,—

1859-60.	1860-60.
Rupees 10,855-0-0	Rupees 28,372-10-11.

This great increase is attributable to the fact that the Superintendent is the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, who is able to throw a great deal of work into the School.

Dockyard School, Bombay.

Considerable improvements have been made in the Dockyard School since it has been placed under the Educational Department.

Kolapoor and Jagheerdar's districts of the Deccan.

The Southern Inspector has been in correspondence with the Political Superintendent of Kolapoor, on the subject of education, and has consented to visit the Kolapoor Schools as often as he passes through that district. The Political Superintendent was, however, averse to allowing the Department any authority over the schoolmasters or any right to call for returns from them as is done in Kattywar. The statistics of Vernacular education in Kolapoor are said to be as follows :—22 Schools, 964 Scholars. The Inspector, Southern Division, has been ordered to visit all the Sirdars and make their acquaintance, with the view of forwarding the interests of education.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE is very little progress to be reported during the past year, as, owing to the stringent orders on the subject of expenditure, no works have been sanctioned, except those of a most emergent and indispensable nature.

European General Hospital.

During the year the European General Hospital at the Presidency has been placed under the Civil Authority.

The following table shows the number of Patients under treatment in the Hospital during the undermentioned ten years:—

		Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
For the year	1851-52..	57	1,142	1,199	1,058	87	54	1,199	7·2
„	1852-53..	54	1,039	1,093	1,001	46	43	1,093	4·2
„	1853-54..	43	1,431	1,474	1,357	54	63	1,474	3·6
„	1854-55 .	63	1,129	1,192	1,061	78	53	1,192	6·5
„	1855-56 .	53	1,015	1,068	946	57	65	1,071	5·3
„	1856-57 .	65	1,401	1,466	1,305	79	82	1,466	5·3
„	1857-58 .	82	1,870	1,952	1,697	135	120	1,952	6·9
„	1858-59..	120	1,927	2,047	1,875	93	79	2,047	4·5
„	1859-60..	79	1,517	1,596	1,335	139	122	1,596	8·7
„	1860-61..	122	1,493	1,615	1,408	103	104	1,615	6·3

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

In the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital,—a hospital described in former reports as entirely devoted to Native patients, no change has taken place. At the end of the year there were 211 beds occupied by patients; 4,580 were admitted, making a total of 4,791 patients treated; of these, 3,826 were discharged, 726 died, and 239 remained in hospital.

The following table exhibits the number of Patients for the last ten years:—

In-door Patients.

		Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
For the year	1851-52..	205	4,126	4,331	3,488	625	218	4,331	14·4
„	1852-53..	218	4,162	4,380	3,522	615	243	4,380	14·0
„	1853-54..	243	4,514	4,757	3,809	696	252	4,757	14·6
„	1854-55..	252	5,560	5,812	4,662	902	248	5,812	15·5
„	1855-56..	248	5,067	5,315	4,176	881	258	5,315	16·5
„	1856-57..	258	4,901	5,159	3,945	987	227	5,159	19·1
„	1857-58..	227	4,636	4,863	3,771	865	227	4,863	17·7
„	1858-59..	227	4,228	4,455	3,570	632	253	4,455	14·1
„	1859-60..	253	4,606	4,859	3,800	848	211	4,859	17·4
„	1860-61..	211	4,580	4,791	3,826	726	239	4,791	15·1

Out-door Patients.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total.	Sex. Males.	Females.	Children	Total.	Daily sick.
For the year 1851-52.	498	12,454	12,952	12,265	687	12,952	7,790	2,275	2,887	12,952	152
„ 1852-53.	687	11,670	12,357	11,887	470	12,357	9,018	2,010	1,329	12,357	137
„ 1853-54.	470	13,765	14,235	13,755	480	14,235	9,303	2,577	2,355	14,235	142
„ 1854-55.	480	13,909	14,389	13,992	397	14,389	9,569	2,389	2,431	14,389	138
„ 1855-56.	397	13,824	14,221	13,740	481	14,221	9,205	2,525	2,491	14,221	139
„ 1856-57.	481	14,719	15,200	14,765	435	15,200	9,596	2,656	2,948	15,200	141
„ 1857-58.	435	14,125	14,560	14,145	415	14,560	8,952	2,531	3,077	14,560	133
„ 1858-59.	415	12,947	13,362	12,758	604	13,362	8,164	2,469	2,729	13,362	111
„ 1859-60.	604	12,978	13,582	13,205	377	13,582	7,496	2,600	3,486	13,582	103
„ 1860-61.	377	14,735	15,112	14,678	434	15,112	8,162	3,130	3,820	15,112	113

Connected with the Hospital is a "*Lying-in Institution*," where 78 patients were admitted during the year; of these, 56 were cases of parturition,—a considerable increase on former years.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatic Asylum has undergone no change during the year. It continues to be very crowded. The following are the number of Insane persons, Natives and Europeans, who have become inmates of the Asylum, and discharged during the past year:—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
Lunatic Asylum, Colaba..	196	127	323	95	21	207	323	6·5

Visitors, appointed by Government, made monthly inspections of the Institution, and reported generally favourably on its working and success. The large number of deaths was due to an epidemic of cholera which prevailed in the Island of Bombay during the hot months of 1860.

Civil Oculist.

The Civil Oculist Department continued as heretofore. The number of cases in which diseases of the eyes were specially treated were as follows:—

Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total.
153	1,633	1,786	1,647	139	1,786

A new Dispensary was opened at Oorun in August 1860, designated "*Mrs. Pascoa de Souza's Dispensary*," in memory of the wife of the Founder, who has provided, in the centre of the populous town of Oorun (in a district abounding with fever), a house to be used as a Dispensary; and lodged in Government Securities Rupees (12,000) twelve thousand, the interest of which is to be devoted to the charity.

The Fort of Rairee, on the sea-coast, has been repaired and occupied as a Sanitarium, and promises to be a valuable place of resort for sick and convalescent Soldiers of the European Regiment at Belgaum.

A small new European Artillery Hospital has been built at Aden, in the front bay of Camp, close to the sea, freely exposed to the prevailing winds, and capable of accommodating (12) twelve patients.

Civil Hospitals.

The following table shows to what extent the people have availed themselves of the Civil Hospitals in each division. It will be observed that the total number of in-patients is upwards of (8,000) eight thousand, and that the ratio of deaths to the number of cases treated is under 5 per cent. :—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
Presidency Division..	19	895	914	867	15	32	914	1·6
Poona „ ..	64	1,583	1,647	1,407	140	100	1,647	8·5
Northern „ ..	105	2,048	2,153	1,909	98	146	2,153	4·5
Southern „ ..	41	742	783	710	37	36	783	4·7
Sindh „ ..	99	2,236	2,335	2,158	69	108	2,335	2·9
Aden	25	905	930	833	65	32	930	6·9
Total..	353	8,409	8,762	7,884	426	454	8,762	4·8

Dispensaries.

Relief has been afforded to upwards of 11,800 out-door patients at the Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries during the year, and nearly 2,000 persons present themselves daily at the several Dispensaries. The details of the relief afforded in each division will be found in the following table. Of the applicants about 58 per cent. are Hindoos, 26 per cent. Mussulmans, Christians 7 per cent., and Parsees 7 per cent.

Divisions.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Daily Sick.	Sex.				Caste.				
								Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Parsees.	Other castes.
Presidency.....	528	28,487	29,015	28,379	19	617	337·8	16,545	5,622	6,848	29,015	5,800	11,168	7,730	4,106	211
Poona.....	331	20,993	21,324	20,974	46	304	179·8	11,502	3,698	6,124	21,324	836	16,907	3,040	352	189
Northern	690	33,479	34,169	33,446	182	541	531·5	18,181	6,663	9,325	34,169	696	23,816	5,341	5,832	484
Southern	243	12,926	13,169	12,902	40	227	191·2	8,034	2,179	2,956	13,169	513	10,445	2,149	57	5
Sindh	301	20,404	20,705	20,083	167	455	478·4	14,155	3,168	3,382	20,705	391	7,014	13,177	80	43
Total....	2,093	1,16,289	1,18,382	1,15,786	454	2,144	1,718·7	68,417	21,330	28,635	118,382	8,236	69,350	31,437	8,427	932

Health of the Police Establishment.

A body of nearly 20,000 trained Police has been maintained during the year: amongst them there has been very little sickness, as there were only

92 casualties, and the proportion of the numbers treated to the strength was only about 55 per cent., as the following table will show :—

Divisions.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent.		
									Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2,678	7	1,011	1,018	996	8	14	1,018	38·0	0·2	0·7
Poona	3,455	53	1,155	1,208	1,148	10	50	1,208	34·9	0·2	0·8
Northern	5,906	158	4,799	4,957	4,825	38	94	4,957	84·0	0·6	0·7
Southern	2,453	100	902	1,002	983	3	16	1,002	40·8	0·1	0·3
Sindh	4,919	72	2,469	2,541	2,450	32	59	2,541	51·6	0·6	1·2
Aden	218	8	156	164	162	1	1	164	75·2	0·4	0·6
Total	19,629	398	10,492	10,890	10,564	92	234	10,890	55·4	0·4	0·8

Health of Prisoners in Jails.

The prisoners confined in jails have numbered during the year about 6,000. They have been comparatively free from disease, whilst the mortality is a little under that of former years. The general average of deaths to strength throughout all the jails of this Presidency amounted to only 3·5 per cent., as exhibited in the following table :—

Divisions.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent.		
									Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	1,010	36	1,385	1,421	1,312	85	24	1,421	140·6	8·4	5·9
Poona	1,497	66	2,041	2,107	2,017	31	59	2,107	140·7	2·1	1·4
Northern	828	43	1,415	1,458	1,381	43	34	1,458	176·0	5·2	2·9
Southern	806	32	862	894	860	12	22	894	110·9	1·4	1·3
Sindh	1,739	51	2,259	2,310	2,188	41	81	2,310	132·8	2·3	1·7
Aden	171	5	161	166	155	5	6	166	97·0	2·9	3·0
Total	6,051	233	8,123	8,356	7,913	217	226	8,356	138·0	3·5	2·5

Vaccination.

The subjoined table shows that about 2,75,000 persons have been vaccinated during the past year; of this number 2,50,000 were successful vaccinations. The relative number of the different castes vaccinated were as follows :—Hindoos 70 per cent., Mussulmans 25 per cent., and other castes 5 per cent., whilst the ratio of Males to Females was as 54 Males to 46 Females. With regard to the age of those vaccinated, 33 per cent. were under one year old, and the remainder above that age.

Divisions.	Sex.		Caste.					Age.		Result.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Parsees.	Other Castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	
Presidency	30,269	28,100	942	53,887	3,009	431	100	11,001	47,368	53,920	2,299	2,150	58,369
Poona	15,865	13,883	93	25,745	1,838	7	2,065	6,290	23,458	27,086	1,149	1,513	29,748
Northern	49,699	43,806	34	78,489	10,459	152	4,371	45,624	47,881	82,113	6,906	4,486	93,505
Southern	15,954	13,846	60	26,458	2,423	..	859	8,313	21,487	27,290	1,427	1,083	29,800
Sindh	35,457	26,562	83	9,673	49,365	37	2,861	18,495	43,524	60,768	707	544	62,019
Aden	868	355	15	48	1,035	..	125	82	1,141	660	338	225	1,223
Total	1,48,112	1,26,552	1,227	1,94,300	68,129	627	10,381	89,805	1,84,859	2,51,837	12,826	10,001	2,74,664

CONSERVANCY.

DURING the year 1860-61, the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850 was suspended in the five Towns of Bunkapoor, Patree, Ranpoor, Mandul, and Byle Hongul, and it was introduced into several towns in the province of Sind, where the different Municipalities have continued to contribute greatly towards the comfort and well-being of the people.

The Municipality of Kurrachee have passed a resolution to devote 2-5ths of their income to improvements in the Cantonment of Kurrachee, in consideration of the share contributed by the inhabitants of the camp towards its revenues.

Presidency Town.

In the present Municipal Commission there are none of the original members appointed in 1858. There have been six changes from deaths and resignations.

Defectiveness of the Municipal Laws in respect to Buildings, &c.—The existing Law, as respects the power of the Municipal Commissioners to compel parties re-building to retire to the line of street laid down for its improvement, having proved to be inefficient, the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners submitted that it was necessary that the whole routine in regard to building cases should be altered, to give the Commissioners the necessary powers, and he suggested the modification which he considered necessary. The Municipal Commissioners, however, being of opinion that the law was very defective in many particulars, called on their Solicitors to consider, with the assistance of Counsel, what sections of the Act relating to the above subjects required altering, but up to the close of the year no report was received.

Burial and Burning Grounds.—Bye-Laws for the management of Burial and Burning Grounds were prepared and approved by Government.

Lighting Bombay with Gas.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,130 was incurred last year in keeping up 81 oil lamps, the work being performed by the Police. With a view, however, to introduce the lighting with Gas into the Island, Mr. Forjett, who, when nominated President of the Board, was in England, made inquiries regarding the expenses which attend the employment of Gas, and in a Minute, in which he stated the cost which he believed would be incurred in setting up Gas Works, as also the monthly charges and probable

receipts of the same, advocated that the lighting of Bombay with Gas should be undertaken by the Municipality itself, in preference to making it over to a private Company established for the object. The Minute was submitted on the 3rd December last to the Bench of Justices, together with a Minute on the subject by Mr. Hutchinson, one of the Municipal Commissioners, and Draft of a proposed Bill to empower the Commissioners to introduce Gas Lighting into Bombay.

Water Supply.—No important steps were taken during the year in respect of private house-supply. Tanks, to be filled with water from the Vehar Lake, were constructed at the Apollo and the Mazagon Bunders, and contracts were entered into for the supply of water to the shipping in the Harbour.

Offensive Trades.—Appendix A furnishes particulars regarding the various Trades coming under this description, the number of Licences granted during the year, the Fees levied, and the aggregate sums realized.

New Works executed.—The following new Works have been executed :—

Construction of Parapet Wall and Wooden Railing on the Hornby Vellard, at a cost of Rs. 9,856-5-9.

Construction of a Paved Drain in Ketwady Back Road, at a cost of Rs. 4,570.

Protecting the exposed foundations of the Sonapoor Necessary (in progress).

Raising and levelling of the Foras Road, at a cost of Rs. 670-7-7.

Raising and paving the Gutter in Doorgodavie Street, at a cost of Rs. 178-13-6.

Paving a public Gully at Mazagon, at a cost of Rs. 400.

Erection of Parapet Walls on Malabar Hill Road.

Construction of a Urinary in Shaik Memon Street.

Improvements to the Tank at Chinch Bunder Pier, at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

Raising and Metalling Mooghbhat Lane, at a cost of Rs. 300.

Construction of Box Drains at Wilderness, Mazagon, and Girgaum Roads, at a cost of Rs. 341.

Construction of a Parapet Wall at Gowalla Tank, at a cost of Rs. 227.

Construction of 2 Earthen Dams across the Worlee Branch of the Main Drain.

Annual Repairs.—The Annual Repairs were of the usual description.

A contract for Scavenging and Watering the roads was entered into, and the work was executed during the first few months satisfactorily; but at the end of 1860 the Municipal Commissioners were obliged to terminate the contract, owing to the very inefficient manner in which it was being carried out. It is under consideration to carry on the Scavenging and Watering Departmentally, by which it is anticipated a considerable saving of expenditure will be effected.

Annual Accounts.—The nature and amount of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, for the year ending 31st December 1860, are specified below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 31st December 1859	2,99,493	8	4
Assessed Taxes	4,14,278	13	3
Fees and Fines	1,11,288	2	4
Town Duties	3,13,942	15	1
Stores and Live Stock, sale proceeds of	14,555	3	11
Miscellaneous	20,870	0	3
Rs.	11,74,428	11	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Police charges	77,181	4	10
Establishment and Contingencies	97,430	15	3
Roads	3,41,545	1	5
Repairs	8,611	15	1
Contribution on account of Vehar Water Works	1,75,000	0	0
Ditto ditto Drainage.	2,50,000	0	0
Stores supplied to the Surveyor	32,556	6	1
Miscellaneous	14,230	1	8
Balance on 31st December 1860	1,77,872	14	10
Rs	11,74,428	11	2

The total payments made into the General Treasury, for the purposes set forth in Sections 30 and 31 of Act XXV. of 1858, have been as follows:—

Vehar Water Works	Rs.	2,46,438	5	8
Drainage	„	3,52,054	12	8
Total	Rs.	5,98,493	2	4

SURVEY.

REVENUE.

Sattara and Southern Mahratta Country, under Captain W. Coussmaker Anderson.

Nothing remarkable has occurred during the year under report in the progress of the Survey, which has been principally carried on in the Sattara Collectorate; the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates being completed, with the exception of occasional villages requiring to be surveyed on lapse or at the request of the Inamdars. The Inamdars now appear much more alive to the advantages of the Survey, and applications to have their villages subjected to it are of late very numerous. During the past year, the Revised Settlement was introduced into the Kagwar Talooka of the Belgaum Collectorate, and the Waee Talooka of the Sattara Collectorate.

The cost of this Survey, and the extent of work done during the two seasons preceding the year under report, are as follows:—

Measuring.	Total Number of Nos. (Fields) measured.	Total Number of "Wuslas."	Total Number of Acres measured.	Total Number of Acres tested.	Average difference between Measurement and Test.	Average Cost of Measurement per Acre.
Total for 1858-59	37,201	4,78,853	5,23,494	39,327	0 30	0 2 5
Total for 1859-60	45,835	4,69,576	5,04,072	27,124	0 35¼	0 2 7
Increase in 1859-60	8,634	....	....	....	0 5¼	0 0 2
Decrease in 1859-60	....	9,277	19,422	12,203	....	....

Testing.	Classed.		Tested.		Average Error.	Average Cost per Acre.
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres.		
Total for 1858-59	37,637	5,73,135	2,888	35,444	0 0 7¾	0 0 10¼
Total for 1859-60	38,981	5,36,552	2,723	33,377	0 0 8	0 0 10½
Increase in 1859-60	1,344	....	....	....	0 0 ¼	0 0 ¼
Decrease in 1859-60	....	36,583	165	2,067	.....	....

Years.	Average Cost of Measurement per Acre.	Average Cost of Testing per Acre.	Total Cost per Acre.
1858-59 ..... Rs.	0 2 5	0 0 10¼	0 3 3¼
1859-60 ..... „	0 2 7	0 0 10½	0 3 5½

The survey of the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, in the Raichore Doab, was carried on during the year under a party of Captain Anderson's Survey Establishment.

Khandeish, under Mr. A. F. Davidson.

During the past season, a revision of assessment was made, and new rates introduced into the new Talooka of Virdhul, and also into six villages of the Nundoorbar Talooka.

The number of villages, fields, and acres, submitted to test, measured, and classified, during the year under report as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

Measured.	Villages.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between original Measurement and Test per cent.	Average Cost per Acre.
Total for 1859-60	220	2,453	25,384	0 25 0	0 4 4
Total for 1860-61	192	2,460	27,677	0 24 0	0 3 5
Increase in 1860-61	....	7	2,293	.....	....
Decrease in 1860-61	28	....	....	0 1 0	0 0 11

Classified.	Villages.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification.	Average Cost per Acre.
Total for 1859-60	141	830	11,430	0 0 6	0 1 11
Total for 1860-61	229	1,685	24,889	0 0 5¼	0 1 9
Increase in 1860-61	88	855	13,459	.....	....
Decrease in 1860-61	....	....	....	¾	0 0 2

Guzerat, under Captain C. J. Prescott.

The Revenue Survey continues at work in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat. The total area surveyed is reported to have been a little over 404 square miles, divided into 81,156 fields, comprising 2,58,985 square acres.

The total area classified was 2,24,475 acres, divided into 55,427 fields.

The total area subjected to both operations was 4,83,460 acres, divided into 1,36,583 Revenue Survey numbers or fields.

During the year under report the revised assessment had been introduced into 87 villages of the Duskroie Purgunna, and 14 villages of "Jeytulpoor."

The size of the fields is less than last year, and the cost per field has decreased 1 anna and 1 pie, but the cost per acre has increased 6 pies.

In Tanna, two Talookas were brought under revised assessment. Six now remain to be assessed. The measurement of the whole Collectorate will probably be completed by the end of next season.

Tanna, under Captain J. T. Francis.

The Revenue Survey, which, under instructions from the Home Authorities, was ordered to be recommenced in this Collectorate, has since last year been in progress in the Sooverndroog Talooka, where it will probably be completed next year.

Rutnagherry, under Captain J. T. Francis.

Settlement Survey operations have been in progress in all the three Collectorates of Sind. In Kurrachee, Boundary Marks have been erected, and Boundary Surveys completed in 106 villages, and in 11 villages field-measurements have been completed.

Sind.

In the Hydrabad Collectorate, the Settlement Survey has made considerable progress, upwards of 900 villages having been completed during the year under review.

In the Mehur District of the Shikarpoor Collectorate the demarcation of boundaries has been completed in 64 villages, and Boundary Surveys in 134 villages. In the Roree and Shikarpoor Districts Boundary Surveys have been completed, and satisfactory progress appears to have been made in the Field Surveys and registry of rights. Good progress has also been made in the Larkhana District, and revised rates of assessment for the Nusseerabad and Kumber Talooks are reported to be in course of preparation.

The total cost of Survey in Sind up to 30th June 1860 has been :—

Kurrachee.....	Rs.	39,745	12	0
Hydrabad.....	,,	99,218	14	10
Shikarpoor	,,	58,048	14	6
Total....	Rs.	1,97,013	9	4

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Topographical Survey of the District of Larkhana has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey Establishment. A similar Survey of the Khyrpoor Territory is reported to be near completion.

Sind.

FORESTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE accounts of the Forest Department during the year 1860-61 have not as yet been received. The financial results of their management cannot therefore be shown in this place.

Hitherto it has been the practice to farm out the right of cutting down Jungles. In supersession of this, the system of direct management has been experimentally introduced into some of the Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate. This change, which is more beneficial as regards the conservation of the Forests, has yielded receipts greater than was anticipated, and equal to the highest amount hitherto paid by the Farmers, who, heedless of the injury they did to the Forests, by the indiscriminate felling of timber, sought to derive as large a profit as possible during the currency of their farms.

A restriction was also imposed on the felling of Aine and Kheir trees for fire-wood, and some Forests, which during past years had been almost denuded of trees, have been closed.

The Government have also determined to place the Conservation Establishments immediately under the control of the Collectors. This arrangement, it is hoped, will act as a check on the depredations which are committed on the Government Forests under the cover of Inamdars' Passes.

An order was issued to dispose of the rejected Timber in the Bombay Depôt, by holding quarterly auction sales without reserve.

SIND.

During the past year the Sind Forests have been under the management of Messrs. N. A. Dalzell and W. Fenner. Their Revenues have increased from Rs. 1,06,301 in 1859-60 to Rs. 1,12,285 in 1860-61, or by Rs. 6,984. The expenditure has decreased from Rs. 56,162 to Rs. 49,542, or by Rs. 6,620. The net revenues of the Forests thus show an increase of Rs. 13,604.

Claims for compensation to landholders and zemindars in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, for land included within Forest limits in 1854-55, have been finally inquired into. Similar claims in the Hydrabad Collectorate are under investigation by the Collector, in communication with the Forest Ranger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, a Census of British-born Subjects was taken in April last, and the Returns, as received, were forwarded to England.

STATIONERY.

A Committee has been appointed to consider what reduction in the charges on account of Stationery, supplied to the several Departments of Government, can be made.

AGRICULTURE.

NOTHING of any note has taken place in connection with the cultivation of Cotton on an improved system.

Two cases were brought to light of fraudulent deterioration of Cotton before exportation, both of which occurred at Broach. The charge on which the parties concerned were convicted, was exposing the article to heavy dews at night previously to packing it for sale.

Sind.

The attempts to introduce Foreign Cotton into Sind have unfortunately been unsuccessful, in consequence of the seed received from the Cotton Supply Association, through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, having arrived too late for the sowing season. But the Commissioner in Sind states, that if foreign seed were sent out properly and carefully packed, so as to arrive at the beginning of the year, he has no doubt that the Cotton of Sind would become, like that of Dharwar, an improved article of commerce.

The experiments in the cultivation of Imphee or Sorgho Sucré have been continued with considerable success.

EMIGRATION.

DURING this year only three ships were despatched with Emigrants to the Mauritius, conveying 860 Emigrants. In the previous year, nine ships, with 3,471 Emigrants, were sent from Bombay. The Emigration Agent explains the cause of decrease to be owing to the Mauritius Government having discontinued the usual public demand for coolies from this Presidency, those who emigrated having been sent on private requisitions.

The health of the Emigrants while on board the ships has been good.

APPENDIX A.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	74	28	32	37	9
Total....	74	28	32	37	9
Decided on merits	74	28	32	37	9
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	74	28	32	37	9
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	..	..	..	..	..
Decided on merits	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639
Instituted during the year	87,167	76,327	98,432	1,14,487	74,813
Received by transfer	5,236	4,525	5,290	3,621	1,565
Total	1,12,870	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058	1,11,017
Decided on merits	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143
Dismissed on default	2,515	2,882	3,092	3,349	4,661
Adjusted or withdrawn	17,154	15,234	23,730	26,313	19,482
Otherwise disposed of	3,350	4,565	5,250	3,946	1,367
Total	87,283	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419	93,653
Depending 31st December	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873
Instituted during the year	18,387	13,061	14,951	18,747	10,888
Received by transfer	756	851	677	535	428
Total	23,948	18,247	18,941	23,198	18,189
Decided on merits	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031
Dismissed on default	1,081	1,092	1,027	976	834
Adjusted or withdrawn	2,896	1,995	2,983	3,530	2,924
Otherwise disposed of	2,150	835	224	90	635
Total	19,613	14,934	15,025	16,325	15,424
Depending 31st December	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	2,017	322	2,405	146	2652	199	2,731	41	3,727	..
Instituted during the year.	9,329	18	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,568	7	5,535	2
Received by transfer	606	758	638	692	391	566	217	208	249	100
Total....	11,952	1,098	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256	9,511	102
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	6,393	283	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56	5,019	20
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.....	638	321	677	321	811	294	1,001	88	894	29
Remanded	..	200	..	101	..	61	..	14	..	2
Dismissed on default	581	38	515	8	681	5	576	..	370	2
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	1,164	12	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	..	1,598	1
Otherwise disposed of....	771	98	278	19	560	215	47	98	48	21
Total....	9,547	952	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,789	256	7,929	75
Depending 31st December.	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	..	1,582	27

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894
Instituted during the year.	39	1,309	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,466	37	923
Received by transfer	52	1,549	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971	17	1,249
Total....	181	4,478	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205	133	3,066
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	12	637	20	777	15	634	35	509	16	539
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.....	31	1,367	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122	40	1,284
Remanded	..	433	..	498	..	428	..	309	..	199
Dismissed on default	15	112	9	202	11	110	4	35	12	39
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	16	71	13	62	17	77	13	25	15	24
Otherwise disposed of....	8	735	18	213	22	663	5	311	9	74
Total....	82	3,355	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311	92	2,159
Depending 31st December.	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	..	923	..	676	..	..	32	849	..	..
Instituted during the year.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	32	1,638	21	921	3	206
Total..	..	924	..	676	32	1,639	53	1,770	3	206
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	..	22	..	..	..	159	7	272	..	56
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	..	40	..	..	..	440	14	745	1	76
Remanded	..	20	..	..	..	150	..	142	..	15
Dismissed on default	..	6	..	..	..	16	1	9	..	2
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	..	1	..	..	..	24	5	13	1	2
Otherwise disposed of....	..	159	..	676	..	1	26	589	1	55
Total..	..	248	..	676	..	790	53	1,770	3	206
Depending 31st December.	..	676	..	..	32	849	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942
Instituted during the year.	63	3,325	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244	26	2,868
Received by transfer	9	538	19	509	4	161	44	664	8	159
Total..	98	5,461	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632	68	3,969
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	11	326	12	416	6	360	8	472	11	399
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	5	850	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142	10	883
Remanded	..	277	..	280	..	268	..	296	..	130
Dismissed on default	4	56	8	105	4	95	9	36	3	40
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	7	84	5	56	7	58	9	41	4	35
Otherwise disposed of....	43	1,822	31	2,103	40	2,739	33	1,703	24	1,491
Total..	70	3,415	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690	52	2,978
Depending 31st December.	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ..	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81
Admitted during the year.	4	80	4	121	16	142	7	136	8	139
Total....	22	480	17	449	20	186	19	195	15	220
Dismissed on default	1	6	4	36	1	2	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	4	83	4	155	3	40	4	38	1	44
Amended	2	11	1	38	..	14	4	12	..	15
Reversed	2	25	3	82	3	51	1	49	..	23
Remanded	..	26	1	92	..	20	3	15	..	36
Total....	9	152	13	405	8	127	12	114	1	118
Depending 31st December	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	27,405	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352
Instituted during the year	1,15,059	97,327	1,24,489	1,43,932	91,308
Total....	1,42,464	3,29,781	1,48,966	1,72,679	1,36,660
Decided on merits	84,914	82,843	86,720	90,720	85,174
Dismissed on default	4,196	4,506	4,815	4,915	5,880
Adjusted or withdrawn	21,237	18,310	29,028	32,011	24,024
Depending 31st December.....	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352	21,768
Decided by European Judges	101	97	83	159	113
Ditto Native ditto	1,10,172	1,05,534	1,20,448	1,27,450	1,14,956
Ditto Punchayets.....	74	28	32	37	9
Total decided	1,10,347	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Subordinate and Additional Judges.										Assistant Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	16	1176	14	1477	10	1363	15	1614	21	1282	..	62	..	..	..	599	21	1017	1	132	43	2004	48	2438	34	2029	82	1631	56	1823	7031	604	6367	539	7769	454	7025	144	5913	49
Appealed	4	38	4	47	16	61	3	42	7	53	..	7	..	5	..	..	4	34	1	31	17	24	30	63	22	..	32	51	22	54	595	11	529	6	A539	16	563	9	387	1
Appeals depending on 1st January	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	..	17	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	27	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	483	37	620	38	599	5	406	9	196	3
Total....	21	217	17	206	20	77	15	68	10	77	..	24	..	16	..	..	4	34	5	58	35	191	59	183	64	23	52	75	36	81	1078	48	1149	44	1138	21	969	18	583	4
Affirmed	4	34	4	84	3	17	4	14	1	14	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	14	3	38	9	52	27	20	27	17	19	13	223	5	283	16	403	3	494	4	214	3
Modified	2	5	1	18	..	9	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	9	2	4	1	16	3	5	3	6	1	5	36	1	44	2	61	..	56	1	38	..
Reversed	2	8	3	32	3	18	1	18	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	15	4	33	4	24	3	20	4	9	56	1	70	13	82	9	119	9	60	1
Remanded	..	8	1	39	..	7	3	8	..	8	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	11	3	44	7	13	5	5	..	13	95	3	93	4	96	..	83	1	12	..
Dismissed on default	..	2	4	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	14	..	2	1	..	..	..	23	..	51	4	67	..	19	..	11	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	26	..	30	..	14	..	10	..
Total....	8	58	13	190	8	51	12	44	1	30	..	13	..	16	..	..	..	7	..	44	6	71	18	160	44	64	39	48	24	40	460	10	567	39	739	12	785	15	345	4
Depending 31st Dec.	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	9	47	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	27	5	14	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	12	41	620	38	A600	5	406	9	196	3	249	..

A.—The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot-note A affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

Supplement to No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Sudder Ameens.					Moonsiffs.					Jagheerdars.					Punchayets.					Revenue Courts.				
	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	13486	11012	10791	11729	11031	64264	65374	68084	71811	68143	213	233	191	250	112	74	28	32	37	9	..	..	..	..	..
Appealed	770	673	661	625	576	3263	3504	3698	3482	2791	6	9	10	10	17	..	3	..	2	..	2	2	19	3	..
Appeals depending on 1st January	873	756	502[A]	324	310	3078	2569	1919[A]	1619	1303	3	6	12	5	8	1	1	2	..	..	8	10	7	8	5
Total....	1643	1429	1163	949	886	6341	6073	5617	5101	4094	9	15	22	15	25	1	4	2	2	..	10	12	26	11	5
Affirmed	445	452	501	382	402	1891	2278	2126	2133	1606	3	2	7	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	9	2	1
Modified	73	101	83	52	41	358	367	368	371	252	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Reversed	120	142	81	102	81	636	694	676	652	558	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	10	..	3
Remanded	151	148	131	89	47	684	634	665	584	285	..	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	49	71	40	11	11	140	193	119	49	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	56	29	23	11	12	85	72	107	50	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Total....	894	943	859	647	594	3794	4238	4061	3839	2802	3	3	17	7	7	..	2	2	2	..	..	5	19	7	5
Depending 31st December.....	756	504[A]	324	310	296	2569	1916[A]	1619	1303	1349	6	12	5	8	18	1	2	..	..	..	10	7	8	5	1

A.—The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad :—"The 368 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 in last year's statement are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of the 66 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 ; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decisions of the Moonsiffs inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have therefore been rectified in the present statement."

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Connected with Land Rent	124	238	184	150	107
Otherwise connected with Land	2,660	2,816	3,131	3,218	2,908
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	1,05,130	1,00,584	1,15,082	1,22,030	1,10,476
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.....	284	245	145	126	112
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	2,149	1,776	2,021	2,122	1,475
Total....	1,10,347	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
76,173	9,001
A	

A.—These include only those Suits which are decided on their merits.

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1856			1857			1858			1859			1860		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.	2	9	28	2	1	20	..	5	16	..	5	27	..	7	29
District and City Judges...	..	8	10	1	2	20	1	..	17	..	6	27	..	7	6
Subordinate and additional Judges	3	9	13	..	..	..	..	10	29	1	8	19	3	..	12
Assistant Judges	1	6	4	1	6	..	..	9	24	..	6	10	..	11	2
Principal Sudder Ameens..	..	4	11	..	4	6	..	3	10	..	3	24	..	4	9
Sudder Ameens	..	3	12	..	3	16	..	2	26	..	3	12	..	3	5
Moonsiffs	..	8	13	..	3	9	..	2	23	..	2	19	..	2	24

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Before Sudder Adawlut	5,42,764	1,45,781	1,65,899	98,833	3,25,960
Before other Courts, Original	41,11,914	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468	23,72,757
Ditto ditto Appeals	14,33,305	10,49,858	8,03,072	5,96,075	7,56,177
Total....	60,87,983	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376	34,54,894

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
At the instance of Individuals ..	797	52,417 0 4	872	60,450 11 8	852	58,947 7 6	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 0 10
At the instance of Government..	8	1,533 8 8	1	954 3 0	1	969 0 3	..	....	..	....
Total number in Jail	805	53,950 9 0	873	61,404 14 8	853	59,916 7 9	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 0 10

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	7	..	11	..	5
Total	7	..	11	..	5
Decided on merits	7	..	11	..	4
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	..	11	..	4
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	1

No. 2.—JEHAGEERDARS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	96	132	148	184	145
Instituted during the year	421	451	458	489	333
Received by transfer	8	51	13	5	3
Total	525	634	619	678	481
Decided on merits	235	300	297	369	218
Dismissed on default	32	28	7	18	7
Adjusted or withdrawn	125	122	127	143	110
Otherwise disposed of	1	36	4	3	1
Total	393	486	435	533	336
Depending 31st December	132	148	184	145	145

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	34	45	34	48	36
Instituted during the year	14	13	28	29	29
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..
Total	48	58	62	77	65
Decided on merits	2	15	13	37	26
Dismissed on default	..	9	1	2	6
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	..	..	2	4
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	24	14	41	36
Depending 31st December	45	34	48	36	29

No. 4.—AGENTS.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7
Instituted during the year.	6	1	7	6	2	5	4	16	10	10
Received by transfer	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19	2	19	10	12	13	10	18	16	17
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5	..	5	..	4	4	1	1	4	8
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	..	1	3	1	1	5	3	7	..	4
Remanded	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Dismissed on default	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	1	9	2	6	11	4	11	11	13
Depending 31st December	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWÀNEE ADAWLUT.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January .	9	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Admitted during the year.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	9	5	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..
Dismissed on default ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Amended	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Reversed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded.....	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	6	3	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Depending 31st Dec....	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	143	187	192	238	187
Instituted during the year	448	471	499	522	377
Total....	591	658	691	760	564
Decided on merits	249	323	326	410	252
Dismissed on default	34	38	9	20	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	128	122	127	145	120
Depending 31st December	187	192	238	187	180
Decided by European Judges.....	12	33	20	45	47
Ditto Native ditto	392	450	431	530	335
Ditto Punchayets	7	..	11	..	4
Total decided....	411	483	462	575	386

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Agents.										Assistant Agents.					Jagheerdars.					Punchayets.				
	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	5	1	8	1	5	9	8	..	4	12	2	15	13	39	26	235	300	297	102	218	7	..	..	..	4
Appealed	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	9	6	..	1	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending on 1st January	9	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	1	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	5	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	6	9	9	1	1	7	9	8	..	..	..	..	..
Affirmed	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	2	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Modified	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	3	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	5	1	..	5	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	3	2	..	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	4	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Connected with Land Rent	10	4	1	4	2
Otherwise connected with Land	8	5	8	20	13
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ..	389	474	453	549	371
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	4	..	..	1	..
Total	411	483	462	575	386

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
234	18

A

A.—These include those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1856			1857			1858			1859			1860		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Da y.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.....	5	9	28	2	3	27	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
Agents	1	5	12	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	..	6	1	8	2
Assistant Agents..	2	5	13	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25	..	11	10
Jehageerdars	1	10	1	..	4	26	..	4	8	..	9	6	..	5	26

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Before Sudder Adawlut	18,567	..	1,764	..	..
Before other Courts, Original	1,10,649	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024	1,70,161
Ditto ditto Appeal	149	753	48	1,064	2,760
Total....	1,29,365	2,05,628	1,47,250	1,17,088	1,72,921

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
At the instance of individuals	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
At the instance of Government	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Total Number in Jail ..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	1	..	..	1	..
Total	1	..	..	1	..
Decided on merits	1	..	..	1	..
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	1	..
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—MAMLUTDARS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	387	475	484	351	672 A
Instituted during the year	1,653	1,415	1,565	2,179	1,859
Received by transfer	46	175	67	106	41
Total	2,086	2,065	2,116	2,636	2,572
Decided on merits	978	890	1,007	1,218	1,372
Dismissed on default	216	269	320	253	235
Adjusted or withdrawn	391	380	427	459	498
Otherwise disposed of	26	42	11	35	10
Total	1,611	1,581	1,765	1,965	2,115
Depending 31st December	475	484	351	671 A	457

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is thus explained by the Collector of Kaira:—"In the Return for 1859, 38 suits are shown as depending on 31st December 1859. This is owing to a suit which was re-admitted on the file in that year having inadvertently not been taken into account. The error is now rectified."

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	....	2	1	....	1
Instituted during the year	4	6	2	1	....
Received by transfer	2	....	....	....	2
Total....	6	8	3	1	3
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	2	5	....	....	2
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	2	1	1	....	....
Remanded	....	....	....	....	....
Dismissed on default	....	....	1	....	....
Adjusted or withdrawn	....	1	1	....	....
Otherwise disposed of	....	....	....	....	1
Total....	4	7 A	3	....	3
Depending 31st December	2	1	....	1	....

A.—These include 6 Suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	198 A
Instituted during the year	2	169	1	211	1	180	..	241	..	208
Received by transfer	..	3	..	..	..	57	..	39	1	47
Total....	7	372	5	425	4	429	2	434	2	453
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1	44	..	12	..	43	1	66	..	63
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	..	54	..	121	1	107	..	99	..	68
Remanded	..	11	..	48	..	40	..	20	..	28
Dismissed on default	..	44	2	19	..	20	..	6	..	11
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	4	..	..	1	7	..	9	..	4
Otherwise disposed of	2	1	..	3	..	58	..	37	1	53
Total....	3	158	2	233	2	275	1	237	1	227
Depending 31st Dec....	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	197A	1	226

A.—The Colaba Sub-Collector's Return for 1859 was closed with 14 appeals in arrears, and instead of the Return for 1860 being opened with that number, it commences with 15; and he explains the cause of the difference to have arisen from an error in entering the number instituted during the former year, which should have been 38, not 37.

NOTE.—This Statement includes the work of the Sub-Collector of Colaba and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Ahmedabad, Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Ahmednuggur.

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 5.—SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January .	2	10	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3
Admitted during the year.	..	8	..	3	..	6	1	4	..	5
Total....	2	18	2	20	..	8	1	6	1	8
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed.....	..	..	2	8	..	2	..	2	..	3
Amended	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Reversed	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Remanded.....	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total....	..	1	2	18	..	6	..	3	..	4
Depending 31st Dec....	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	4

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	392	481	488	353	674 A
Instituted during the year	1,660	1,422	1,568	2,181	1,859
Total....	2,052	1,903	2,056	2,534	2,533
Decided on merits	984	896	1,009	1,220	1,374
Dismissed on default	216	271	321	253	235
Adjusted or withdrawn	391	381	429	459	498
Depending 31st December	481	488	353	673 A	458
Decided by European Judges	5	3	5	1	2
Ditto Native ditto	1,585	1,545	1,754	1,930	2,105
Ditto Punchayets.....	1	..	..	1	..
Total decided....	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is explained in note A at the foot of Statement 2.

No. 7—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Revenue Judge of Bombay.										Collectors.										Assistant Collectors.					Mamlutdars.					Punchayets.				
	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	..	163	1	150	..	..	..	131	4	6	1	..	2	978	890	1,007	1,218	1,372	1	..	..	..	..
Appealed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	6	1	4	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	169	210	179	241	208	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	200	214	191	153	197A	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	2	20	..	8	1	6	1	8	..	1	2	1	1	369	424	370	394	405	..	..	..	..	..
Affirmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	52	113	102	90	77	..	..	..	..	..
Modified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	16	26	7	13	14	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	24	40	61	40	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	48	40	20	28	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	19	20	6	11	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	18	..	6	..	3	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	157	230	216	199	174	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	214	191	153	196A	226	..	..	..	..	..

A.—*Vide* note A to Statement No. 4.

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Connected with Land Rent	1,515	1,407	1,685	1,854	2,081
Otherwise connected with Land.....	76	141	74	78	26
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
1,101 A	273

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1856			1857			1858			1859			1860		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Suddur Dewanee Adawlut ..	..	4	24	1	10	15	..	5	11	..	3	22	..	8	2
Collectors	..	10	8	..	9	10	..	7	17	..	9	11	..	7	3
Assistant Collectors	..	6	7	..	4	1	4	..	24	..	5	28	..	9	28
Mamlutdars	..	4	17	..	4	22	..	3	25	..	3	6	..	3	1

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Before Suddur Adawlut	1,730	33	118	809	1,363
Before other Courts, Original.....	23,719	13,061	10,612	23,689	19,731
Ditto ditto Appeals.....	6,855	6,902	5,763	6,084	7,958
Total....	32,304	19,996	16,493	30,582	29,052

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
At the instance of individuals.	17	927 1 3	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2	8	596 4 10
At the instance of Government.	4	153 9 6	14	5,133 15 0	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 0	..	....
Total No. in Jail.	21	1,080 10 9	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2	8	596 4 10

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

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STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1860, *and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.*

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 31st December 1860	73A	..	157	2,632B	8,441	A.—Includes 11 Criminal Cases decided on circuit at Kairah.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge	From 7th March to the 16th April, from 1st to 5th November, and from 22nd November to 20th December 1860	..	..	..	477	1,527	B.—Includes 14 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders issued by the Session Judge on circuit at Kairah. In addition to this the Judge investigated 24 claims to certificates of heirship, and 11 to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*.
	G. Norman, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 13th May, and from 29th September to the 31st December 1860	26	11	261	53	580	In addition to this the Session Judge reviewed 46 cases upon Petitions from Convicts, and 18 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation.
			From 31st May to 28th September 1860	11	2	..	46	178	The Judge was on leave from 7th March to 5th April 1860, in the districts from 22nd November to 20th December 1860, and on circuit to Kairah from 6th to the 16th April and from 1st to 5th November 1860.
Kairah	C. Walter, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 29th February 1860	7	2	51	163C	1,157C	C.—In addition to the figures entered in columns 8 and 9, 901 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders, and 1,037 Civil Miscellaneous Orders were passed by the Officers in charge from 1st March to 30th April, and from 5th to 31st December 1860, the Senior Assistant Judge, the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, being in the Districts
	H. B. Lockett, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 1st to 7th May 1860	6	..	..	33	48	
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 14th May to 3rd June 1860. From 4th June to 25th September 1860	45	..	111	508	2,164	
	The Hon'ble G. A. Hobart	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 26th September to 31st December 1860	10	..	13	298C	1,144C	

									from 5th to 31st December 1860. Besides the above, Mr. Walter investigated 2 claims to certificates of heirship, Mr. Bosanquet 3, and the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart 3.
SURAT	H. Hebbert, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 8th May 1860	9	2	85	543[D]	2,076[E]	D.—Includes one appeal against the decision of the Senior Assistant Session Judge at Broach.
	A. K. Forbes, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge	From 25th May to 31st December 1860	54[F]	3	122	1,081[G]	3,820[H]	E.—Includes 14 applications for certificates, and 5 to sue or defend suits in *formâ pauperis*.
	A. A. Borrodaile, Esq.	2nd Assistant Collector in charge	From 9th to 11th May, and from 8th to 11th June 1860	..	..	..	29	58	F.—Includes 15 Criminal Cases decided by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Broach.
	A. F. Bellasis, Esq.	Collector in charge	From 11th to 24th May 1860	..	..	..	48	90	G.—Includes 20 appeals from the decision of the Senior Assistant Session Judge, Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate.
	W. R. Pratt, Esq.	3rd Assistant Collector in charge	From 5th to 17th November 1860	..	..	..	44	133	H.—Includes 31 applications for certificates and 1 to sue in *formâ pauperis*.
	R. White, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 17th February 1860	..	5	14	19	106	
	G. W. Elliot, Esq	Ditto ditto	From 22nd March to 2nd April 1860	..	1	..	4	13	
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Ditto ditto	From 24th November to 31st December 1860	..	24	10	13	147	
BROACH	R. H. Thompson, Esq.	Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut	From 1st January to 17th February 1860	..	..	..	98	334	
	R. White, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge	From 18th February to 2nd April 1860	4	..	7	126	343	Besides the Criminal Cases entered in column 5, there were 15 Cases decided by the Session Judge of Surat.
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Ditto ditto	From 3rd April to 31st December 1860	23	11	401	565	1,851	Among the Civil Miscellaneous Orders are included 53 applications disposed of, viz., 45 for certificates of heirship, and 8 to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*.
TANNAH	C. J. Erskine, Esq	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 1st May 1860	22	..	9	1,213	4,761	J.—17 of these were tried at the half-yearly Sessions at Rutnagherry.
	C. Forbes, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 2nd May to 31st Dec. 1860.	48[J]	..	61	1,898	4,345	
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Acting Joint Judge	From 4th June to 3rd Sept. 1860.	..	2	151	..	56	
	M. Melvill, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 2nd April to 31st Dec. 1860	58	7	228	1,869	6,704	
RUTNAGHERRY	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Actg. Senior Assist. Judge. Senior Assistant Judge	From 1st Jan. to 21st May 1860. From 20th September to 31st December 1860	10	1	115	1,508	3,144	Miscellaneous Criminal business, amounting to 102 Orders, has not been included in this Return, as it was disposed of by Mr. Hogg, who was in charge of the Jail.
	R. White, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge	From 31st May to 19th September 1860	11	..	71	624	1,363	
	J. Trott, Esq.	Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge S. S.	From 11th Jan. 1860 to 30th idem						
		Ditto in charge Adawlut.	From 22nd to 30th May 1860	..	..	..	126	723	
	Khan Saheb Goolam Mohideen wullud Abdool Kadur	Suddur Ameen in charge Suddur Station	From 1st to 31st December 1860.	..	..	..	..	338	

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1860, *and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.*—(continued).

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Poona	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 10th June, from 24th June to 25th November, and from 26th to 31st December 1860	15	..	214	1,015	7,085	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 1st to 2nd, and from 5th January to 17th October 1860.	50	10	246	592	6,314	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 19th October to 31st December 1860	3	1	24	244	2,145	
	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Agent	10 months and 17 days	..	3	12	..	1,573	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	Acting Assistant Agent	9 months and 17 days	..	35	..	..	415	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Agent	2 months and 11 days	..	1	..	..	241	
Sholapoor	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 4th May, and from 4th June to 31st December 1860	69	5	238	2,378	9,714	
Ahmednuggur	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 31st December 1860	38	1	201	830	8,977	Was on circuit from 27th January to 6th March, and from 26th November to 31st December 1860, and on leave of absence from 10th to 31st October 1860.
	The Hon'ble G. A. Hobart	Assistant Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 31st August 1860	8	..	182	206	3,347	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	Ditto ditto	From 18th October to 31st December 1860	19	..	21	291	1,379	In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed 7 cases upon Petitions from Convicts in the Criminal Jail, which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and the Magisterial Department, and 1 referred by the Assistant Session Judge for confirmation.
Khandeish	A. St. John Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1st January to 31st December 1860	88	15	252	1,424	4,940	In addition to the number of Criminal Cases shown as disposed of

DHARWAR ..	M. A. Coxon, Esq.....	Judge and Session Judge ..	8 months and 15 days	45	2	148	2,841K	8,371L	in this Return, 11 cases decided by the Magistracy were reviewed, and the Session Judge also disposed of departmentally 5 cases against 7 Peons, and decided 3 cases of disputes regarding the removal of attachment. He also wrote 76 Warrants and English Correspondence, 1207 letters (including memoranda and endorsements), and 411 Periodical Returns, Bills, &c. The Principal Suddur Ameen, when in charge Suddur Station, issued 349 Miscellaneous Orders on the Criminal side, and 1588 on the Civil side. These are not included in the amount of Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal business.
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Assistant ditto	1 month and 4 days	4	..	26	5	588	K.—These include 15 Cases appealed and 7 Cases submitted to the Session Judge for confirmation.
	R. West, Esq.....	Acting Assistant ditto ..	10 months and 19 days	49	8	304	144	3,403M	L.—These include 21 inquiries into Petitions of persons claiming to sue as paupers, and 27 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.
BELGAUM ..	A. B. Lockett, Esq.....	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country	From 1st January to 29th February 1860	..	..	..	..	2	M.—Include investigations in 21 pauper suits, and 27 claims for certificates of heirship, and opinions thereon forwarded to the Judge.
	Captain G. S. A. Anderson	Assistant Political Agent in charge	From 1st to 11th March 1860 ..	.	..	..	..	..	
	G. B. Seton Karr, Esq..	Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country	From 12th March to 11th December 1860	..	8	1	..	17	
	L. H. B. Tucker, Esq..	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country	From 12th to 31st December 1860.....	..	..	..	..	..	
			Total....	805	160	3,736	23,988	104,155	

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Acting Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut, 22nd May 1861.

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APPENDIX A—(*concluded*).

STATEMENT showing the Number of ORIGINAL SUITS of different value decided by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, *and* MOONSIFFS *of the Bombay Presidency in the year* 1860.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rs.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rs.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rs.	From 500 to 1,000 Rs.	From 300 to 500 Rs.	From 100 to 300 Rs.	From 50 to 100 Rs.	From 10 to 50 Rs.	Not exceeding 10 Rs.	Remarks.
Principal Sudder Ameens	11	8	13	29	61	117	548	637	3,252	1,237	
Sudder Ameens	..	10	12	46	77	156	845	1,134	6,250	2,501	
Moonsiffs.....	..	..	58	143	320	645	4,065	5,882	39,846	17,184	

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 22nd May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January	..	..	..	..	..
Summoned during the year	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591
Total....	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591
Discharged without trial	793	584	577	562	359
Acquitted after investigation	511	354	396	474	375
Convicted and punished	1,101	911	982	1,058	857
Under trial on 31st December	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January	289	178 A	148	50	74
Summoned during the year	59,077	56,967	57,711	52,445	52,895
Total....	59,366	57,145	57,859	52,495	52,969
Discharged without trial.....	5,184	5,023	4,852	5,713	4,664
Acquitted after investigation	13,125	10,924	9,642	9,671	8,930
Convicted and punished.....	31,816	33,019	34,008	28,708	30,693 B
Referred to higher Courts	9,064	8,031	9,307	8,329	8,594
Under trial on 31st December	177	148	50	74	88

A.—These include one prisoner whose case was on the File of the Magistrate of Tanna on 31st December 1856, but has since been transferred to the District Police for disposal. (*Vide* Note A to Statement 5).

B.—These include 214 discharged on Security.

APPENDIX B—(*continued*).

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	..	..	..	..	..
Referred during the year.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged without trial.....	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted	..	..	..	..	..
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	14	16	11	15	30
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	..
Under trial on 31st December	..	..	..	..	..

Under the Bombay Code, the Native Judges and Law Officers having no criminal jurisdiction, the number shown in this Statement refers to Cases of Perjury committed before the former class of Officers in Civil suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their Courts to the Sessions, under Section XXXIV., Regulation IV. of 1827, and the Interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	64	33A	41	55B	23
Apprehended or referred during the year	5,468	4,543	4,214	3,858	3,843
Total....	5,532	4,576	4,255	3,913	3,866
Discharged without trial	422	314	230	296	261
Acquitted.....	985	771	755	634	596
Convicted	3,554	2,905	2,658	2,535	2,492
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	425	410	480	332	374C
Otherwise disposed of.....	115	135	79	93	57D
Under trial on 31st December	31	41	53	23	86

A.—These include 2 prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the File of his Deputy. (*Vide* Note A to Statement 5.)

B.—These include 4 prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapoor to the File of his Deputy, and exclude 2 declared innocent by the Joint Magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the Register.

C.—Of these, one prisoner was twice committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

D.—Of these, 56 were discharged on Security; and one was forwarded to the Resident at Baroda.

APPENDIX B—(*continued*).

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	91	46A	159	113B	129
Apprehended during the year	290	470	641	578	569
Received by transfer	5,944	5,195	6,688	5,782	5,895
Total....	6,325	5,711	7,488	6,473	6,593
Discharged without trial.....	1,091	637	861	692	745
Acquitted	1,605	1590	1,486	1,426	1,577
Convicted.....	..	2,117	3,754	3,040	2,947
Committed to Session Judges, &c. ..	3,489	1,112	1,120	1,048	1,034
Otherwise disposed of	91	96	151	138	166C
Under trial on 31st December	49	159	116	129	124

A.—One transferred to the District Police Officer at Tanna, and 2 to the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmednuggur. (*Vide* Notes A to Statements 2 and 4.)

B.—These exclude 4 transferred to the File of the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* Note B to Statement No. 4), and include 1 on the File of the Magistrate of Bhownuggur, which was erroneously omitted.

C.—Of these, 155 were discharged on security, 2 dismissed from office, 2 died before sentence, 4 surrendered to the Political Agent Rewa Kanta, 1 to the Guicowar Government, and 2 to the Nawaub of Cambay.

APPENDIX B—(*continued*).

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	205	46	153	48	61
Committed during the year	1,667A	1,549B	1,555	1,403	1,446D
Received by transfer	..	1	3	..	4
Total....	1,872	1,596	1,711	1,451	1,511
Discharged without trial.....	7	5	7	8	12
Acquitted.....	846	510	626	562	609
Convicted.....	769	762C	863	733	665E
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	151	150	127	72	125
Otherwise disposed of.....	53	16	40	15	6F
Under trial on 31st December	46	153	48	61	94

A.—The aggregate number committed by the Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and Native Judicial Functionaries, amount to 1,676: the difference of 9 has occurred at Sholapoor, and the Session Judge explains it thus:—11 Prisoners committed by the Magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Sessions Court on 2nd January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut Return 11

Deduct 2 prisoners committed by the Magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut Returns 2

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B.—These include 11 committed in 1856.

C.—Against 2 of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

D.—These do not show one prisoner twice committed to the Sessions Court by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry (*vide* Note c to Statement No. 4), but include one prisoner committed by the Session Judge of Khandeish, and 8 by the Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of the Dhoolia Jail.

E.—Against one of these prisoners there were three separate cases: he was sentenced in two cases, having been acquitted in the third—he therefore appears twice in Nos. 10 and 13.

F.—Of these, 2 were discharged on Security, 3 died before trial, and 1 was admitted as an Approver.

APPENDIX B—(*continued*).

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January	58	57	44	29	16
Committed or referred during the year.	151	150	127	72	125.
Proceedings called for	426	152	148	158	249
Total....	635	359	319	259	390
Released unconditionally	140	56	58	64	106A
Released on Security	..	..	..	1	2
Convicted	438	258	231	176	247B
Otherwise disposed of	..	1	1	2	2C
Depending on 31st December	57	44	29	16	33

A.—Of these, 12 are from cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13 under the column "Acquitted."

B.—Of these, 98 are from cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

C.—One died before trial, and the other transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

[Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.]

APPENDIX B—(*continued*).

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1860.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.]	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Ditto above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53	28
Session Judges	2	..	35	..	34	144	113	188	78	17	32	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	155	2	1465	84	260	885	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Magistrates	56	..	1743	57	135	462	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Police	214	..	27823	9	2643	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Police	..	..	413	..	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	427	2	31479	150	3516	1501	462	188	78	17	37	5	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53	28

APPENDIX B—(*continued*).

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1856	29 days	39 days	25 days	15 days	108 days
1857	19 „	28 „	25 „	14 „	86 „
1858	25 „	35 „	24 „	19 „	103 „
1859	16 „	19 „	25 „	19 „	79 „
1860	27 „	38 „	23 „	17 „	105 „

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN JAIL.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Imprisonment for Life (with labour, with irons)	269	277	236	209	235
Ditto above 14 years	33	39	81	58	98
Ditto from 10 to 14 years	221	198	241	156	166
Ditto from 7 to 10 years	319	308	286	265	322
Ditto for less than 7 years	2,297	2,071	2,525	2,175	1,966
Ditto without labour	280	356	351	209	208 A
Total on 31st December	3,419	3,249	3,720	3,072	2,995
Deaths in the year	142	146	146	178	187

A.—These include one State Prisoner at Tanna.

APPENDIX

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS THE RESULT OF

Classes.	Offences.	Total Number of Offenders.	Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.
No. I. Offences Against the Person.	Murder	275	4	..	..	..
	Wounding, with intent to kill	7	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of murder	10	..	..	..	..
	Attempt to commit murder	18	..	..	..	1
	Homicide	38	..	6	4	13
	Affray, with homicide	2	..	..	..	..
	Assault, with wounding	640	134	169	37	27
	Attempt to assault and wound	68	43	6	3	..
	Suttee	..	..	..	..	..
	Suttee, aiding and abetting	..	..	..	..	..
	Rape	40	..	1	..	2
	Attempt at rape	18	4	2	1	1
	Child-stealing	10	..	..	1	2
	Ditto for the sake of ornaments	1	..	1	..	..
	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	4	..	..	2	..
	Poisoning	15	2	..	..	..
	Sitting Dhurna	13	7	5	..	..
	Abortion	46	2	8	4	1
	Importation of slaves	..	..	..	..	..
	Sale of married woman	..	..	..	..	..
	Illegal arrest	9	..	9	..	..
	False imprisonment	14	8	1	..	..
	Torture	56	28	8	1	..
	Adultery	274	120	74	..	..
	Sodomy	4	..	1	2	1
	Riot and assault	56	18	9	..	..
	Abduction	..	..	..	..	..
	Deserting new-born infants	3	2	..	..	..
	Affray	1990	1107	209	..	..
	Resistance of process	4294	4193	32	..	..
	Making away with a person	..	..	..	..	..
	Oppression	20	2	..	..	..
	Petty assault	17296	10152	1373	12	..
	Accusation of kidnapping	1	..	..	..	..
	Exposure of infants	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	25222	15826	1914	67	48

8—(*continued*).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1860, AND THE PROCEEDINGS.

Convicted.																			Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Year, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	21	60	..	215
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	10	..	8
4	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	..	262
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	..	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1317	..	673
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4225	..	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11537	..	5759
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	13	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	39	21	17958	..	7264

APPENDIX B

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS THE RESULT OF THE

Classes.	Offences.	Total Number of Offenders.	Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.
No. II Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Dacoity, with murder	2	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with torture	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	2	2	..	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	47	1	..	..	..
	River dacoity, with murder	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	18	1	..	..	7
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	..	..	..	..	..
	Highway robbery, with murder	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury.	63	4	1	2	1
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances.	25	2	2	11	1
	Suspicion of highway robbery	3	..	..	..	..
	Burglary, with murder	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	6	4	..	2	..
	Theft, with murder	36	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding	19	4	3	2	..
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	4	..	1	1	..
	Cattle-stealing, with murder	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	20	3	16	..	..
	Affray, with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c.	23	20	1	..	..
	Attempt at dacoity	8	..	..	2	..
	Ditto at River ditto	..	..	..	..	..
	Plunder, with violence	121	7	3	5	..
	Riot, with assault and robbery, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of dacoity	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	397	48	27	25	22
No III. Offences against Property committed without Violence.	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances	264	17	41	49	21
	Theft, including cattle-stealing	7534	4147	1737	131	7
	Receiving stolen property	977	298	292	60	14
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	319	119	59	17	8
	Plundering	9	..	3	2	..
	Trespass	347	304	..	..	..
	Suspicion of theft	..	..	..	..	..
	False personation	5	1	..	..	..
	Carried over	9455	4386	2132	259	50

—(*continued*).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1860, AND PROCEEDINGS.—(*continued*).

CONVICTED.																				
Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
5	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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6	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	14	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
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13	19	3	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	57
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31*	7*	14*	2*	15*	..*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	205	..	192
14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	118
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6027	..	1507
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	..	311
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
19	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7353		2102

* S. O.

APPENDIX B

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS THE RESULT OF THE

Classes.	Offences.	Total Number of Offenders.	Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 3 Years.
	Brought over..	9455	4886	2132	259	50
No. III. Offences against Property committed without Violence—*continued.*	Snatching	6	2	3	..	..
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	157	38	60	10	1
	Forcibly taking away documents	6	..	..	..	..
	Accessary to theft	4	1	1	..	..
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	81	61	1	..	..
	Apprehension with suspicious property	1	..	..	..	1
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	77	39	15	7	3
	Attempt at burglary	35	2	13	5	..
	Forcible entry and detainer	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	9822	5029	2225	281	55
No. IV. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson	161	17	17	9	10
	Attempt at ditto	4	2	..	..	..
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	105	44	10	1	..
	Damaging crops, &c.	746	598	22	4	..
	Total	1016	661	49	14	10
No. V. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	112	9	3	8	22
	Counterfeiting coin	4	1	2	..	1
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	44	32	1	..	..
	Total	160	42	6	8	23
No. VI. Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation.	1	..	..	..	..
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	8	..	..	1	..
	Perjury, and subornation of perjury	216	15	60	17	13
	Riot, sedition, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	2	..	..	..
	Felonies not included in above denominations	172	48	35	5	2
	Misdemeanors, ditto	2121	1589	149	12	8
	Other offences not included in above	10931	8798	552	32	7
	Total	13451	10452	796	67	30
	Grand Total	50068	32058	5017	462	188

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 27th May 1861.

—(*continued*).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1860, AND PROCEEDINGS—(*continued*).

Convicted.																						
Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
19	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7353	..	2102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	13
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7618	..	2204
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	..	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	..	282
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	11
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	107	1	64
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1760	..	361
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9392	..	1539
8	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	11370	1	2080
78	17	37	5	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53	28	37968	1	12099

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX B—(*concluded*).

40

***ABSTRACT STATEMENT** showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners during the year* 1860, *and of the Orders passed thereon.*

	Cases referred for Consideration.								Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36.							Cases referred on a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, &c. by the Magistrate, to extend the period of imprisonment in Cases in which Prisoners have failed to give Security for Good Conduct.							Referred by the Judicial Commissioners.							Petitions of Appeals against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Cases pending on 1st January 1860.	Cases received during the year 1860.	Total number of persons under trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons whose sentences were mitigated.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons whose cases were remanded.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year 1860.	Pending on the 1st January 1860.	Received during the year 1860.	Total.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	pending at the end of the year 1860.	Pending on the 1st January 1860.	Received during the year 1860.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1860.	Pending on the 1st January 1860.	Received during the year 1860.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1860.	Pending on the 1st January 1860.	Received during the year 1860.	Total.	Petitions rejected.	Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for.	Pending at the end of the year 1860.
1860....	4	75	112	84	16	12	..	5	3	139	142	61	10	63	8	1	7	8	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	556	373	183	..

Of the 216 Trials decided during the year 1860,	Cases referred under the Regulations called for, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeals.	Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.	Remarks.
W. E. Frere, Esq., recorded his opinion on	5	..	
W. H. Harrison, Esq., ditto....	36	..	
R. Keays, Esq., ditto....	154	..	
W. Hart, Esq., ditto....	130	..	
H. Hebbert, Esq., ditto....	106	..	
H. Newton, Esq., ditto....	18	..	
Total....	449	..	

Comparative Abstract.

1859....	8	56	88	54	24	9	1	4	2	76	78	37	11	27	3	2	9	11	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	507	351	156	..
1860....	4	75	112	84	16	12	..	5	3	139	142	61	10	63	8	1	7	8	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	556	373	183	..
Increase.	..	19	24	30	..	3	..	1	1	63	64	24	..	36	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	22	27	..
Decrease	4	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Mr. Frere returned to his duty on the 31st March from the leave of absence granted him for 3 months from the 31st December 1859, and left the Court on the 7th April.
Mr. Harrison, having been allowed leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, left his seat on the 11th April.
Mr. Hart joined the Court on the 16th April.
Mr. Hebbert, having been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Harrison, took his seat on the 10th May.
Mr. Newton, having been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Frere, took his seat on the 5th January.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 27th May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

CRIMINAL.

STATEMENT of Prisoners disposed of in the Province of Scinde by the Magistrates, Judicial Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, Lieutenants of Police, and Kardars, during the year 1860.

Zillah.	Convictions.																						
	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Rape.	Serious Assault.	Trivial Assault.	Adultery.	Conspiracy.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Robbery by force at Night.	Robbery by force at Day.	Robbery without force by Night.	Robbery without force by Day.	Simple Theft.	Receiving Stolen property.	Simple robbery of Cattle.	Receiving stolen Cattle	Robberies traced to Villages.	Unnatural crime with human beings.	Ditto ditto with Cattle.	Other offences.	Total Convictions.	Acquittals.	Grand Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Kurrachee	4	3	6	42	1,052	32	2	3	5	72	5	181	92	517	47	231	51	..	..	4	623	2,972	2,261	5,233
Hyderabad	18	1	4	20	1,456	12	..	3	7	39	13	124	112	590	45	132	59	..	4	1	510	3,150	1,565	4,715
Shikarpoor	5	7	8	31	2,005	17	7	7	7	51	7	106	16	539	24	336	14	157	..	2	558	3,904	2,110	6,014
Frontier	2	1	1	4	147	7	1	..	2	8	..	30	14	37	..	55	1	..	1	..	234	545	135	680
Thurr and Parker	..	..	..	1	145	4	..	..	..	4	1	46	32	109	3	48	10	..	..	3	46	452	146	598
Total	29	12	19	98	4,805	72	10	13	21	174	26	487	266	1,792	119	802	135	157	5	10	1,971	11,023	6,217	17,240
Total 1859	18	26	35	118	5,662	90	7	28	26	219	32	463	175	2,094	102	1,132	87	208	3	9	2,409	12,951	7,061	20,012
Increase	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	24	91	..	17	..	48	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Decrease	.	14	16	20	857	18	..	15	5	45	6	..	..	302	..	330	..	51	..	..	438	1,928	844	2,772

APPENDIX C.—(*concluded*).

RETURN shewing the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the year 1860, *and the Result of the proceedings.*

Zillah.	Death.	Transportation or Imprisonment for Life.	Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.	From 10 to 15 do.	Ditto 7 to 10 do.	Ditto 5 to 7 do.	Ditto 3 to 5 do.	Ditto 1 to 3 do.	Ditto 8 to 12 Months.	Ditto 6 to 8 do.	Ditto 4 to 6 do.	Ditto 2 to 4 do.	Ditto 1 and under 2 do.	Under 1 month.	Personal restraint.	Fined.	Flogged.	Security in addition to sentence.	Confined as Insane.	Total number of Prisoners sentenced.	Security demanded although Prisoners were acquitted.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	36	187	43	100	120	53	476	4	1,910	7	25	..	2,972	62
Hyderabad	13	4	..	..	..	..	10	51	133	34	78	143	81	147	7	2,526	137	196	6	3,566	264
Shikarpoor	5	..	..	..	3	1	1	17	168	12	65	142	55	103	30	3,183	117	112	4	4,018	294
Frontier	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	13	23	1	23	45	5	8	1	420	54	5	..	603	25
Thurr and Parkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	63	17	4	23	8	31	..	306	45	2	5	526	16
Total....	19	5	..	..	5	1	31	131	574	107	270	473	202	765	42	8,345	360	340	15	11,685	661

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of the operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official year 1860-61.

Receipts.										Deliveries.		
Silver.			Mint Duty.		Premelting Charges.		Refining Charges.		Total.	Grand Total.	To the General Treasury in new Coins.		Remarks.
From Government.	From Merchants.	Total.	Government.	Merchants.	Government.	Merchants.	Government.	Merchants.			Silver.	Copper.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,10,963 14 4	1,70,39,511 9 3	1,71,50,475 7 7	2,295 0 3	3,48,100 13 0	114 12 1	17,405 0 6	1,377 5 4	22 0 8	3,69,314 15 10	1,75,19,790 7 5	1,97,95,858 8 0	2,44,950 0 0	

APPENDIX.

ATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

		P Engineer at Presidency.		Auditor of Public Works Accounts.		Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.		Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts.		Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Kolapoor.		Executive Engineer, Southern Konkan.		Executive Engineer, Sattara Districts.		Executive Engineer, Sholapoor Districts.		Superintendent of Public Works, Dapoolee.		Superintending Engineer, Central Circle.	
		ary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	53	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	5,921	..	..	..	743	..	2,088	403	877	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	12,094	20,460	1,778	..	4,227	18,551	8,906	335	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	123	12,887	258	..	3	30	204	606	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	6	..	169	1,009	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,741	..	63	..	..	675	..	392	248	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	79	14	1,080	644	223	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	578	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	..	547	461	94	..	494	..	3,305	5,871	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Churches and other Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	370	..	..	..
	Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,301	91	..
NATIONAL		..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	17	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
GENERAL	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	891	380	..	..	..	..	1,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	80	39	42	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Post Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	72	..	16	..	75	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Charitable Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	..	308	22	321	..	..	..	..	..
	Scientific ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monuments and Antiquities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Records and Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Town Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNICIPAL	Paving and Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,032	..	3,940	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sewage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARINE	Harbours and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Light Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDUSTRIAL	Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Irrigational Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,611	..	..	..	..	..	706	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanks and Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,702	..	..	..	..	150	..	73	..	..	..	..	..
AGRICULTURAL	Dykes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metalled Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,389	41,063	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unmetalled Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,530	2,250	59,904	1,919	9,177	..	13,958	..	28,684	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,702	..	..	..	597	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMUNICATIONS	Boat-Bridges and Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	..	400	2,522	..	..	61	43	345	..	..	..	..	..
	Navigable Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	River Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Travellers	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	653	55	673	..	537	100	240	..	..	..	..	..
RAILWAY		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	21,073	62,411	79,011	43,195	14,255	1,244	42,878	60,764	48,902	10,660	974	..	..	..
	TOTAL for Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,484*	..	1,22,206	..	15,479	..	1,03,642	..	59,562	..	974	..	..
ESTABLISHMENT. Direction	Fixed Salaries	54,447		28,985		22,457		..		..		..		..		..		..		20,964	
	Travelling Allowance	..		..		1,554		..		..		..		..		..		..		1,837	
	Extra Establishment	600		1,279		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	424		486		670		..		..		..		..		..		..		1,285	
Construction.	Fixed Salaries	..		..		..		35,184		45,207		12,800		51,318		20,716		..		..	
	Travelling Allowance	..		..		..		9,562		5,702		1,809		6,932		3,126		..		..	
	Extra Establishment	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	..		..		..		499		913		834		754		671		..		..	
TOTAL for Establishments		55,471		30,950		24,681		45,245		52,072		15,527		59,004		24,513		..		33,166	
GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments		55,471		30,950		24,681		1,28,729		1,75,478		31,006		1,02,646		84,035		974		33,166	

* This includes Rs. 34,098 contributed by the Villagers.

APPENDIX—(continued).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presi[dency]

		Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.		Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.		Executive Engineer, Northern Konkun.		Executive Engineer, Nassick Districts.		Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur Districts.		Executive Engineer, Candeish.		Executive Engineer, Mhow.		Executive Engineer, Bo[mbay] Agra					
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Military	Fortifications	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Cantonment	1,020	275	16,141	5,899	463	..	483	..	3,373	..	668	..	1,202	4,183	..					
	Accommodation for Troops	6,027	2,442	33,412	75,153	1,081	..	741	..	2,850	14,196	2,363	33,454	7,863	2,48,000	..					
	Ordnance	..	..	258	5,318	..	..	..	..	302	5	42	178	90	5,036	..					
	Commissariat	..	..	635	136	41	..	..	..	34	..	44	..	287	..	..					
	Stud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Staff	..	..	1,098	1,287	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Naval		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Judicial	Police	..	..	537	..	137	..	..	490	113	..	618	..	..	..	..	..				
	Court Houses	361	..	1,173	84	..	95	600	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..				
	Jails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	683	125	..	..				
Revenue	Land and Miscellaneous	1,945	48	392	348	1,089	426	..	677	..	..	1,007	..	..	..	..	..				
	Customs	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..			
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	..	..	153	..	377	..	..	..	130	..	26	..	123	381	..	..	..	..		
	Burial Grounds	32	..	161	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	..	..	..	..		
Educational		..	..	510	..	..	..	..	161	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
General	Government	..	..	3,168	92	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	650	956	..	..	..	..	..	
	Public Works	..	..	278	..	268	57	..	..	14	..	158	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Post Office	..	..	300	..	72	..	98	98	141	..	..	60	157	..	..	..	..	..	148	..
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Charitable Institutions	..	..	529	4	256	..	..	..	154	20	86	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Scientific ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monuments and Antiquities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Records and Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	1,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	..	..	6,464	..
Municipal	Town Buildings	..	..	..	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paving and Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water Supply	263	..	..	..	16	612	..	662	397	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sewage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	..	..	..	..	689	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Light Houses	..	..	..	..	..	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,449	494	..	..	419	73,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanks and Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dykes	..	..	..	..	32	5,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communications	Metalled Roads	90,505	2,025	10,600	..	81,630	2,059	68,537	326	7	..	..	..	..	356	3,423	..	..	..	12,850	..
	Unmetalled Roads	50,356	508	600	..	27,722	161	16,712	2,118	17,805	780	15,353	61,418	..	..	11,002	40,098	..	..	9,063	..
	Bridges	..	407	..	..	..	731	..	..	..	..	..	547	..	..	..	329	..	..	937	..
	Boat-Bridges and Ferries	1,770	3,670	..	..	758	3,307	645	..	1,454	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	..
	Navigable Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	River Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Travellers	1,514	408	433	304	1,955	780	1,905	704	1,403	150	1,288	..	382	..	143	32	..	..	387	..
Railway		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph		..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1,54,730	11,625	73,058	89,907	1,16,586	14,222	92,110	6,392	29,386	15,465	32,739	1,16,747	11,899	2,60,504	14,568	49,783	[illegible]	..	36,288	715
Total for Works		1,66,355		1,62,965		1,30,808		98,502		44,851		1,49,486		2,72,403		64,351		..		37,003	
Establishment. Direction	Fixed Salaries	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		18,972		..	
	Travelling Allowance	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		2,137		..	
	Extra Establishment	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		1,267		..	
Construction	Fixed Salaries	31,270		25,841		23,715		16,264		15,975		28,443		24,349		21,476		..		15,832	
	Travelling Allowance	7,232		1,234		6,196		3,392		1,621		6,495		3,106		4,141		..		1,742	
	Extra Establishment	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	1,157		2,228		3,354		206		614		1,517		967		1,244		..		376	
Total for Establishments		39,659		29,303		33,265		19,072		17,800		36,455		28,422		26,861		22,376		17,950	
Grand Total Works and Establishments		2,06,014		1,91,508		1,64,073		1,18,584		62,651		1,85,941		3,00,915		91,212		22,376		54,953	

APPENDIX—(*continued*).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, *on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.*

		Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira.		Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo.		Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad and Neemuch.		Superintendent of Public Works, Rajkote.		Superintendent of Public Works, Bhooj.		Superintendent Harbour Defences.		Civil Architect and Dockyard Engineer.		Garrison Engineer at the Presidency.		Executive Engineer, Aden.		Special Assistant Engineer, Perim.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	Fortifications	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,60,748	..	..	2,203	636	2,149	8,185	..	..
	Cantonment	3,656	352	344	..	1,918	451	397	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Troops	8,000	6,395	4,272	12,169	8,545	86,477	16	..	1,933	..	..	..	..	..	41,182	21,700	13,885	95,123	..	..
	Ordnance	576	1,022	117	..	75	218	..	..	461	..	..	..	..	..	13,956	1,13,722	516	5,026	..	..
	Commissariat	..	..	177	250	349	536	..	..	78	795	..	..	..	..	1,603	311	1,457	7,904	..	..
	Stud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	838	..	..	..	..
	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,638	407	..	..	..	..
Naval		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,419	65,298	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judicial	Police	830	98	58	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Court Houses	10	1,504	25	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jails	239	..	29	23	90	4,930	..	..	..	59	..	..	2,445	934	..	..	1,019	1,500	..	..
	Land and Miscellaneous	2,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	2,130	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue	Customs	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,928	10,101	..	..	308	..	..	..
	Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	829	357	455	298	..	..	29	..	132	15	..	..	970	3,088	..	..	43	..	..	..
	Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	91	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational		124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	Government	2,250	10	..	..	33	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	22,080	12,239	..	..	328	2,990	..	..
	Public Works	165	60	261	90	155	481	..	..	233	..	..	..	447	710	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Post Office	5	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	90	..	..	..	11	..	..
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,205	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Charitable Institutions	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,443	3,112	1,010	2,249	49	109	..	..
	Scientific ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monuments and Antiquities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Records and Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal	Town Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paving and Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514	81,735	74	7,930
	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	6,415	..	..
	Sewage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,735	3,368	5,086	..	..	..	..	..	47,227
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Light Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanks and Wells	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dykes	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drainage	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3,637	4,079	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communications	Metalled Roads	6,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,472	25,038	..	..
	Unmetalled Roads	35	631	924	..	..	..	..	..	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bridges	414	..	..	..	..	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Boat-Bridges and Ferries	1,043	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Navigable Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	River Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Travellers	2,784	717	543	650	1,146	1,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,902	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph		..	..	..	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,163
		30,861	11,211	7,275	14,216	12,570	94,647	460	156	2,726	869	..	1,70,483	54,475	1,29,985	65,719	1,41,022	28,550	2,86,763	..	55,163
		42,072		21,491		1,07,217		616		3,595		1,70,483		1,74,760		2,06,741		2,55,313		55,163	
Total for Works																					
Establishment. Direction	Fixed Salaries	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Travelling Allowance	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Extra Establishment	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		33,556		30,060		5,864	
	Contingencies	..		..		..		..		..		27,650		24,527		2,530		172		..	
Establishment. Construction	Fixed Salaries	29,148		16,506		20,833		..		..		4,237		2,449		..		..		..	
	Travelling Allowance	3,948		1,970		1,557		..		..		..		..		501		5,800		30	
	Extra Establishments	..		..		..		144		835		575		828		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	1,178		785		1,149		5		27		..		..		..		..		..	
														27,804		36,587		36,032		5,894	
Total for Establishments		34,274		19,351		23,039		149		922		42,491								61,057	
														2,02,564		2,43,328		3,01,365		3	
Grand Total Works and Establishments		76,346		40,842		1,30,256		765		4,458		2,14,974									

APPENDIX—(continued).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

		Collector of Belgaum.		Collector of Sattara.		Collector of Poona.		Collector of Sholapoor.		Collector of Rutnagherry.		Sub-Collector of Colaba.		Collector of Tanna.		Collector of Ahmednuggur, Judge, and Superintendent of Police.		Collector of Candeish.		Collector of Surat.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	Fortifications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Troops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ordnance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commissariat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	137	..	..	1,252	..	16	96	1,443	..	90	519
Judicial	Police	221	..	100	315	2	..	31	..	101	..	..	..	3,058	..	444	..	288	..	267	..
	Court Houses	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	514	..	96	..	254	..	24	140
	Jails	..	..	92	5,079	21	337	6	..	1,317	513	..	..	6,231	..	602	168	565	..	1,915	150
Revenue	Land and Miscellaneous	146	827	1,300	113	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	..	..	..	..	19	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	Government	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
	Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Post Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Charitable Institutions	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scientific ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monuments and Antiquities	..	..	..	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
	Records and Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal	Town Buildings	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paving and Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	738	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Water Supply	4,401	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	..	..	1,233	..	..	..	..
	Sewage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Light Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,443
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanks and Wells	..	..	902	2,009	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dykes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
	Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forests	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,279	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communications	Metalled Roads	5	2,150	3,229	555	..	..	..	..	5,843	..	158	..	1,795	1,418	..	..	6,093	..	2,039	..
	Unmetalled Roads	..	40	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	106	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
	Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	264	..	..	..	..	..	929	1,242
	Boat-Bridges and Ferries	..	..	835	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Navigable Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	River Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Travellers	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4,885	3,538	9,143	8,150	1,490	437	129	2,525	8,359	1,771	264	2,279	15,087	1,618	1,293	1,497	8,887	..	5,854	10,594
Total for Works		8,423		17,293		1,927		2,654		10,130		2,543		16,705		2,790		8,887		16,448	
Establishment. Direction	Fixed Salaries	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Travelling Allowance	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Extra Establishment	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
Establishment. Construction	Fixed Salaries	..		..		114		97		163		..		..		..		..		392	
	Travelling Allowance	74		..		84		315		..		..		..		..		..		558	
	Extra Establishment	657		..		685		3		..		..		..		..		..		..	
	Contingencies	126		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		950	
		857		..		883		415		163		..		..		..		..			
Total for Establishments		857		..		883		415		163		..		..		..		..		950	
Grand Total Works and Establishments		9,280		17,293		2,810		3,069		10,279		2,543		16,705		2,790		8,887		17,398	

APPENDIX—(continued).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, *on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.*

		Collector of Kaira.		Collector of Ahmedabad.		Chief Engineer in Sind.		Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port.		Superintendent Harbour Works.		Lukker Pass and Arul Bridge, Lower Sind.		Executive Engineer, Central Sind.		Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.		Superintendent of Canals.		Survey Operations, Sind Canal Department.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	Fortifications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,905	1,188	..	..	..	..	1,091	2,928	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Troops	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,541	2,164	..	..	..	..	7,904	169	7,959	50,415	..	..	..	..
	Ordnance	..	..	..	..	..	..	465	..	..	..	..	..	217	1,213	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commissariat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,568	1,044	..	..	..	..	144	..	358	..	..	..	..	..
	Stud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	149	..	..	..	..	1,744	1,258	580	6	..	..	..	..
Judicial	Police	..	3,536	149	60	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	189	..	..	..	..	..
	Court Houses	29	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jails	158	..	695	136	..	..	491	6,836	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	1,175	..	..	..	..
Revenue	Land and Miscellaneous	628	..	285	343	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	22,548	..	..	..	..	2,202	1,011	168	1,779	..	..	..	..
	Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	1,275	..	..	..	..	368	287	15	..	..	..	..	..
Educational		..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
General	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Public Works	..	..	40	..	..	..	347	371	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Post Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	41	..	..	..	..	233	380	45	..	..	..	..	..
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	451	..	..	..	..	62	..	500	2,101	..	..	..	..
	Charitable Institutions	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scientific ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	112	..	..	..	..	..
	Monuments and Antiquities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Records and Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal	Town Buildings	79	565	..	..	..	..	231	15	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paving and Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sewage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	2,537	..	93,734	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Light Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanks and Wells	315	413	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dykes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communications	Metalled Roads	1,552	..	..	..	..	..	10,198	2,476	..	..	..	10,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unmetalled Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,760	1,737	..	..	..	..
	Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	..	..	..	..	1,315	203	..	..	302	..	..	..	..
	Boat-Bridges and Ferries	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Navigable Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	River Improvements	..	..	..	442	..	..	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	379	..	78	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Travellers	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	229	..	..	..	..	..
Railway		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph		..	..	..	..	..	..	407	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,207	..	..	..	..
		2,756	4,816	1,024	1,093	..	..	57,195	46,045	..	93,734	..	11,476	15,818	7,805	22,226	68,803	..	..	..	..
Total for Works		7,572		2,617		..		1,03,170		93,734		11,476		23,623		91,101		..		..	
Establishment. Direction	Fixed Salaries	..		..		33,284		..		..		..		..		..		15,001		..	
	Travelling Allowance	..		..		1,666		..		..		..		..		..		1,540		..	
	Extra Establishment	..		..		994		..		..		..		..		..		191		..	
	Contingencies	..		..		1,908		..		..		..		..		..		2,277		..	
Construction	Fixed Salaries	..		..		..		29,444		22,964		4,288		17,708		20,359		..		12,705	
	Travelling Allowance	69		40		..		1,036		1,403		205		1,023		5,396		..		1,508	
	Extra Establishments	699		661		..		108		5,893		..		..		273		..		1,156	
	Contingencies	12		..		..		651		3,375		..		869		617		..		811	
Total for Establishments		780		701		37,372		31,901		43,635		4,493		19,651		26,585		19,009		16,070	
Grand Total Works and Establishments		8,352		3,318		37,172		1,35,071		1,37,369		15,969		43,274		1,17,686		19,009		16,070	

APPENDIX—(concluded).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

	Upper Kanara Works.		Lower Kanara Works.		Pullalien River Works.		Collectorate of Kurrachee.		Collectorate of Hyderabad.		Collectorate of Shikarpore.		Political Superintendency N. W. Frontier.		Captain of Police, Deesa-poor.		Total for Presidency, exclusive of Sind.	Total for Sind.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military	Fortifications																1,77,895	559	1,78,454	
	Cantonment																44,000	17,892	61,892	
	Accommodation for Troops																7,91,256	90,189	8,87,135	
	Ordnance																1,05,051	3,600	1,08,651	
	Commissariat																18,594	8,124	18,718	
	Road																854	"	854	
	Staff																2,135	"	2,135	
Naval																	71,717	2,954	74,671	
Judicial	Police																17,850	1,911	19,761	
	Court Houses																15,141	1,434	17,575	
	Jails																88,981	7,923	96,904	
	Land and Miscellaneous																88,681	55,661	84,342	
Revenue	Customs																33,317	35,625	67,942	
	Salt																200	"	200	Total State, Rs. 10,30,708.
	Opium																67	"	67	
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings																8,041	3,470	11,511	
	Burial Grounds																6,854	1,982	8,836	
Educational																	1,487	1,173	2,660	
General	Government																47,013	1,929	48,942	
	Public Works																4,504	1,304	5,808	
	Post Office																5,078	1,057	6,135	
	Mint																15,011	"	15,011	
	Charitable Institutions																14,501	871	15,372	
	Scientific ditto																"	"	"	
	Monuments and Antiquities																159	"	159	
	Escorts and Regulations																402	"	402	
	Miscellaneous																10,985	249	11,234	
Municipal	Town Buildings																3,470	"	3,470	
	Markets																201	100	301	
	Paving and Streets																"	"	"	
	Lighting																"	"	"	
	Water Supply																1,17,503	4,932	1,22,435	
	Sewage																1,502	200	1,702	
Marine	Harbours and Navigation																95,661	10,101	1,05,762	
	Light Houses																40,514	249	40,763	
	Mines																"	"	"	
Industrial	Manufactures																"	"	"	
	Irrigational Canals																33,951	4,56,533	4,90,484	
	Tanks and Wells																84,077	13,161	47,238	Total Industrial Improvements, Rs. 10,13,980.
Agricultural	Dykes																6,094	10,868	16,962	
	Drainage																477	4,956	5,433	
	Forests																516	192	708	
Communications	Metalled Roads																3,37,014	91,114	3,84,428	
	Unmetalled Roads																4,36,018	87,054	5,41,072	
	Bridges																93,880	36,462	94,342	
	Boat-Bridges and Ferries																[illegible]	"	91,880	
	Navigable Canals																"	44,028	44,028	
	River Improvements																720	2,268	2,988	
	Accommodation for Travellers																53,445	11,704	64,149	
Railway																	"	"	"	
Electric Telegraph																	5,804	10,170	15,474	
																				Total for New Works and Repairs.
Total for Works	43,819		53,600		"		1,83,859		9,10,496		1,37,431		3,04,508		3,019					
Establishments. Direction.	Fixed Salaries	"		"		"		"		"		"		"		"				
	Travelling Allowances	"		"		"		"		"		"		"		"				
	Extra Establishment	"		"		"		"		"		"		"		"				
	Contingencies	"		"		"		"		"		"		"		"				
Establishments. Construction.	Fixed Salaries	8,116		12,078		"		17,624		13,126		19,035		3,304		"				
	Travelling Allowances	248		2,408		"		1,077		644		3,014		"		"				
	Extra Establishment	1,154		672		"		800		1,054		1,405		162		"				
	Contingencies	1,419		968		"		516		1,240		919		143		"				
Total for Establishments	10,938		16,626		"		19,701		19,264		24,881		3,609		"					
Grand Total Works and Establishments	54,760		67,450		"		1,43,560		9,29,760		1,62,312		3,18,117		3,019					

Deduct Contribution by the Villagers at Dharwar—

Grand Total on Public Works in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during 1860-61.

APPENDIX A (1).

SUMMARY of Traffic Statements of the G. I. P. Railway Company, from 30th April 1860, and ending on 28th April 1861, comprising 52 Weeks.

Weeks.			Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandize.			Total.		
				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For the week ending	6th May	1860	277	23,604	14	4	29,203	1	1	52,807	15	5
,,	13th ,,	,,	..	20,194	15	2	20,581	12	0	40,776	11	2
,,	20th ,,	,,	..	19,124	8	3	20,840	6	2	39,964	14	5
,,	27th ,,	,,	..	20,258	7	6	22,914	8	9	43,173	0	3
,,	3rd June	,,	..	19,827	9	7	22,892	12	6	42,720	6	1
,,	10th ,,	,,	297½	21,041	10	0	19,675	1	9	40,716	11	9
,,	17th ,,	,,	..	19,559	3	10	13,525	8	9	33,084	12	7
,,	24th ,,	,,	..	19,095	3	4	19,150	10	9	38,245	14	1
,,	1st July	,,	..	18,730	11	6	19,229	12	7	37,960	8	1
,,	8th ,,	,,	..	19,140	10	7	16,023	15	5	35,164	10	0
,,	15th ,,	,,	..	15,146	9	11	11,981	13	5	27,128	7	4
,,	22nd ,,	,,	..	14,371	13	0	11,635	5	3	26,007	2	3
,,	29th ,,	,,	..	13,748	0	8	13,235	9	7	26,983	10	3
,,	5th August	,,	..	14,850	2	3	13,010	15	2	27,861	1	5
,,	12th ,,	,,	..	16,559	15	2	14,613	0	1	31,172	15	3
,,	19th ,,	,,	..	17,242	15	11	14,072	13	10	31,315	13	9
,,	26th ,,	,,	..	16,496	5	5	13,814	11	6	30,311	0	11
,,	2nd September	,,	..	17,877	15	4	16,087	12	7	33,965	11	11
,,	9th ,,	,,	..	17,284	0	0	14,386	8	6	31,670	8	6
,,	16th ,,	,,	..	16,949	9	10	13,253	5	6	30,202	15	4
,,	23rd ,,	,,	..	21,941	9	11	23,488	2	8	45,429	12	7
,,	30th ,,	,,	..	23,924	6	4	27,349	0	1	51,273	6	5
,,	7th October	,,	..	21,292	5	1	27,054	11	5	48,347	0	6
,,	14th ,,	,,	..	23,166	4	11	26,990	15	10	50,157	4	9
,,	21st ,,	,,	..	20,212	15	3	18,232	15	1	38,445	14	4
,,	28th ,,	,,	..	19,315	12	8	17,981	13	10	37,297	10	6
,,	4th November	,,	..	20,680	7	8	18,276	0	3	38,956	7	11
,,	11th ,,	,,	..	19,629	8	7	20,562	4	0	40,191	12	7
,,	18th ,,	,,	..	20,996	15	1	13,956	6	8	34,953	5	9
,,	25th ,,	,,	..	24,753	3	3	24,258	9	0	49,011	12	3
,,	2nd December	,,	..	22,634	4	3	26,694	4	0	49,328	8	3
,,	9th ,,	,,	..	28,260	6	11	27,691	2	2	55,951	9	1
,,	16th ,,	,,	..	26,054	10	7	28,240	9	11	54,295	4	6
,,	23rd ,,	,,	..	20,927	7	6	24,287	3	10	45,214	11	4
,,	30th ,,	,,	..	27,691	6	11	26,073	5	11	53,764	12	10
,,	6th January	1861	..	22,880	11	0	23,704	9	5	46,585	4	5
,,	13th ,,	,,	..	18,549	2	5	25,777	2	8	44,326	5	1
,,	20th ,,	,,	..	21,414	9	10	25,909	12	5	47,324	0	3
,,	27th ,,	,,	..	20,891	7	6	27,930	3	2	48,821	10	8
,,	3rd February	,,	350¾	22,601	6	4	29,213	8	10	51,814	15	2
,,	10th ,,	,,	..	21,945	7	0	29,510	3	10	51,455	10	10
,,	17th ,,	,,	..	27,086	3	8	30,227	5	5	57,313	9	1
,,	24th ,,	,,	..	28,350	8	3	29,627	14	7	57,978	6	10
,,	3rd March	,,	..	28,772	7	3	30,881	8	2	59,653	15	5
,,	10th ,,	,,	..	28,639	15	5	32,045	7	1	60,685	6	6
,,	17th ,,	,,	..	26,703	5	11	35,636	7	11	62,339	13	10
,,	24th ,,	,,	..	25,726	7	10	29,174	1	10	54,900	9	8
,,	31st ,,	,,	..	22,263	14	4	22,530	12	6	44,794	10	10
,,	7th April	,,	..	24,055	8	7	22,210	11	1	46,266	3	8
,,	14th ,,	,,	..	20,361	12	11	30,256	1	11	50,617	14	10
,,	21st ,,	,,	..	25,687	8	3	36,350	14	5	62,038	6	8
,,	28th ,,	,,	..	25,670	1	3	39,090	2	9	64,760	4	0

APPENDIX B (1).

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the Year 1860.

RECEIPTS.

	Miles open.	Passengers.									Goods.						Total Receipts Passengers and Goods.	Miles run.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class, from October.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class, from 15th Oct.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Railway Materials.	Merchandize.	Railway Materials.	Merchandize.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
January to June 1860..	278·9	5,548	88,494	5,97,820	..	21,138	70,873	3,44,707	..	76,464	5,13,282	29,116	80,494	99,540	4,82,484	9,242	5,91,266	11,04,548	1,73,582	1,55,592	3,29,174
July to December 1860.	297·5	9,613	98,567	4,99,999	2,23,685	23,421	66,601	2,68,070	89,757	79,017	5,26,866	22,942	62,161	59,019	4,34,068	19,068	5,12,155	10,39,023	1,35,429	1,83,121	3,18,551

* Includes Receipt on account of Rent, &c.

EXPENDITURE.

	Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandize Charges.	Maintenance Charges.	General Charges.	Total.	Per-centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross Cost of open Line.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per-cent. per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		£.	Rs.	£.	£ s. d.
January to June 1860..	3,30,998	73,540	81,622	99,926	64,715	6,50,801	58·92	2,523,711	4,53,746	41,593	3 5 11
July to December 1860.	3,19,107	75,113	81,773	99,647	70,459	6,46,099	62·18	2,584,214	3,92,923	36,018	2 15 9

APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock of the G. I. P. Railway, on 30th April 1861 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

	Locomotive Engines.	Carriages.									Waggons.							Total.	
		Saloon.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Sheep Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.
Rolling Stock on 30th April 1861.....	64	1	22	30	65	30	17	26	46	31	81	894	10	87	15	50	10	64	1,415

APPENDIX A (2).

SUMMARY of Traffic Statements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, from 30th April 1860, and ending on 28th April 1861, comprising 52 Weeks.

Weeks.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandize.			Total.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For the week ending 6th May 1860..	29	1,621	11	1	30	11	8	1,652	6	9
„ 13th „ „ ..	..	1,494	4	6	47	13	7	1,542	2	1
„ 20th „ „ ..	..	1,456	14	9	52	15	2	1,509	13	11
„ 27th „ „ ..	..	1,579	3	7	120	2	4	1,699	5	11
„ 3rd June „ ..	..	1,611	15	0	233	15	3	1,845	14	3
„ 10th „ „ ..	..	1,424	5	4	326	12	5	1,751	1	9
„ 17th „ „ ..	..	1,312	9	8	76	14	8	1,389	8	4
„ 24th „ „ ..	..	1,275	0	5	31	14	9	1,306	15	2
„ 1st July „ ..	..	924	4	7	40	12	6	965	1	1
„ 8th „ „ ..	..	760	13	1	19	1	8	779	14	9
„ 15th „ „ ..	..	735	14	9	32	0	6	767	15	3
„ 22nd „ „ ..	..	682	0	7	35	14	8	717	15	3
„ 29th „ „ ..	..	569	0	8	9	12	2	578	12	10
„ 5th August „ ..	..	655	6	7	24	12	3	680	2	10
„ 12th „ „ ..	..	685	14	3	58	2	1	744	0	4
„ 19th „ „ ..	..	951	3	3	59	7	3	1,010	10	6
„ 26th „ „ ..	..	1,113	11	1	68	1	2	1,181	12	3
„ 2nd September „ ..	..	1,040	7	2	90	2	7	1,130	9	9
„ 9th „ „ ..	..	1,056	10	11	54	13	3	1,111	8	2
„ 16th „ „ ..	..	854	11	4	470	6	9	1,325	2	1
„ 23rd „ „ ..	..	2,221	14	3	97	9	8	2,319	7	11
„ 30th „ „ ..	..	1,015	12	7	119	14	8	1,135	11	3
„ 7th October „ ..	..	1,400	1	4	99	8	6	1,499	9	10
„ 14th „ „ ..	..	1,337	1	2	88	1	6	1,425	2	8
„ 21st „ „ ..	..	1,533	11	6	183	12	7	1,717	8	1
„ 28th „ „ ..	..	1,339	1	10	201	15	10	1,541	1	8
„ 4th November „ ..	..	1,361	6	10	131	1	3	1,492	8	1
„ 11th „ „ ..	..	1,783	13	9	85	9	9	1,869	7	6
„ 18th „ „ ..	..	1,303	1	7	43	0	8	1,346	2	3
„ 25th „ „ ..	31¼	1,567	0	6	280	10	9	1,847	11	3
„ 2nd December „ ..	..	2,762	9	8	139	10	0	2,902	3	8
„ 9th „ „ ..	34½	1,937	9	9	318	14	11	2,256	8	8
„ 16th „ „ ..	35¾	1,679	7	5	192	6	7	1,871	14	0
„ 23rd „ „ ..	..	1,892	2	9	193	6	0	2,085	8	9
„ 30th „ „ ..	..	1,877	8	3	211	15	8	2,089	7	11
„ 6th January 1861..	..	1,957	5	9	194	9	6	2,151	15	3
„ 13th „ „ ..	68¼	2,862	10	7	500	6	5	3,363	1	0
„ 20th „ „ ..	81¼	5,325	2	8	1,034	11	6	6,359	14	2
„ 27th „ „ ..	..	4,080	4	1	837	15	7	4,918	3	8
„ 3rd February „ ..	..	4,190	12	11	1,273	12	1	5,464	9	0
„ 10th „ „ ..	..	4,184	4	6	938	6	3	5,122	10	9
„ 17th „ „ ..	..	4,995	5	2	1,469	5	10	6,464	11	0
„ 24th „ „ ..	..	5,665	12	0	1,165	5	10	6,831	1	10
„ 3rd March „ ..	..	5,796	15	10	1,263	10	10	7,060	10	8
„ 10th „ „ ..	..	5,418	15	2	1,518	2	2	6,937	1	4
„ 17th „ „ ..	..	4,744	11	3	1,694	6	9	6,439	2	0
„ 24th „ „ ..	90	5,467	12	10	1,073	9	9	6,541	6	7
„ 31st „ „ ..	..	4,824	2	4	1,570	4	2	6,394	6	6
„ 7th April „ ..	..	5,254	0	3	1,912	3	3	7,166	3	6
„ 14th „ „ ..	..	4,754	3	8	2,031	2	0	6,785	5	8
„ 21st „ „ ..	..	6,768	8	0	1,299	7	2	8,067	15	2
„ 28th „ „ ..	99¾	6,374	2	10	1,212	11	7	7,586	14	5

APPENDIX B (2).

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway Company, for the Year 1860.

RECEIPTS.

	Miles open.	Passengers.								Goods†.		Total Receipts Passengers and Goods.	Miles run.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
February to June 1860* ..	22·43	311	1,037	48,581	765	867	20,745	4,124	26,501	1,145	1,956	28,457	15,167	..	15,167
July to December 1860	30·13	356	1,478	71,151	863	1,112	27,258	5,299	34,532	1,427	3,358	37,890	12,411	..	12,411

* Line opened for Traffic on the 10th February 1860.

† There is no Goods Traffic on this Railway. The sums here entered as Receipts have accrued in part from the carriage of Luggage sent as goods, and in part from the carriage of Railway Stores.

EXPENDITURE.

	Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandize Charges.	Maintenance Charges.	General Charges.	Total.	Per-centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross Cost of open Line.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per-cent. per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		£.	Rs.	£.	£.
January to June 1860 ...	10,077	6,335	727	Paid from	4,664	21,803	76·62	252,762	6,654	609	0·62
July to December 1860..	9,094	5,883	1,174	Capital.	8,604	24,755	65·33	391,600	13,136	1,204	0·61

APPENDIX A.

Number of Copies.	Names of Books.	Edition.	Remarks.
	ENGLISH.		
8,000	Departmental 2nd Book, by the Director of Public Instruction	3rd	The demand for these works is steady and considerable.
10,000	Ditto ditto ditto	4th	
5,000	Ditto 3rd Book, Part I., by ditto	3rd	
5,000	Ditto ditto Part II., by ditto		
15,000	Ditto Primer, by ditto	4th	
3,000	Ditto Grammar, by ditto		
8,000	Ditto ditto by ditto	2nd	
10,000	First Book of English Poetry, by ditto	3rd	
2,000	Notes on the English Article, by ditto	2nd	
2,000	England, the Kings and Queens of, Memorial Rhymes	2nd	
68,000			
	MARATHI.		
2,000	Euclid, six books, by Nana Shastry Aptay	2nd	The demand for the works printed in Marathi is also great.
5,000	Numeration Tables		
5,000	Catechism of Marathi History, by Mr. Kushaba Limaya	7th	
20,000	Departmental 2nd Book, by Major Candy	3rd	
2,000	Murray's History of India, Part II., by Narsinh Shastry Oke		
15,000	Outlines of Grammar, by Bal Gungadhur Shastry	12th	
4,000	An Account of India, by Major Candy	2nd	
20,000	Departmental 3rd Book, by Major Candy	3rd	
500	Alphabetical Plates		
2,000	Rudiments of Geography, by Bal Gungadhur Shastry	10th	
10,000	Kerupant's Arithmetic, abridged		
2,000	Marathi version of the Departmental English Grammar, by Dadoba Pandoorung		
4,000	Departmental 5th Book, by Major Candy		
2,000	Mirror of Morals (Modi), by Vishnoo Shastri Bapat		
5,000	Instructions on Agriculture (Modi), by Ramchandra Amroot Dugal	2nd	
25,000	Departmental Primer (Balbodh), Part I., by Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur	4th	
25,000	Ditto ditto ditto Part II., by ditto	2nd	
5,000	Ditto 6th Book, by Major Candy	2nd	
1,53,500			
	GUZERATI.		
8,000	Hope's Grammar	2nd	The demand for the works printed in Guzerati is also great.
8,000	Ditto Geography, Part I.	4th	
2,000	Balmitra, Vol. I.		
5,000	Poetry Book		
12,000	Hope's 4th Book		
2,000	Keightley's Universal History, Part I., by Dr. Glasgow	3rd	
2,000	Ditto ditto ditto Part II., by ditto		
3,000	Native Accounts, Part I., by Bhogilal		
3,000	Ditto ditto Part II. by ditto		
500	Alphabetical Plates, by Dr. Glasgow		
9,000	Hope's 5th Book		
20,000	Ditto 2nd Book	2nd	
20,000	Ditto 3rd Book	2nd	
24,000	Ditto 1st Book	2nd	
1,18,500		2nd	
	SINDI.		
300	Maps of Kurrachee Collectorate, by Major Goldsmid		
300	Maps Shikarpoor ditto		
600			
	ENGLISH AND MARATHI.		
2,500	School Dictionary, by Shrikrishna Shastry Taliker*	....	* Great demand for this work.
5,000	School Dialogues		
2,000	Alphabetical Sheets		
1,000	Departmental Grammar		
10,500			

APPENDIX B.

1.—Northern Division.

No.	Zillas.	1859-60.		1860-61.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	Ahmedabad	1	212	1	219	...	7	...	...
2	Kaira	2	73	2	67	...	...	...	6
3	Broach	1	122	1	131	...	9	...	...
4	Surat	1	393	1	453	...	60	...	...
5	Khandeish	1	74	1	95	...	21	...	...
	Total	6	874	6	965	...	97	...	6

2.—Central Division.

6	Bombay	4	1,046	5	1,171	1	125	...	...
7	Poona	2	335	2	458	...	123	...	...
8	Tanna	1	65	1	84	...	19	...	...
9	Peint State	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
10	Ahmednuggur	1	97	2	159	1	62	...	...
11	Sattara (Marathi)	1	83	1	60	...	...	...	23
	Sholapoor (Marathi)	1	30	1	50	...	20	...	...
	Total	10	1,656	12	1,982	2	349	...	23

3.—Southern Division.

12	Sattara (Canarese)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sholapoor (Canarese)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belgaum	1	96	1	107	...	11	...	...
15	Dharwar	1	71	1	65	...	...	...	6
16	Rutnagherry	1	113	1	150	...	37	...	...
	Total	3	280	3	322	...	48	...	6

4.—Sind Division.

17	Kurrachee	1	114	1	110	...	...	...	4
18	Hyderabad	1	95	1	96	...	1	...	...
19	Sukkur	1	58	1	47	...	...	...	11
20	Thatta	1	29	1	26	...	...	...	3
	Total	4	296	4	279	...	1	...	18

Add the Political Districts inspected with the Northern Division.

	1859-60.		1860-61.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kattiawar	2	102	2	119	...	17	...	...
Pahlunpoor	2	41	2	37	...	...	...	4
Total	4	143	4	156	...	17	...	4
Grand Total	27	3,249	29	3,704	2	512	...	57

APPENDIX C.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Nothern Division.

No.	Zillas.	1859-60.		1860-61.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	Ahmedabad	27	1,988	28	1,948	1	...	...	40
2	Kaira	19	2,041	19	1,898	...	...	...	143
3	Broach	17	778	17	708	...	...	...	70
4	Surat*	22	1,437	22	1,446	...	9	...	...
5	Khandeish	30	1,881	31	1,918	1	37	...	...
	Total...	115	8,125	117	7,918	2	46	...	253

Central Division.

6	Bombay	7	830	9	918	2	88	...	...
7	Poona	98	3,095	100	4,090	2	995	...	...
8	Tanna	29	1,481	43	2,368	14	887	...	...
9	Peint State	8	158	8	168	...	10	...	...
10	Ahmednuggur	62	2,651	79	3,751	17	1,100	...	...
11	Sattara (Marathi)	30	1,407	66	3,425	25	1,267	...	...
	Sholapoor (Marathi)	11	751						
	Total...	245	10,373	305	14,720	60	4,347	...	...

Southern Division.

12	Sattara (Canarese)	1	77	2	102	1	25	...	...
	Sholapoor (Canarese)	9	332	13	550	4	218	...	...
13	Belgaum	30	1,702	43	2,044	13	342	...	..
14	Dharwar	18	1,372	42	1,904	24	532	...	...
15	Rutnagherry	26	2,396	30	2,827	4	431	...	...
	Total..	84	5,879	130	7,427	46	1,548	...	...

Sind (inclusive of Municipal and Jagheer Schools under the Inspector).

16	Kurrachee	10	454	10	239	...	...	...	215
17	Hyderadad	22	911	29	806	7	...	...	105
18	Shikarpoor	18	910	15	545	...	...	3	365
19	Frontier Districts	4	64	closed		...	...	4	64
	Total..	54	2,339	54	1,590	7	...	7	749

Add the Political Agencies inspected with the Northern Division.

20	Kattiwar	31	2,423	46	3,305	15	882	...	...
21	Pahlunpoor	5	321	5	414	...	93	...	...
22	Mahi Kanta	1	89	1	54	...	...	...	35
23	Rewa Kanta	19	1,032	21	1,245	2	213	...	...
24	Surat Agency	1	32	1	32	...	...	...	...
	Total...	57	3,897	74	5,050	17	1,188	...	35
	Grand Total...	555	30,630	680	36,705	132	7,129	7	1,037

	Schools.	Scholars.
Total Increase.....	132	7,129
Total Decrease	7	1,037
Net increase.....	125	6,092

APPENDIX A.

LIST of LICENCES for OFFENSIVE and DANGEROUS TRADES, granted by the Municipal Commissioners in 1860.

Number of Licences	Description	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
6	Tanneries	60	0	0
53	Dyeing Houses	530	0	0
3	Hay Stacks	30	0	0
161	Fire Wood, Wood Timber, Bamboo, and Plank Depôts	1,620	0	0
51	Charcoal Depôts	520	0	0
169	Wool Stores	1,750	0	0
1	Hide Salting	10	0	0
3	Sulphur and Brimstone	30	0	0
3	Saltpetre Refining	30	0	0
4	Camphor Cleaning	40	0	0
1	Dammer Boiling	10	0	0
1	Slaughter Houses	50	0	0
1	Melting Tallow	10	0	0
1	Soap Boiling	10	0	0
	Total....Rs.	4,700	0	0

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES,

FOR 1860-61.

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES,

FOR 1860-61.

SECTION I.—PREAMBLE.

Period to which the Report refers, and nature of its contents.

In submitting this the Fifth Annual Report on the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, it is to be observed that the divisions of the different Provinces and the powers of the Administrative Officers remained the same during the period under review as those given in the last Report.

2. The present Report furnishes an abstract of the progress of events in Judicial and Police matters during the year 1860 ; and in Revenue and General affairs extends up to 30th April 1861.

SECTION II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Local Rules of Procedure abolished, Acts VIII. of 1859 and XXXVI. of 1860 introduced.

3. A great improvement in the administration of Civil Justice has been carried out during the past year, by the introduction, into these Provinces, of the new Code of Civil Procedure, Act VIII. of 1859, which came into force on 1st May. The Stamp Act, Act XXXVI. of 1860, was also introduced at the commencement of the last quarter of the year.

New Code of Civil Procedure and Stamp Act working well; advantages resulting therefrom.

4. Both Acts are working smoothly and well: the former is a great change for the better on the old Provincial Rules for Civil Administration here, which were *jejune*, and though well fitted perhaps for these Provinces on their first becoming British Territory, had of late years, owing to the advanced state of the country, become almost obsolete; and a discretionary power of action considered best adapted to the requirements of a case were often, of necessity, admitted, involving great irregularity of procedure. The Stamp Act has gone far to check vexatious litigation. Formerly the cost of litigation was very trifling, and gave rise to great abuses: there were no stamps whatever, and the only fees levied were those on the issue of processes. The fee for a summons being 1 Rupee and a subpœna 4 annas, and were served, without further expense, by the paid bailiffs and peons of the Court.

Statement A of the Appendix.

5. In Statement A of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of all suits, original and appellate, (both regular and miscellaneous,) instituted and disposed of, together with the number pending at the close of the year, in the Commissioner's Court and the Courts of the several Provinces.

Number of Suits and Appeals instituted.

6. The following is an abstract statement of the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals instituted during the past and former years, showing an increase of 914 in the former, and a decrease of 83 in the latter: as will be seen from Statement A, the increase has been in miscellaneous suits, in regular suits there has been a great decrease:—

Year.	Instituted.	Regular and Miscellaneous Suits.	Appeals.
1859.	Tenasserim	17,459	668
	Martaban	2,627	169
	Total	20,086	837
1860.	Tenasserim	17,154	544
	Martaban	3,846	210
	Total	21,000	754
	Increase	914	.....
	Decrease	.....	83

Number of cases pending.

7. The percentage of appeals on regular and miscellaneous suits disposed of was about 3½ per cent. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was, in original and miscellaneous cases, less than 1 per cent of those instituted, and in appeals about 8 per cent.

Record of cases in the hand-writing of the Judge. Civil Courts generally satisfactory to the public.

8. The record of all cases is in the hand-writing of the Judge himself, and consequently concise and trustworthy. The Judge's responsibility extending to the whole record, cases are decided with sufficient rapidity, and on the whole, the administration of Civil Justice in these Provinces may be pronounced satisfactory.

Appeals to the Commissioner's Court.

9. In the Commissioner's Court there were instituted 175 appeals, or 24 less than the previous year, and 13 cases were pending from the former year—total, 188 cases, of which 169 were disposed of, and 19 were pending on 1st January 1861. I attribute the diminution in appeals to the Commissioner's, as well as in those to the District Courts, to greater satisfaction having been given by the fixed course of procedure, as laid down in Act VIII. of 1859; and when the Act is fully understood, I think the number will still further diminish. The following table shows the number of appeals from each of the four Provinces, together with the orders passed by the Appellate Court:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Appeals pending at the close of 1859.	Number of Appeals instituted during 1860.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.				Total disposed of in 1860.	Total pending at the close of 1860.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.		
Amherst	1	22	23	7	7	6	....	20	3
Moulmain	6	128	134	60	45	14	....	119	15
Tavoy	....	17	17	12	5	....	....	17	....
Mergui	6	1	7	6	..	....	....	6	1
Martaban	....	7	7	..	5	2	....	7	....
Total	13	175	188	85	62	22	....	169	19

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statistics of persons tried on Criminal charges.

10. The number of persons arrested and brought to trial in all cases, heinous and petty, including 45 persons pending trial at the close of 1859, was 5,629, or 980 less than in the previous year; of these 3,703, or 69 per cent, were convicted, 1,752 acquitted,

24 died, escaped, or were transferred to other Courts and Jurisdictions, and 106 were, at the close of the year, awaiting trial, or were committed to the Sessions.

Persons pending trial at the close of the year.

11. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year is large, being nearly 2 per cent of those brought to trial. This large number is owing to 70 prisoners awaiting trial in Amherst Province, two-thirds of whom were apprehended in the latter end of the year for belonging to gangs of dacoits who infest the borders of this Province at that season; and being chiefly Foreigners, some delay is necessarily incurred in obtaining evidence against them. In the Province of Tavoy no persons were awaiting trial, and in Mergui Province only 1 prisoner.

Number of persons for trial, and how disposed of.

12. The number of persons for trial in the several District Courts of these Provinces, for the past year, together with the manner of disposal, and percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, is given in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of persons pending trial at the close of 1859.	Number of persons arrested in 1860.	Total number of persons for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Number of persons committed to the Sessions.	Number of persons pending trial at the close of 1860.	Total.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
Amherst	21	1,107	1,128	785	251	10	12	70	1,128	83
Moulmain	8	2,453	2,461	1,629	813	10	1	8	2,461	66
Tavoy	...	506	506	337	167	...	2	...	506	66
Mergui	3	562	565	326	218	4	16	1	565	58
Martaban...	13	956	969	626	303	1	12	27	969	66
Total	45	5,584	5,629	3,703	1,752	24	43	106	5,629	69

Number and duration of attendance of witnesses.

13. There were 4,649 witnesses examined, 3,870, or 83 per cent, of whom were in attendance one day.

538	....	2 days.
161	....	3 „
55	....	4 „
12	....	5 „
10	....	6 „
1	....	7 „
2	....	8 „

This may be considered very satisfactory. In Province Amherst and Martaban there has been a decided improvement in the year of Report, as compared with the preceding year, in the length of time in which witnesses have been kept in attendance on the Courts.

Appeals from Assistants to the District Magistrate.

14. The number of appeals preferred from the orders of Assistants, British and Burmese, to the District Magistrate, were 68, 6 of which were rejected, 36 confirmed, and 26 modified or reversed. The area of these Provinces is very extensive, and the population scattered, and from the limited criminal powers vested in the native local Officers, it may be assumed that people are often content to undergo trifling punishment, rather than incur the trouble and expense of travelling long distances to appeal against them, and this may account for the paucity of appeals in Criminal Cases.

Appeals to the Commissioner.

15. The appeals from the several Magistrates to the Commissioner were 24, 10 of which were confirmed, and 14 reversed. The aggregate number of appeals is less by 8 than in the previous year; but the proportion reversed is more, and perhaps larger than it should be.

Sessions Cases and result to prisoners charged.

16. Before the Sessions Court there were for trial 24 cases and 47 persons; of these latter 18 were acquitted, 4 commitment cancelled, 1 died under trial, 12 remained pending at the close of the year, and 12 were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

To death	1	person.
Imprisonment for life	5	„
Ditto „ 20 years	3	„
Ditto „ 14 „	3	„
Total	12	persons.

Statement B of the Appendix exhibits in detail the nature of all cases committed from each Province, and the result to the prisoners charged.

No cases calling for any particular remark.

17. There are no cases calling for any particular remark, but the prevalence of dacoity and cattle-stealing on the frontier of Amherst Province is much to be regretted. The petty Chiefs of the different Shan Hill Tribes tributary to Siam, lying along our borders, aid and abet their followers in their perpetration, and until some pressure has been brought to bear on them from Bangkok, these lawless and barbarous people will not desist from their inroads within our Frontier. The followers of these Chieftains, in many instances, come to Moulmain with Shan pony-dealers and other traders, and having made themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, organize plundering expeditions. It may be hoped, however, that on the re-organization

of the Police, and by having chains of posts communicating one with another along the Frontier, this state of things may, in some measure, be ameliorated.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Alterations in the Police Force during the year in the Town of Moulmain and in Amherst District.

18. During the past year several alterations have been made in the strength and organization of Police in these Provinces. In consequence of the increase of dacoity and cattle-stealing on the frontier of Amherst Province, the Talien Reserve Company, consisting of 1 Subadar, 3 Jemadars, 5 Havildars, 5 Naiks, and 36 Privates, formerly stationed in the Town of Moulmain, was transferred to the District in the latter end of November, the strength in Privates increased to 50, and the whole placed under charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose appointment was sanctioned by Government in the preceding month. This auxiliary Police Force was found of much use in the pursuit and dispersion of the gangs of frontier robbers, and in the apprehension of several members of them. The Moulmain River Police were reduced one-half, and the Town Police, paid from Municipal funds, increased. The revision was as follows, and took effect on 1st December 1860:—

Former Scale.		*Present Scale.*	
5 Goungs	Rs. 280	6 Goungs	Rs. 380
5 Jemadars	„ 75	8 Jemadars	„ 135
100 Peons	„ 1,000	150 Peons	„ 1,500
Total, Rupees ...	1,355	Total, Rupees ...	2,015

Reduction of Police in Martaban Province.

19. In the Martaban Province the Armed Police and Karen Levy have been considerably reduced, and in the month of November a further reduction was made, by reducing the River Police to half its former strength, and entirely abolishing the establishment of Rwa-goungs, thus effecting, in the latter item alone, an annual saving of Rupees 30,600. The measure was carried out by my predecessor, pending the sanction of Government, but no order on the subject has yet been issued, and it has been proposed that the matter may be allowed to lie over, until the strength of the Police establishment on its re-organization under the new system is finally determined.

The Rwa-goung system recommended to be retained and extended to all the Province.

20. The Finance Commissioners, in their Report on the Burmah Provinces, notwithstanding the cursory nature of their visit and examination into the working of a system of administration quite new to them, and amongst a people whose habits and mode of

thought are so different from the people of Hindostan, perceived the value of the Rwa-goungs as Village Police of a superior kind, comprising men of local knowledge, familiar with, and acceptable to, the people and the villages, and recommended that the Rwa-goung system should be thoroughly introduced into all these Provinces, instead of partially, as in the case of Martaban; and I fully agree with them in this respect.

Kyee-dan-gyees or unpaid Police substituted for Rwa-goungs in Martaban Province, a system not recommended in any way.

21. Since these Officers have been swept away in Martaban Province, their places have been filled by increasing the number of Kyee-dan-gyees or Village Elders, an honorary appointment, for which no pay is given. It can hardly be expected in a country where there is no wealthy class, or people of independent means, that work of this description will be done for nothing, and it may be naturally expected, and doubtless is the case, that receiving no payment from Government for their services, they pay themselves in some way or other, either by extorting it from the people, receiving bribes for not reporting crime, or, as they also possess Fiscal as well as Police powers, secretly embezzling Government revenue. The former establishment of Rwa-goungs may probably be reduced in number; but should not therefore be altogether swept away—great inconvenience has already been experienced from their abolishment.

Police Force as at present existing, and its annual cost.

22. The Police Forces of every description, with the exception of Jail Police, which will be given under its appropriate heading, serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and of all ranks, number 1,178 men, and cost Rupees 1,88,047 per annum.

The number and cost of each is given below:—

	Number.	Cost. Rupees.
Interior Armed Police	221	25,280
Provincial Police...	399	69,432
Karen Levy	95	16,751
Town Police	301	48,456
River Police	149	24,888
Mounted Company	13	3,240
Total	1,178	1,88,047

A reduction in men of 261, and in annual cost to Government of Rupees 36,379. The whole of this cannot be considered, however, a permanent saving, as at least one-half of the Rwa-goungs, who have been discharged, will have to be re-entertained.

Town Police paid from Municipal Fund.

23. The Town Police in Moulmain, Tavoy, and Mergui are paid by the inhabitants, and this item is not therefore chargeable to the Government, and can be deducted from the cost of the Police, as shown above.

24. During the year the farming of the Southern Frontier Division of Maliwoon to a Chinaman, named Chin-sang, was accomplished, by which a saving of Rupees 756 per annum was effected, by dispensing with a Goung-gyop and three Thoogyees. The farmer is entrusted with the same Police powers as a Goung-gyop, and has to make similar reports to the Deputy Commissioner of the Province. He has induced a number of Chinamen from the Straits Settlements to immigrate to Maliwoon, and assist him in tin washing; they are now numerous there, and well armed, and can set any ordinary gang of marauders from the Siamese Territories, on the opposite side of the Pak-chan River, at defiance.

Saving effected by farming the division of Maliwoon.

25. During the month of April a mutiny occurred in the Yoonzaleen Levy, a body of men, chiefly composed then of Foreigners, enlisted from the neighboring Shan and Karennee States. It appears that on the morning of the 24th of the abovementioned month, a Shan Havildar of the Levy, who had been commanding at Lomatee, a post situated about 15 miles from the head-quarters at Kulado, returned with his detachment to Kulado, accompanied with a number of Shans from the Border States, one of whom, Nga-koing, he named as his Lieutenant, and announced his intention to the men of the Levy to quit the service of the British, and invited all Shans to follow his example. His appeal was immediately responded to by all the Shans, eighty-seven in number, who seized and disarmed the Burmese and Karennee men of the Levy, and after plundering the stockade of all it contained, including about 10,000 rounds of ammunition, set fire to the buildings, and marched with their arms across the Salween River into the Siamese Tributary States.

Mutiny in the Yoonzaleen Levy.

26. From what has since been ascertained, there is no reason to suppose that this act on the part of the Shans of the Levy formed a portion of a general organized movement among the Shans in the Martaban and Amherst Provinces, which was at first supposed it might be; but that it was the result of measures that had lately been adopted by Lieutenant Watson, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Yoonzaleen Hill tract, to stop depredations on the part of the Shans of the Levy, who had been making themselves a terror to the people of the country; and being dissatisfied with this, and impatient of discipline, they took advantage of his absence, he having gone sick into Shoay-gyeen, to act as they did.

Supposed cause of the mutiny.

27. Since the mutiny the strength of the Levy has been considerably reduced, and Yoonzaleen Karens, British subjects, gradually introduced. The alleged impossibility or difficulty of getting these people to serve having been proved to have no existence, the measure is a very popular one with the inhabitants of the country, and Lieutenant Watson, who is an Officer of sound sense, zeal, and energy, and who has materially improved the position of that hitherto troublesome District, reports that he finds them trustworthy and efficient.

Strength of the Levy reduced, and Karens substituted for Shans.

Steps taken against the Mutineers.

28. On the news of the mutiny reaching Shoaygyeen, immediate steps were taken to pursue the mutineers; but they had long got safe across the Frontier before any steps could be taken against them. A number have, it is known, joined the rebel Chief Meng-loung, but none of them are supposed to have been concerned in any dacoities as yet on the British side of the Frontier.

Statement C of the Appendix.

29. A general comparative statement of all crimes ascertained by the Police Officers, or otherwise to have been committed in the several Provinces, during the years 1859 and 1860, are shown in Statement C of the Appendix.

General Statement of Crime.

30. The total number of crimes and offences of every description ascertained to have been committed during the year is shown to be 3,454, and of this 3,006, or nearly 87 per cent, were brought to trial; of this number 695 cases were of a heinous nature, and the remainder miscellaneous offences of a petty description, such as assault, abusive language, and such like.

Comparative Statement of Crime during the years 1859 and 1860.

31. The following is a comparative statement of heinous crime during the past and previous years:—

YEARS.	Offences against life.	Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Cattle stealing.	Other cases.	TOTAL.
1859	12	6	6	8	646	35	101	814
1860	17	23	5	12	480	54	104	695
Increase ...	5	17	...	4	...	19	3	...
Decrease ...	...	...	1	...	166	...	..	119

Ratio of heinous crime to population.

32. The ratio of heinous crime to population for the past two years is as follows:—

YEARS.	Total of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Total Population.	Proportion of Heinous Crime to Population.
1859	814	339,264	1 to 416
1860	695	332,542	1 to 478

33. The statement shows a decrease of 119 cases of heinous crime, but this has been wholly under the head of theft; with the exception of one case less of highway robbery, there being an increase in all other descriptions of crime, especially in dacoity and cattle-stealing.

Decrease in Heinous Crime.

34. The enumeration of the inhabitants, as given above, is not to be relied on. It shows the number of population to be less by 6,722 than it was stated to be in the previous year's Report. It is well known that a yearly increase in the population of these Provinces (though not to any great extent) takes place from natural causes, and by immigration. The earnest attention of District Officers has been called to the careful preparation of the statistics of population of the several Provinces under their charge. In the Town of Moulmain alone the population is given less by 10,230 than it was in the previous year. The cause of decrease shown is said to be that people did not fill up their returns fully in fear of extra taxation, on account of the Income Tax, which was then little understood, and they could not imagine why a return of the kind should be wanted, without some ulterior design of extra taxation.

Census of the Provinces as given not a reliable one.

35. There has been a net decrease of 722 cases of crime of every description committed in the Town of Moulmain in the year of review, as compared with the year preceding it, and of this decrease 113 cases, or 15½ per cent, is in heinous offences. In offences against the person, involving the taking of life, there is no difference in the two years, only one case of murder having occurred in each year. There was not a single case of dacoity committed; of burglary there were 2 cases. In cases of simple theft there is a sensible decrease. In cattle-stealing there were 2 cases against none of the preceding year. There has been an entire absence of cases of forgery, perjury, rape, and adultery, of which offences 13 were committed for trial to the Sessions Court in 1859. In minor offences there has been the considerable decrease of 503 cases.

Crime in the Town of Moulmain.

36. Captain Ryan, the Magistrate of Moulmain, makes the most out of a bad material. The Moulmain Town Police is the best, or I may say, the only body of men at present in these Provinces that has any pretension to be called a Police, and it is infinitely superior to that of the Town of Rangoon.

The Town Police of Moulmain the best Police in the Province.

37. In Amherst Province there has been an increase of 100 crimes of every description over the preceding year; of these there is a net increase of 40 crimes of an heinous nature, and 60 of a petty kind: the proportion of increase in heinous crimes is, I regret to observe, much larger than in the previous year, it being 47 per cent higher in 1860 than in 1859. The increase is largest in the crimes of dacoity and cattle-stealing, and the prevalence of the former in Province Amherst causes general apprehension and a feeling of insecurity, which operates most detrimentally on our chief staple of trade at Moulmain, the teak timber trade with the bordering Hill States. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Tickell, ascribes the increase in heinous crime to the same causes generally as

Crime in Amherst Province.

those noted by him in his Police Report of the preceding year, and which were quoted in that year's Administration Report.

Tavoy Province almost free from Heinous Crime.

38. The Province of Tavoy is free from crime against life, or against property attended with wounding or personal injury, and the Returns for the past year show a net decrease of 93 crimes and offences of all kinds as compared with the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Stevenson, is a very methodical good Officer, and deserves great credit for the order in which his District is now in. The inhabitants of this Province formerly bore the worst name as dacoits and troublesome characters of any people in this part of the country.

Increase of Crime in Mergui Province.

39. There has been an increase of 63 cases of heinous crime in the Mergui District, of which 44 are cases of theft, and a decrease of 80 cases in minor offences. The Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Harrison, does not assign any reasons for the increase in heinous crime, but appears to regard it as a proof of greater exertions having been made during the year by the Police in bringing crime to notice. But crime in its action is very fitful in this Frontier Province.

State of Crime in Martaban Province.

40. In Martaban Province there has been an increase of 101 cases of crime, but the increase is confined to minor offences. In heinous crimes against life and property there has been a decrease of 11 cases.

Amount of property stolen and recovered.

41. The aggregate value of property reported to have been stolen during the year is computed at Rupees 78,960-14-7, of which to the value of Rupees 24,538-7-1, or 31 per cent, was recovered. This result is more favorable than the preceding year, when 27 per cent were only recovered.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

The Jail Buildings remain the same as last year.

42. No new Jails have been built or commenced during the past year. The building of the Tavoy Jail, which has been pending for the last nine years, is still in abeyance. Its progress has partly been arrested for financial reasons, and partly for want of a good plan.

Daily average number of prisoners.

43. The daily average number of prisoners in each of the Jails in these Provinces is given below:—

Moulmain and Amherst Jail	1,650
Tavoy ditto	320
Mergui ditto	231
Martaban ditto	78

Number of escapes.

44. The number of escapes registered from the several Jails are 7 in excess of the previous year. The only successful escapes were those from the Moulmain Jail, and the increased attempts at escape from this Jail is attributed to a report which got abroad amongst them, that they were all to be transferred to the Andaman Settlement. The details of escapes is as follows:—

	Escaped.	Re-captured.	At large.
Moulmain and Amherst Jail	30	10	12
Tavoy ditto	4	4	.....
Mergui ditto	3	3	.....
Martaban ditto	.....	.....	.....
Total	37	25	12

Average cost per annum of each Convict in the several Jails.

45. The expenses per head per annum of the convicts in the several Jails is as follows:—

Moulmain and Amherst Jails	60	4	6
Tavoy ditto...	71	9	5
Mergui ditto	79	8	0
Martaban ditto	No return.		

There has been a saving per head of Rupees 2-3-6 on the former year in Moulmain and Amherst Jail. The reason of a higher average cost for the Jails of Tavoy and Mergui is attributable to the heavy proportionate rate charged for establishments, the custody of a small number of prisoners necessarily employing in proportion a larger ministerial establishment. The cost of food and clothing is about the same in all the Jails.

Summary of financial results of the Jails.

46. The financial results of the Jails in the Tenasserim Provinces are given below:—

	Moulmain and Amherst Jail.	Tavoy.	Mergui.
Total value of convict labor on Public Works and sale of manufactures ...	2,16,316	19,167	19,447
Total expenses for maintenance and all charges, including Police, Cattle Department, &c. &c.	99,990	23,142	19,194
Total Profit, Rupees	1,16,326	.....	253
Total Loss, Rupees	.....	3,975	.....

No proper returns of Jail labor kept in the Tavoy and Mergui Jails.

47. No proper returns have been kept as yet to show the real value of convict labor in the Tavoy and Mergui Jails; if such had been kept, a considerable profit would, I have no doubt, be shown, as the Deputy Commissioners of both Provinces are very zealous in looking after convict labor. Similar measures, however, as those adopted in the Moulmain Jail, have been taken to preserve a record in these Jails, which will show in future years the estimated value of labor performed.

Value of labor of Convicts in Moulmain and Amherst Jail.

48. The Superintendent of Convicts, Captain Forlong, estimates the value of the convicts' work of Moulmain and Amherst Province at Rupees 16,500 per mensem, omitting cost of Jail conservancy performed by convicts, and which, I consider, is certainly not above the mark. The convicts are chiefly guarded by convict peons of the 2nd or good conduct class. The free Police costs only Rupees 700 per mensem, or 4 per cent on value of work performed. The value of the work of the convicts performed in the Department Public Works was Rupees 1,03,380, and which sum the Government would have had to disburse for free labor if convicts had not been employed thereon. Statement D of the Appendix shows the value of labor and materials granted to the Department Public Works in the Tenasserim Division, and the value of labor and materials which the Jail was unable to afford to that Department. Captain Forlong is of opinion that if 1,000 more convicts were added to this Jail, the whole of the work in the Department Public Works could be executed by them without any cash disbursement whatever for labor.

Ticket of Leave Class increased during the year.

49. The ticket of leave, or convicts of the 1st class, allowed to live at large in the Town of Moulmain have increased during the year to the number of 421. No complaints whatever have been made against these men, and from their having acquired knowledge of trades, and regular habits of work in Jail, the place is much benefitted by them—one of the great disadvantages these Provinces labors under is the scarcity of skilled artisans.

The Convict Artificer Company, and its value to Government.

50. The total number of the Convict Artificer Company is now 300. The market value of their labor is from Rupees 15 to 60 per mensem, and the actual cost to Government of each man is only Rupees 5 per mensem *plus* Rupees 2 if a first-rate workman, so that for Rupees 7 Government have a workman worth Rupees 30 to 40 per mensem. These are all picked men, and appear to be decidedly improved in morals since their incarceration; they take pride in their work, and avoid mixing as much as possible with the other convicts.

Convict labor systematically tasked.

51. The labor of the convicts has been arranged systematically, and regularly tasked every morning by the Superintendent himself, or a European subordinate, and no works performed, except on a regular estimated project, previously approved, thereby preventing labor being unnecessarily frittered away.

Health of Prisoners.

52. The convicts have been very healthy during the year; the number of sick is less by 1·35 per cent, and death 0·35 per cent, than the previous year. A more judicious system of rationing sick in hospital has been adopted, and a saving of Rupees 6 per annum on each sick prisoner has been effected.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

Large increase of Revenue in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

53. It is most gratifying to me to observe the very considerable improvement in the revenue of the past year, the aggregate net increase amounting to no less a sum than Rupees 3,08,524-2-0, which far exceeds the increase shown in any previous year. To this increase, the two new imposts, *viz.* Income Tax and Stamps, which came into force, the former in August and the latter in October, contributed Rupees 75,991-14-11: deducting this sum from the net increase shown, the balance, Rupees 2,32,532-3-1, is *bonâ fide* increase of the year from old sources of revenue. The gross amount of revenue of every description in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, is as follows:—

Tenasserim Provinces	1859-60	Rs.	11,70,003	6	10
	1860-61	„	14,25,961	8	10
	Increase,	Rs.	2,55,958	2	0
Martaban Province	1859-60	Rs.	3,64,768	14	1
	1860-61	„	4,17,334	14	1
Total Increase for all Provinces,		Rs.	3,08,524	2	0

Total amount of Revenue Assessments of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

54. The total amount assessed during the year was Rupees 18,43,296-6-4, and of this sum Rupees 17,73,356-9-1 was collected up to 30th April 1861, leaving a balance, exclusive of the amount recommended for remission, of Rupees 63,708-4-10 in course of collection at the close of the year. Of this balance Rupees 20,809-6-2 was due in Province Amherst, and the whole of it was collected in the following month: the remainder of the balance, Rupees 42,898-14-8, was due in Martaban Province, and of this Rupees 17,691-2-0 was collected by the end of May.

Revenue Collections identical with the demand in the Tenasserim Provinces. A small remission needed in Martaban Province.

55. There have been no remissions in any of the Districts of the Tenasserim Provinces during the year under review, the collections having been identical with the demand, a result which is exceedingly satisfactory and creditable to the Deputy Commissioners, Major Tickel and Captains Stevenson and Harrison,

especially when it is considered that the whole of the revenue has been collected without resorting to coercive measures. In the Martaban Province, however, the Deputy Commissioner has recommended the remission of the items marginally noted as irrecoverable. The arrack farmers at Shoaygyeen are reported to have lost largely from two causes, the high and reckless bidding at the auction sales and the withdrawal of the troops from the Province, and that they have become insolvent.

Arrack Farms	Rs.	5,944 11
Bazaar ...	„	286 14
Total,	Rs.	6,231 9

56. With the view of showing the progress made in the revenue of these Provinces, and the improvement on its collection, I give in the margin an abstract of the total amount (leaving out fractions of the Rupee) of revenue collections and balances left uncollected on 30th April of each year, for the past six years, from which it will be observed that, while the revenue has increased by Rupees 8,06,363, *or a little more than* 77½ *per cent in five years*, the proportion of uncollected balances has been reduced from 11½ per cent in 1855-56 to 3½ per cent in 1860-61.

Large increase of Revenue during the past five years, and proportion of uncollected balances very much reduced.

Years.	Total Revenue.	Collections during the year.	Balance exclusive of remission.
1855-56	Rs. 10,38,933	Rs. 9,20,893	Rs. 1,16,420
1856-57	„ 12,75,231	„ 11,80,232	„ 89,121
1857-58	„ 13,04,226	„ 11,60,775	„ 1,36,171
1858-59	„ 14,96,833	„ 13,81,543	„ 1,13,282
1859-60	„ 15,34,772	„ 14,92,838	„ 36,128
1860-61	„ 18,43,296	„ 17,73,356	„ 63,708

57. The details or separate items of revenue will now be passed in review.

LAND.

58. There is a continuous and steady increase in the revenue derived from land, which is satisfactory, as it is the largest and most important item of assessment in these Provinces, and the principal test of the material prosperity of the Districts. In the previous year there was an increase in Land Tax in each of the Provinces of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, aggregating Rupees 31,384-14-2 over the year preceding it, and in the year of review also there has been a further increase in all the above Provinces, amounting in total to Rupees 32,281-7-5, which is attributable principally, as in the previous year, to extension of cultivation throughout the country, and partly to waste land granted free of tax in former years coming under assessment. The amount of Land Tax now stands at Rupees 5,15,331-13-7.

Extension of Cultivation and consequent increase of Land Tax.

59. The average proportion of cultivated area of land to population, including men, women, and children, is about $\frac{45}{30}$ of an acre per head, and the proportion of the total revenue to the total population Rupees $5\frac{11}{16}$; but as previously stated, I do not consider that the census of the population in these Provinces, for the past year, is a reliable one, the returns not having been fully filled up by the people through fear of the Income Tax.

Proportion of cultivated area to population, and of total revenue to population.

Area of waste lands granted.

Amherst	... acres	7,785
Tavoy	... „	925
Mergui	... „	174
Total acres	...	8,884

60. The quantity of jungle or waste land granted for paddy and miscellaneous cultivation, free of tax for certain periods in the several Districts of the Tenasserim Provinces, is noted in the margin. In Province Amherst the quantity of land granted this year exceeds that of the previous year by 5,521 acres.

CAPITATION TAX.

Increase in Capitation Tax.

61. Capitation Tax has produced Rupees 7,122-8-0 more than in the previous year. The increase under this head, in the Tenasserim Province, amounted to Rupees 5,500, and in the Martaban Province to Rupees 1,622-8-0. In Province Mergui there has been a decrease of Rupees 331, owing to there having been no collections in the Maliwoon District, which was farmed out to a Chinaman during the year, and the result of which will be remarked on hereafter. In the previous year there was a decrease in Capitation Tax in most of the Districts, which was attributed to the operation of the orders of Government, allowing cultivators of 4 acres and upwards to pay the reduced rate of Rupees 2; and in that year the area cultivated was increased by 15,123 acres. In the year of review there has been a further increase of 17,640 acres brought under cultivation, but the Capitation Tax, instead of decreasing in proportion, has increased also. The amount of Capitation Tax for the whole Provinces is Rupees 1,69,455-8-0.

FISHERIES.

Increase of Revenue from Fisheries.

62. In the revenue derived from fisheries and turtle banks in the Martaban Province, there has been an improvement to the extent of Rupees 6,634-6-0, which is satisfactory, considering that it has followed upon a large increase of Rupees 12,057 in the previous year. The settlement for these fisheries is made with the villagers in the vicinity of which the fisheries exist, and who have followed this calling almost exclusively, and farmed these fisheries for generations.

Turtle banks in the Tenasserim Provinces farmed out for 1861-62.

63. When at Mergui in April last, the Deputy Commissioner of that Province brought to my notice the gradual destruction of the turtle banks in his jurisdiction, by their being thrown open to the people at large; and represented the desirability of preserving them, by leasing them out for a term of years to farmers whose interest it would be to look after them. These representations coinciding with my own experience, I directed the Deputy Commissioners of Province Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui to put up the turtle banks in their respective Districts to auction for the current year as an experiment, and after that, should it be considered expedient to do so, to lease them out for a term of three years in the same way as the edible bird nests (nests of the *Hirundo esculenta*) are done. The result of this measure will be reported upon in the Administration Report for the current year.

TIMBER.

64. The Timber revenue collections have improved by Rupees 44,668-11-6 over the previous year. The increase is chiefly owing to a larger quantity of the commodity being brought in both from Forests in British Territory and in Foreign States, and partly from the collection of former year's balances. The *bonâ fide* increase in the demand on this description of revenue, that is, the duty collected and still owing for Timber which has actually entered the depôt at Kadoe, during the year 1860-61, is Rupees 35,774-0-7 more than it was last year. The income for ground rent for Timber kept more than six months in the depôt at Kadoe was Rupees 619-11-6, and the confiscations of unclaimed and smuggled Timber, and fines levied, realized Rupees 8,615-2-7.

Increase in Revenue Collections on Timber, and its cause.

65. The following is a comparative statement of Timber imported into Moulmain in 1859-60 and 1860-61 :—

Comparative Statement of Timber imported during the last two years.

Years.	British Timber.	Foreign Timber.	Drift Timber.	Ship's Crooks.	Boat Crooks.	Total.	Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
1859-60	1,953	52,974	1,245	2,225	183	58,580	1,55,441	4	10
1860-61	3,339	59,439	1,448	2,997	1,061	68,284	1,91,215	5	5
Increase ...	1,386	6,465	203	772	878	9,704	35,774	0	7

66. The outstanding balances on account of Timber duty on 30th April 1861 were as follows :—

Outstanding balances on account of Timber less than in any former year.

On account of 1859-60	Rs.	2,138	11	7
Ditto 1860-61	,,	6,458	9	0
Total Rupees		8,597	4	7

This is the very smallest balance ever known. Last year it was Rupees 17,889, and some years back it stood at upwards of a lakh of Rupees. Major Tickell is therefore entitled to great credit for his exertions in producing the favorable result exhibited this year.

EXCISE.

67. The total collections on account of this item amount to Rupees 3,85,604-1-6, an excess of Rupees 80,443-8-10 over the previous year. In Province Amherst the increase has been very considerable, *viz.* Rupees 54,610-15-4, owing in part to some

Increase in the Revenue from the sale of Opium and Spirituous liquors.

Opium having been sold for exportation to the neighboring Native States. The Revenue Board have, however, objected to the sale of this drug for purposes of exportation, and it has accordingly been since put a stop to altogether. In Tavoy there has been a slight increase of Rupees 265, but in the small Town of Mergui the increase amounted to Rupees 6,384-12-0, chiefly in the sale of Opium, of which there appears to be a large consumption for so small a place. In the Martaban Province the increase, which amounted to Rupees 19,182-5-6, was derived principally from the sale of the Arrack farmers at Shoay-gyeen, who, from their reckless bidding and the removal of the large military establishments from the Province, as remarked in para. 55, have become insolvent by their transactions.

Decrease in Salt Tax and its cause.

68. The Salt Tax has fallen off in most of the Districts in which the article is manufactured, in consequence of the enhanced rates of Duty levied on it under the orders of Government, dated 12th October 1859, No. 6307. In the Tenasserim Provinces the decrease amounts to Rupees 2,335-12, and in the Martaban Province to Rupees 1,799, making a total decrease of Rupees 4,114-12 under this head. The tax now levied, however, is not higher than that in the neighboring Province of Pegu. I think it may recover itself, and would recommend no further alteration, as constant oscillation in taxation is much to be deprecated.

CUSTOMS.

Aggregate value of Imports and Exports and Duty collected in the years 1859-60 and 1860-61.

69. The following memo. shows the aggregate value of Imports and Exports and the Duty collected in the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 in the Port of Moulmain :—

Years.	Aggregate value of Imports and Exports.	Amount of Duty.
1859-60	1,08,97,026 15 9	1,15,392 10 2
1860-61	97,66,059 6 11	1,00,481 5 3
Decrease	11,30,967 8 10	14,911 4 11

Cause of decrease.

70. This decrease must be ascribed in a great measure to the accidental stagnation of European trade, owing to the rise in freights in China, which operated disadvantageously to the interests of this Port, by preventing vessels from resorting to it for cargoes of the staple articles of export, timber and rice, of which there was an ample stock. The returns of the year would have exhibited very different results, had a sufficient number of vessels arrived to carry away the usual quantity of these articles.

71. The number of vessels that visited and left the Port of Moulmain, and their tonnage, as compared with the previous year, is as follows, and shows a large falling off, both in the number of vessels and tonnage. This result is but the realization of the anticipations expressed by my predecessor in his Report for the year 1859-60 :—

Comparative Statement of the number of vessels that visited and left the Port of Moulmain, and their tonnage, during the last and previous years.

Years.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Tonnage.
1859-60	311	331	221,105
1860-61	274	255	154,901
Decrease ...	37	76	66,204

72. The following is a comparative abstract statement of grain exported from the Ports of Moulmain and Tavoy, during the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 :—

Comparative Abstract Statement of grain exported during the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, from the Ports of Moulmain and Tavoy.

Ports.	Years.	Quantity of Grain exported in tons.	Value in Rupees.
Moulmain	1859-60	17,770	6,55,515 0 0
	1860-61	11,299	4,07,026 0 0
Tavoy	1859-60	2,696	97,803 0 0
	1860-61	2,335	79,758 0 0
Total	1859-60	20,466	7,53,318 0 0
	1860-61	13,634	4,86,784 0 0
Decrease in	1860-61	6,832	2,66,534 0 0

73. The Timber exports from Moulmain for the past two years are as follows :—

Timber Exports from Moulmain for the past two years.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
1859-60	60,218	31,89,518
1860-61	53,730	29,64,968
Decrease	6,488	2,24,550

74. This falling off is in continuation of a large decrease of 17,402 tons in 1859-60, and the remarks of my predecessor in his Report for that year are applicable also to the year of review. It will be seen that his apprehensions of a continued diminution in the Timber exports has been very nearly realized; but I trust that the returns of the current year will exhibit more favorable results. The period of depression which succeeded the over trading in 1857-58 and 1858-59 seems to have expired, and a healthy reaction appears to have commenced this year. Judging from the activity manifest in the Timber trade at present, and the number of speculators engaged in it, there appears to be a fair prospect of a brisk business being carried on this year. The only circumstance which is likely to mar it, is the continued high rates of freight. A monthly return furnished by the Collector of Customs shows that there has been an increase of 9,631 tons of Timber in the quantity exported during the months of May and June, compared with the quantity exported in the corresponding period last year.

Decrease of Tonnage in the export of Timber.

MARINE.

75. There has been a continued decrease under the head of Marine receipts for the last three years, in consequence of the diminution in the number and tonnage of vessels that visited this Port since 1857-58. In 1858-59 the receipts were less by Rupees 13,753-12-4 than in 1857-58; in 1859-60 they again fell off to the extent of Rupees 8,336-5-6, and in the year of review there has been a further decrease of Rupees 4,617-6-5, making a total falling off in three years of Rupees 26,707-8-3.

Falling off in Marine Receipts.

76. The total amount of Marine receipts in the three Ports of Moulmain, Tavoy, and Mergui, for the past year, aggregates Rupees 23,287-13-11. In Martaban Province there is no sea-port.

Total amount of receipts in the three Ports.

JUDICIAL.

77. In Judicial receipts there has been a net increase of Rupees 37,139-9-2 over the previous year, chiefly in Province Amherst. The increase is chiefly in the item of Jail manufactures. Fees and fines were less in amount in the year of report in the Tenasserim Provinces, and more in the Martaban Province than in the preceding year. The total receipts under this head amounts to Rupees 1,54,480-6-8.

Increase in Judicial Receipts.

POST OFFICE.

78. The receipts under this head amount to Rupees 11,267-13-6, or Rupees 956-15-9 in excess of the former year. This Department will be treated of under its proper Section.

Increase in Receipts on account of Postage.

INCOME TAX.

79. The collections on account of Income Tax for nine months, or from 1st August 1860 to 30th April 1861, amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 40,603-9-5 in the two Provinces. I give in the margin the amount realized in each District, from which it will be seen that, except in Province Amherst, which includes the large and thriving commercial town of Moulmain, the Income Tax yields a very trifling amount of revenue to the State. In Province Amherst the total assessment for the year, that is, up to 31st July 1861, exclusive of assessment on salaries by ex-officio Assessors, amounted to Rupees 68,000, of which Rupees 46,000 were collected up to the 31st July, the date of the last Report on the subject received in this Office. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Tickell, reports, that the arrears are not owing to any remissness on the part of his establishment, but to its numerical weakness, and that two extra Tax Collectors, on a salary of Rupees 50 each per mensem, are required; but as he made no provision for this in his Budget Estimate for the current year, I was precluded from submitting his application to Government for sanction.

Collections on account of Income Tax in the several Provinces.

Amherst	Rs.	35,000	7	9
Tavoy	„	1,179	9	0
Mergui	„	759	12	8
Martaban	„	3,663	12	0
Total, Rupees	„	40,603	9	5

80. The Act under all its schedules is working now tolerably smoothly in the Town of Moulmain, and as well as can be expected from the recent imposition of a new tax, which disturbs established habits, and interferes rather rudely with the existing application of capital. Punchayets, strictly so called, have not been made use of, but a large proportion of the Burmese inhabitants, instead of delivering in the returns required by the Act, which they could not satisfactorily understand, at least at the commencement, have been assessed by their own Loo-gyees or Elders. Some have, however, been discontented with this system, and an opinion has been expressed to me that the Loo-gyees have taken advantage of the poorer class of people in making their assessments, which were fixed at a certain lumped sum for each ward of the Town, and saved themselves; they therefore wish to be assessed for the ensuing year in the regular way by returns. The Act has been translated into the Vernacular, and extensively perused, and it is hoped that at least its principal provisions may be comprehended: 1,000 surcharges have been made up to last date of Report, of which only one has been successfully resisted. Only one person has expressed a desire to compound, and no complaints have been made of oppression or hard dealing against the Assessors.

Tax working smoothly; details of mode of Collection.

81. In the month of December last a deputation of Burmese from all the wards of the Town waited upon me, and although their Loo-gyees had nearly completed their assessments, they appeared, from what had taken place in the Straits Settlements, (with which there is a constant communication,) that the tax would not, after all, be collected here. I explained to them that there was no doubt on the matter, and as loyal subjects,

Burmese Deputation waits on the Commissioner regarding the Tax.

which they had always shown themselves to be, and a people who had received such benefits from British Rule, that they should hasten to pay in their instalments, and show a good example to the Kalahs (black foreigners) who were located amongst them; and they went away and promised to act as I proposed. The Burmese are a good dispositioned, orderly people, and unless led away by designing characters, though obstinate, are generally open to reason, when kindly treated.

Requisitions of the Act acquiesced in.

82. The Hindostanees, Chinese, Jews, English, and Europeans generally, after a slight ebullition, confined almost entirely to the former, have acquiesced in all the requisitions of the Act. The English resident non-officials have acted in a prompt and gentlemanly way, and as Major Tickell reports, relieved him of a good deal of trouble, and been of good service in inducing the more backward natives to pay all that is due.

Petty collections an account of the tax in Martaban Province.

83. The Deputy Commissioner of Martaban Province, in reporting on the collection of Income Tax, states as follows:—"Rupees 3,663-12-0 "only have been derived from nine months' Income Tax. I "estimate the tax to produce Rupees 5,193 per annum, of "which Rupees 2,253 is from official salaries: as a remunerative impost, I must conclude "it has failed here. The people are too poor to come within its scope, too ignorant to see "its justice, and, although harsh measures have never been resorted to, I am aware that "the above petty collections have caused a great deal of heart burning: it has been "compared to, and named after, the most tyrannical and hateful tax the Burmese "Government ever imposed, the Myen-ten-thee-Akouk, or impost levied on whatever "property the subject was seen with or supposed to possess."

Manner in which the imposition of the tax was received in the Tavoy and Mergui Provinces, and the small sums derived from it.

84. The collections in Tavoy and Mergui, on account of License Tax, have also been very trifling. It was introduced into Tavoy without any overt opposition; but in Mergui considerable obstinacy has been manifested against the imposition of the tax, and out of all proportion to the paltry sum derived.

Income Tax recommended to be abolished throughout the Province, with the exception of the Town of Moulmain, and Capitation Tax increased 25 per cent.

85. As recommended by me in my former Report on the working of the Income Tax, I would strongly urge that the levy of the Income Tax be abolished throughout the Provinces, with the exception of the Town of Moulmain, where Capitation Tax has never been levied; and that the Capitation Tax, the annually increasing productiveness of which affords the best proof of its elasticity, be enhanced 25 per cent—it would yield about 1,000 per cent more than can ever be expected from the Income Tax; and being an old established tax, its increase would nearly lose all its oppressiveness, both morally and economically. No Government officials of any description pay Capitation Tax: Income Tax might still therefore be continued to be levied on them. In the neighboring Province of Pegu the Capitation Tax (if I remember rightly) equals in amount two-thirds of the Land Tax; in these Provinces, it is only about one-third, owing to reductions recommended by a predecessor of mine, chiefly, I believe

on account of its unpopular name in the English language. The Capitation Tax is, without doubt, the best direct tax that can be derived for these Provinces—it is familiar to the people, cheerfully paid, and easily collected, and what more can be said in favor of any tax. If the Capitation Tax is increased, I would not recommend that either the License or Tobacco Tax be introduced, as the people of British Burmah pay already a much higher rate of taxation than prevails almost anywhere in India Proper.

STAMPS.

86. The sale of Stamps from the 1st October 1860, the date of its being introduced into these Provinces, to the 30th April 1861, or during a period of six months, has produced a total sum of Rupees 35,388-5-6, which I consider is very satisfactory. The amount realized in each District is noted in the margin. The sum obtained in the Martaban Province is very small in proportion to the amount of litigation, and I have called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the fact.

Sale of Stamps.

Amherst ... ... Rs.	29,560	9	6
Tavoy ... ... „	2,949	4	0
Mergui ... ... „	1,290	8	0
Martaban ... ... „	1,588	0	0
Total, Rupees	35,388	5	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

87. In miscellaneous receipts there has been an increase of Rupees 44,730-11-11. These receipts comprise ferry collections, premium on bills, schooling fees, rent of town lots, &c., and proceeds of the Forest Department. The increase is almost entirely in the latter item, which itself yielded Rupees 88,119-11-4, or Rupees 43,457-2-6 more than in 1859-60.

Increase in Miscellaneous Receipts.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

88. The funds assigned by Government for educational purposes in these Provinces yearly amount to Rupees 5,214, the whole of which is appropriated to the maintenance of a Burmese and English School at Moulmain, under the charge of the Reverend Mr. Hough. This School has been gradually falling off both in attendance and the number of pupils for some years past, the average number of pupils not exceeding 45; the fact being, that Mr. Hough, though a most worthy man, and formerly very active in his vocation, is now both aged and infirm, and physically unequal to the exercise of that influence in the School, which in years past he possessed.

Government School at Moulmain.

89. The general course of study pursued is quite of an elementary character. The two first classes read early English reading books and are taught English writing, arithmetic, and geography;

Course of study and amount of fees paid.

and the third and fourth classes are still in their English and Burmese primers. The amount of fees realised for the year was Rupees 611, and by the sale of books Rupees 42-8.

American Baptist Mission Schools.

90. In connection with the American Baptist Mission there are two Boys' Schools in Moulmain, composed chiefly of Burmese. In one there are 98 pupils, in the other 75—reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught. Instruction is generally given in English, but all the boys are required to read Burmese, and are exercised in translating from one language to the other. There is also a Girls' School with 50 pupils. Instruction in this, until lately, has been entirely in Burmese; but now English is also taught. Besides these, there is also a Vernacular School, making in all 275 pupils under instruction by this Mission. These Schools received considerable aid from America, but the late troubles there have caused a considerable falling off in the funds of the Society, and they are anxious for some assistance from Government. The Schools are open to visitors at all times.

Schools of the Roman Catholic Mission.

91. In Moulmain the Roman Catholic Mission have also Schools. Saint Patrick's Male School, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Bishop and Resident Chaplains, and the Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Apparition, who have the management of two Female Boarding and Day Schools.

Native Schools in Moulmain.

92. There are also three Schools kept by natives in Moulmain, at which English is taught.

Indigenous Schools.

93. Indigenous Schools are spread most plentifully throughout the whole of the Provinces; every Budhist monastery contains a School, and it is a very rare thing, indeed, to find a Burmese who cannot both read and write his own language.

School of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

94. A School however lately established in Moulmain by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has prospered beyond the most sanguine anticipation, even far more successfully than any other undertaking of the kind, whether Romanist or Protestant. This School was opened in May 1859, and at the end of that year already numbered 120 pupils, and 245 by the end of May 1861.

School worthy of all encouragement; no jealousy evinced regarding it on the part of the Budhist Priesthood.

95. The new School is worthy of all encouragement, the more especially, as the natives of these Provinces are remarkably free from prejudice, and have no mistrust whatever regarding the avowed missionary character of this institution. The Budhist Priests frequently visit the School, and express their entire approbation of the instruction therein inculcated. They evince not the slightest jealousy or distrust on points of faith; and quite recently, I may mention, a valuable present was made to the School by a leading and influential member of the Budhist Priesthood.

96. There is this essential difference between the student of the English language in these countries and the immense majority of those who have studied the English language throughout India; as a rule, it must, I fear, be conceded, that the latter endeavor to acquire the English language as an introduction to the Government service, whereas the Burmese are manifestly anxious to acquire the knowledge of a European tongue as a key to the science of the West. They acknowledge and recognise a science beyond what is taught them by their ancient books, and most unquestionably they are anxious to achieve it. They appreciate the results of European science more keenly than most Eastern people; and therefore they desire to acquire the English language as the key to these mysteries, rather than to cram for an examination for a Government appointment. Perhaps, therefore, the main attraction of the Missionary School under consideration is, that the study of the English language has occupied a more prominent place in the *curriculum* of instruction imparted, than in any other institution attempted in these countries, and that their teachers are men of recognised education, and, as such, occupy a *status* among the upper classes of European society, which no one is more ready to appreciate and comprehend than a native of Burmah.

Desire of the Burmese to acquire a knowledge of the English Language.

97. I cannot, indeed, too urgently insist upon the ever present and excessive contrast of the distrustful and suspicious Hindoo or Mahomedan, as compared with the Burman, or, in fact, the Budhist, wherever found. The one is much less trammelled by traditional and conventional dogmata than the other; and the people are, by nature and habit, far less imbued with the *odium theologicum*, or that contemptuous abhorrence of all creeds and customs other than their own, than is the case with the ordinary natives of India, of whatever creed or denomination.

Contrast between the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Budhist sects.

98. The Society are also about establishing a Girls' School in Moulmain, and which there is little doubt will also meet with great success, as there is no sort of dislike or mistrust with regard to the instruction of the female portion of the community, who, in fact, bear a more prominent share in the transaction of the more ordinary affairs of life than is the case with perhaps any other people, whether Eastern or Western. Woman in these countries is not the mere slave of passion, but is the recognised and duly honored helpmate of man. In fact she possesses the keys of the house and of the household treasure. A man here does nothing without consulting his wife, and all retail business is mainly carried on by females, and to a great extent all business of a more wholesale description—another of the multifarious instances wherein the people of Indo-Chinese nations contrast so very strongly with the various tribes and castes of India.

A Girls' School in course of being established by this Society.

99. Such being the condition of affairs, it is of course desirable that the blessings and advantages of education should be extended as much to one sex as the other, and as the Government School has proved a failure, it has been recommended to abolish it altogether, and a different application of the funds devoted by Government to educational purposes suggested,

The Government School has been recommended to be abolished, and grants in aid awarded to the Schools of the Society and to those of the American Baptist Mission.

by awarding a considerable portion of the amount at present allowed as a grant-in-aid to this Society's Schools and a portion to the Schools of the American Baptist Mission.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No Progress Report received up to date of Report from the Chief Engineer; information of progress of works received from Executive Engineer, 1st Class, Tenasserim Division.

100. No Progress Report of the operations in the Department Public Works in these Provinces, for the past year, has as yet been received from the Chief Engineer, whose head-quarters is at Rangoon. Moulmain, for all practical purposes, is as distant from Rangoon as it is from Calcutta. In order, therefore, that this Report may not be delayed, Captain Forlong, Executive Engineer, 1st Class, Tenasserim Division, has been called upon to furnish me with the necessary information to report on this Department.

MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Execution of Military Works of minor importance.

101. Under this head nothing of any importance has been executed, mere minor works and repairs not requiring specific or detailed notice.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

New Court House and Marine Office.

102. The New Court-house and the Marine Office have advanced as quickly as the money sanctioned for them for the year and jail labor admitted of. The estimates were insufficient, but this has been remedied, and I hope to see them both occupied by May next. The Court-house is the finest and most extensive building yet attempted in these Provinces; the work on which has been nearly all executed by convict masons and artisans, to many of whom Captain Forlong had to teach the first rudiments of their work.

Moulmain Jail.

103. Three work-shops in the Moulmain Jail have been completed, allowing a better system of prison discipline to be exacted, and more efficient work performed. A new store-house is in progress, and nearly finished.

Detached Jails, Moulmain.

104. Owing to the great extent of the Town, it was found necessary to construct a detached Jail for convicts working in the two Town divisions most distant from the main Jail, the first or Mopoon Division, and the second or Moungan Division. The former Jail has been substantially constructed with slab walls and tiled roof, and is capable of containing 150 men: attached to it an overseer's, a police guard-house, and store have also been built, and a cook-house, cattle-shed, and circuit fence are in progress. The Moungan Jail

has been this year enlarged to hold 130 men, a masonry cook-house and privy erected, and a wooden house, with tiled roof built for the Overseer. The labor on both Jails has been entirely effected by convicts, and from materials of dismantled buildings.

ROADS.

105. A line of road has been commenced to connect the southern suburb of Mopoon with the fine forest and garden lands, along which the high road to Amherst and the sacred lakes run. Old roads in the Town of Moulmain and the interior, which have been neglected for some years, have been repaired and widened, and several small masonry bridges and some large timber ones constructed on them.

New roads constructed and old ones repaired.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

106. The Commissioner desires to record his sense of the services of Captain Newmarch, Chief Engineer, and particularly of Captain Forlong, Executive Engineer, 1st class, Tenasserim Division.

Establishments.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

107. The charge of the Post Office at Moulmain was assumed by Mr. Twemlow, Collector of Customs, in addition to his other duties, on 1st May 1860, and his efforts to reform the Department have proved highly successful. The delivery of letters is prompt, and all arrangements and facilities for their receipt and despatch are now carefully attended to, which was not the case heretofore.

Charge of the Post Office assumed by the Collector of Customs in addition to his other duties.

108. The following is a comparative memo. of the number of letters received and despatched in the past two years :—

Comparative Statement of the number of letters received and despatched during the past two years.

Years.	Total covers received.	Total covers dispatched.	Total.
1859-60	97,276	90,505	187,781
1860-61...	106,719	89,099	195,818
Increase...	9,443	.....	8,037
Decrease	.....	1,406	.....

109. The total amount of receipts was Rupees 10,170-7-9, and the aggregate disbursements Rupees 6,340-10-0, showing a surplus in favor of the Department of Rupees 3,830.

Surplus of receipts over disbursements.

SECTION X.—MARINE.

110. Nothing has occurred during the past year in this Department calling for any particular remark.

Nothing occurred worthy of record.

SECTION XI.—FINANCIAL.

111. The gross amount of revenue for the past year aggregated Rupees 18,43,296-6-11, being an increase over the preceding year of Rupees 3,08,524-2-0. The disbursements for the year, which included all charges, except for Troops and Public Works, was Rupees 9,22,546-2-10, leaving a surplus of Rupees 9,20,750-4-1, or close upon one-half of the total amount of income. Now that the troops have been withdrawn, these Frontier Provinces of Tenasserim and Martaban will yield a very considerable surplus of revenue to the Imperial Exchequer, a fact not anticipated some years ago. The enormous increase of revenue, 75 per cent in the last five years, has been detailed in para. 56 of this Report. The revenue for the present year may be expected to extend to twenty lakhs of Rupees.

Total Revenue increase shown and the surplus over expenditure.

SECTION XII.—POLITICAL.

112. Nothing worthy of record has occurred in the intercourse between the Burmese or Siamese Courts or Independent Hill States and the British Authorities in these Provinces during the past year.

Nothing worthy of record.

113. Upwards of two hundred families of Shans, containing about 700 souls, together with the Chief of their tribe, fled across the Frontier into the Martaban Province, during the month of April last, from the Shan towns of Tsa-ya and Entay, tributary to Burmah. They are a portion of the same tribe who about the same time made their

Large immigration from the Shan Tribes into Martaban Province.

appearance in the Toungoo District, and who fled from a Burmese Force sent against them by the Burmese Governor of that part of the country, under orders from the King. They have built houses in a suburb of Shoay-gyeen, being assisted with funds for that purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, and appear to have every intention of settling there. It is hoped that this may be only a forerunner of a further exodus of these tribes into the valley of the Sittang, which had formerly a large population, but is now most sparsely populated, and its fertile lands overrun with jungle.

SECTION XIII.—MILITARY.

Military Force employed.

114. A statement of the Military Force employed in these Provinces is given in Appendix F. The only remaining regular regiment of Native Infantry it is proposed to withdraw in September next. It is to be hoped that the reduction of troops in these Provinces may not have proceeded too far, and that it will prove less hazardous than at first sight it appears. The Frontier line of these Provinces extend for about 500 miles, bordering in part on the countries of Ava and Siam, and elsewhere under the sway of numerous Independent Hill Chiefs, who are in a chronic state of warfare among themselves, and ever ready for depredation on the Districts under British Rule, as opportunities appear to them to offer. If troops should be considered necessary hereafter, however, these Provinces are now in a much better position to pay for them than formerly, and after their payment, and all other expenses of administration, would still yield a surplus to the Imperial Revenues.

SECTION XIV.—POPULATION.

Proportion of population to area.

115. Appendix G gives statistics of the population, live stock, and area of these Provinces, and the number of the different races comprising the population of each Province. But as stated before, I consider that this return is not fully to be relied on. The population, as there shown, would give about eight souls to the square mile.

SECTION XV.—AGRICULTURE.

Nature of agriculture.

116. The area of land under cultivation of every description in these Provinces is 301,908, of which 236,978 is under Paddy cultivation. Rice and orchard or garden cultivation give the best

returns, and consequently show an annual increase. The culture of cotton and tobacco has decreased from what it was formerly.

Average yield and profits derived from the different description of cultivation.

117. The average yield of an acre of rice cultivation is about 33 bushels, and the proportion of tax on gross produce is scarcely more than one-eighth. The profits derived from the growth of fruits and other esculents, and which are cultivated with great success, especially by the Chinese immigrants, yield as much as Rupees 50 to 60 per acre. The cheap rates at which English spun thread and cloth are procurable here, and the large supply of tobacco imported from the Madras Coast, together with the higher profits derived from rice and garden culture, may easily account therefore for the decrease in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco.

Enhanced interest taken of late in England in the growth of Indian Cotton.

118. In consequence of the possibility of a considerable decrease in the supply of cotton from America, the growth of Indian cotton has been creating an enhanced interest in England of late, and the subject of cotton cultivation, though of trifling extent in these Provinces, calls for some notice.

Description of cotton grown, and the soils in which it appears to thrive best.

119. The description of cotton grown here is almost all of indigenous growth (*Gossypium herbaceum*), and which reaches a very fair staple. The soil on which it thrives best is the alluvial deposit left by the numerous mountain streams and rivulets, on their subsidence at the close of the S. W. Monsoon. It also grows very well on recent forest clearings, where often soils containing a considerable portion of peaty matter and lignite are met with, and appear very suitable for the good of the plant. It appears to thrive also in a limestone soil, which abounds in these Provinces.

Mode of conveyance to Port, and by whom cultivated.

120. The means of conveying the produce from the interior to the Port of Moulmain are excellent in the numerous streams which flow towards the place. But we want men to cultivate it. There would be no want of buyers and exporters in Moulmain, but there is no one to provide the article. The scanty population near Moulmain find a more profitable return for their labor in producing vegetables, fruits, and rice, the demand for which is not yet adequately supplied. The more remote inhabitants occupy themselves in felling and selling teak timber, and what cotton is cultivated is done so chiefly by them also, but in small quantities, and which, instead of increasing, has been decreasing for some time back. Cotton is also said to be a more laborious crop to raise and gather in, and more subject to injury from drought and insects than most other crops grown in the country.

Average produce of cotton for the last five years per acre, and quantity exported.

121. The average produce of cotton in Amherst Province, for the last five years, has been calculated as follows:—

Years.	Acres.	Maunds.
In 1856-57	325	1,398
„ 1857-58	315	1,354
„ 1858-59	379	1,628
„ 1859-60	320	1,375
„ 1860-61	211	907

An acre is estimated to yield about 4¾ maunds of cotton, value Rupees 15, and which, when corded, is sold in the Moulmain bazaars at an average of Rupees 24. The following quantities have been exported from Moulmain to Dacca, Tavoy, Mergui, and Arracan, but none that I am aware of has been sent to Europe:—In 1857-58, 112,828 lbs.; 1858-59, 202,158 lbs.; 1859-60, 192,602 lbs.; and 1860-61, 118,270 lbs.

Foreign Cotton grown, but in insignificant quantities.

122. Several efforts have been made to induce the Burmese peasant to take to the culture of foreign cotton; but he is most impracticable in this respect. A small quantity of Pernambuco cotton (*Gossypium acuminatum*) is grown from seed introduced some years back by Mr. Blundell and Major Macfarquhar: it appears to flourish well, but is cultivated generally about houses in a very insignificant quantity.

SECTION XVI.—FORESTS.

Large surplus resulting from the Forest management of Dr. Brandis.

123. The amount realized in this branch of the Administration during the past year was Rupees 86,059-11-4, and the disbursements Rupees 12,724-0-2, leaving a surplus of Rupees 73,335-11-2. The general financial results of the last three years, since the Tenasserim and Martaban Forests were placed under charge of Dr. Brandis, show a steady and considerable increase of surplus.

Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59	71,606	61,321	9,734
1859-60	44,090	24,748	19,341
1860-61	86,059	12,728	73,335

Permit system now in force.

124. The bringing out of timber from the forests is done now entirely by means of permit-holders, who become the owners of the timber on their paying a certain amount per log as purchase-money to Government. Twenty permits were issued for 1860, and their holders brought away from their forests 11,714 logs, of which 10,088 were in girth above 4 feet 6 inches: 960 logs more are left in the forests, making a total of 12,674 logs as the yield of the permit system during the first year of its working in these forests.

Amount of Revenue realized from each log.

125. The whole of the permit fees and purchase-money due for this timber has been adjusted, and is at the rate of Rupees 6-3 per log. Over and above this amount, however, full-sized timber pays duty to the Timber Revenue Department at Kadoe, at the rate of Rupees 2-12 per log of full-sized timber, and undersized by its cubical contents, so that the total revenue on the timber brought by permit-holders from the Government Forests amounts to more than Rupees 8 per log. This is a very satisfactory result for the first year of the working of a new system.

Permits for 1861 sold by auction, advantages of this system.

126. Most of the permits for 1860 expired on 1st December last, and the permits for the present year have been sold by auction. This measure has had the following advantages:—*first*, the rates per log were raised considerably in the Thoung-gyeen, from Rupees 7 to 9 per full-sized log, in the Doondamee from 5 to 7, Beeling from 4 to 6, Upper Salween from 4 to 5; *secondly*, a much larger amount of permit fees was realized. For the 1860 permits the amount had been only Rupees 2,275, and for 1861 Rupees 6,555. It is hoped that the permit-holders will succeed in bringing out timber to the same extent as those of 1860.

Possible drawback of this measure.

127. The number of permit-holders in 1860 was twenty; but when the permits were put up to public auction, several Forest Districts were united into one, and the number was decreased to twelve for 1861. This was a deviation from the original plan, though larger districts and permit-holders render the management more convenient; they do not always ensure the working of a Forest District to the full extent of its resources. *Lastly*, the new permit-holders for 1861 are not all foresters, and thus the principle of dealing with the foresters direct, not through the agency of a third party, has not been maintained. This principle was laid down as a rule when the permit system was first formed. It would be premature to attempt any conjecture regarding the probable success of these changes, at the same time it would be out of place here to discuss the question, whether triennial permits given to European firms should hereafter be introduced on the Moulmain side, as has lately been done in Pegu by the orders of Government. It may be sufficient to observe, that the question, whether Forest Conservancy can be maintained or not in the Government Forests on the Moulmain side, will mainly depend on the mode in which the permit system is allowed to develop itself.

128. The method of collecting the permit revenue in the forests requires improvement. The local Superintendent, Mr. Barker, with a considerable establishment, spent this year, from the 5th December to the 7th March, or fully three months, in collecting the permit revenue on the Thoung-gyeen timber alone. This is done by going round to the different depôts on the banks of the Thoung-gyeen River and its tributaries, and marking the timber collected at each locality. The main disadvantage is, that this time, the most favorable in the year, is thus lost for Forest Survey and Forest Work, as it is not quite practicable, while engaged in marking and delivering timber to attend to other work. For the Salween timber again the control is very different; those forests have never been visited by a Forest Officer since Doctor Brandis examined them in March, April, and May 1859; and if the permit-holders attempted to pass their timber as foreign timber, coming from the east bank of the Salween (under the Siamese Government), they might, without much risk of discovery, defraud the revenue. The collection of the revenue in the Yoonzaleen, Doondamee, and Beeling timber is easily managed, as the streams by which the timber is brought down are entirely within the British Territory.

Present mode of collecting Revenue.

SECTION XVII.—SURVEY.

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129. The field operations of the season 1860 were commenced on the 11th February 1860, much later than usual, owing to there being no Surveyor in charge, and was continued until the 5th May, when the rains having set in, put a stop to further proceedings. During the above period the circles of Nyoung-beng-tseit, Ta-kay, Koung-puneng, and a portion of Keik-prang, of the Attaran and Gyne Divisions of Amherst Province, were surveyed, and their respective boundaries defined, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres. During the month of June the country situated between the Nantay and Nyoung-beng-tseit roads, in the vicinity of Moulmain, were surveyed, with the object of acquiring a topographical knowledge of the ground in that locality for the purpose of intersecting it with roads to the best advantage; and during portions of September and October, Mr. Montgomerie was employed in surveying and laying down a line of road to the Toungwoing range of hills, so as to avoid as much as possible interfering with existing cultivation. The intervening time, up to the 13th January 1861, was occupied in plotting and draughting maps of the surveys made. The field operations of the commencement of the current year commenced on 14th January, and continued up to 11th May, when the monsoon set in. The circles of Zayazan, Koik-preng, Terrunah, and Dzadee-beng were surveyed and their boundaries defined, as far as it was practicable to do so, an area of about 36,000 acres; but the interior boundaries of the last three Circles were not completed from the want of elephants.

Operations during the year.

Surveyor's work satisfactory.

130. Mr. Montgomerie's work has been satisfactory, and as much as could have been performed with the limited establishment placed at his disposal, has been done. The annual sum sanctioned by Government for the establishment is Rupees 7,800, of which Rupees 684-13-5 has been saved.

SECTION XVIII.—MOULMAIN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Number of admissions into hospital, the nature of diseases, and the mortality.

131. The number of admissions into this hospital, during the period of this Report, is Europeans 309 and Natives 672, numbers under those of several preceding years, owing chiefly to two causes, the paucity of European shipping in the river, and the entire absence of Zymotic diseases even in a sporadic form. The medical results have been gratifying; there have been no deaths amongst Europeans, and 23 deaths of Natives. The reason of the number of deaths shown amongst Natives is, that many cases are brought to the hospital when recovery is almost hopeless. The following is a comparison of admissions and deaths for the three preceding years:—

Years.		Admitted.	Died.
In 1857-58	Europeans	665	8
,,	Natives	718	62
In 1858-59	Europeans	687	18
,,	Natives	724	89
In 1859-60	Europeans	360	12
,,	Natives	558	39
	Total	3,712	228

The diseases amongst natives appear to have originated from diseases of the stomach and bowels, which is seldom met with among Europeans.

Out-door patients.

132. The number of out-door patients have been on the increase for the last four years:—

1857-58	3,385	came under treatment.
1858-59	3,778	ditto.
1859-60	5,770	ditto.
1860-61	6,393	ditto.

Of the out-door patients, 1,990 were Europeans and Eurasians received medical aid, and 1,472 Burmese, the remainder being natives of India Proper.

133. This very useful institution has fully sustained its character during the past year, under the very able and zealous management of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Marr, and he reports most favorably of the Assistant Apothecary, Mr. D'Roza, and the establishment generally.

Institution fully sustained its character during the past years.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

134. Vaccination has been tried from time to time as supplies of lymph arrived from Calcutta, but without success.

Vaccination tried without success.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

135. During the year the experiment has been tried of leasing out the southernmost Frontier Division of Maliwoon, in the Mergui Province, to a Chinamam named Chinsang, for a period of ten years, at the average amount of revenue derived from it for the past five years. Security has been taken for the fulfilment of the lease, and its term can be cancelled at any time by the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, on giving twelve months' notice, and paying the lessee Rupees 2,000.

The Division of Maliwoon leased out.

136. The farmer has all the judicial powers of a Goung-gyop, and is empowered to collect and enjoy all taxes which had been previously levied, with the restriction that he is not to increase the rates of taxation without permission of the Deputy Commissioner, and to whom appeals lie from all his decisions.

Judicial and fiscal powers of the Farmer.

137. The Division was visited by the Commissioner in April last, and he found that the lessee had made little alterations in the levying of Land and Capitation Tax. He had reduced the assessment on land from 1 Rupee to 12 annas per acre, and the Capitation Tax remained the same, *viz.* 3 Rupees per head. The Land Tax was decreased with the hope of increasing the cultivation, as almost all the rice consumed by the inhabitants of that part of the country is imported; but the reduction has not had the effect anticipated, and even if the land was untaxed altogether, it would probably make but little difference. The population consists of Siamese and Chinese, with a few Malay fishermen in the vicinity of the sea-coast. Neither Shans nor Malays are partial to agricultural pursuits, and spend most of their time in hunting and fishing, and the Chinese devote the whole of their energies to the more lucrative business of tin washing.

A slight diminution made in the Land Tax by the Farmer, with its results. Occupation of the inhabitants.

138. The lessee, by his own admission, is making a considerable profit out of his lease; but he is benefitting the country to a considerable extent, by inducing the immigration of Chinese laborers, and it is hoped his example will induce the operation of the profitable employment of tin washing to extend up northwards, where stanniferous deposits are supposed to be equally rich. The ore obtained is all stream or granular tin, sifted in the usual manner from the numerous hill streams, there being scarcely a stream in that part of the country that has not tin associated with the *detritus* of its bed.

Lessee making a considerable profit by his lease.

CONCLUSION.

139. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial support which he has received in the Administration of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces from the following Officers:—

Conclusion.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Major Tickell, Captain Briggs, Captain Stevenson, Captain Ryan, and Lieutenant Harrison.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Lieutenant Burn, Captain Sladen, Lieutenants H. S. Hill, C. E. Watson, W. W. Pemberton, C. W. Hill, and Mr. J. K. Macrae.

HEAD ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Charles Gay.

TSEETKAYS.

Mr. E. Abreu, Moung-shoay-kyee, Moung-loke, and Moung-shoay-doh.

SUPERINTENDENT AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTS.

Dr. J. Brandis and Mr. J. Barker.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. W. Twemlow.

MASTER ATTENDANT.

Mr. T. Harton.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Assistant Surgeon G. Marr, Moulmain; Assistant Surgeon B. Hook, Tavoy; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, Mergui; and Assistant Surgeon J. Hefferman, Martaban.

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commissioner,*
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MOULMAIN,
The 1st of August 1861.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES

FOR 1860-61.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Regular Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases, instituted and disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the year 1860.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NUMBER PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1859.				NUMBER INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR 1860.						NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1860.					NUMBER REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1860.				REMARKS.
	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Received by Transfer.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Grand Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Transferred to other Courts.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	
Commissioner Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	.....	13	.....	13	.....	175	.....	828	1,003	1,016	.....	169	.....	828	997	.....	19	.....	19	
Amherst	340	25	61	426	4,642	181	114	6,056	10,993	11,419	4,876	191	84	6,073	11,224	136	15	44	195	
Moulmain	98	.....	2	100	659	.....	27	992	1,678	1,778	767	.....	.....	990	1,757	17	.....	4	21	
Tavoy	33	36	.....	69	1,075	152	8	1,590	2,825	2,894	1,098	177	8	1,588	2,871	10	11	2	23	
Mergui	15	.....	.....	15	774	36	6	383	1,199	1,214	787	35	2	381	1,205	6	1	2	9	
Martaban	35	15	25	75	2,034	210	.....	1,813	4,056	4,131	2,032	201	1	1,834	4,068	35	24	4	63	
Total	521	89	88	698	9,183	754	155	11,662	21,754	22,452	9,560	773	95	11,694	22,122	204	70	56	330	

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MOULMAIN;
The 1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commissioner of Tenasserim
and Martaban Provinces.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Cases committed to the Sessions Court, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and disposed of during the year 1860.

	NATURE OF CRIME.	No. of cases and persons pending at the close of 1859.		No. of cases and persons committed during the year 1860.		Total of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Pending at the close of 1860.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	
Amherst.	Murder	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	Sentenced capitally and referred to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut	..	..	
	Highway robbery with murder	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	Imprisonment for life	..	..	
	Cattle-stealing with murder	..	..	1	3	3	3	..		1	4	
	Cattle-stealing unattended with aggravating circumstances	..	..	1	4	4	..	..		1	1	
	Rape	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		..	..	
	Going forth with a gang of dacoits for the purpose of committing dacoity	..	..	1	1	1	..	1				
	Total	..	..	7	12	12	4	3		2	5	
Moulmain Town.	Mutiny and seditious language	..	..	1	1	1	..	1				
Tavoy.	Theft	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		1	1	
	Breach of Section 1 of Act XIV of 1849	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		1	1	
	Total	..	..	2	2	2	..	..		2	2	
Mergui.	Wounding with intent to murder	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	For 14 years' imprisonment	..	..	
	Dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	..	..	2	8	8	..	6		1	2	
	River dacoity attended with murder	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		1	1	
	Forgery	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	Commitment cancelled	..	..	
	Perjury	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		1	1	
	Rape	..	..	1	1	1	..	1		..	..	
	Total	..	..	7	16	16	1	7		3	4	
Martaban.	Murder	1	4	2	2	6	2*	2	1 died in jail, 2* sentenced for life	1	1	
	Dacoity with murder	..	..	1	2	2	..	2		..	..	
	Dacoity with wounding or personal injury	..	..	1	5	5	3†	2	20† years in jail, each	..	..	
	Highway robbery with wounding	..	..	1	2	2	2	0	14 years in jail each	..	..	
	Arson	..	..	1	1	1	..	1		..	..	
	Total	1	4	6	12	16	7	7		1	1	
	Grand Total	1	4	23	43	47	12	18	1 died and 4 commitments cancelled	8	12	Since decided.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MOULMAIN;
The 1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commissioner of Tenasserim
and Martaban Provinces.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of Labor and Materials granted to the Department of Public Works, in the Tenasserim Division during the year 1860, *and the Labor and Materials which the Jails could not grant.*

Number.	Names of Estimates.	Amounts. Rupees.	Jail Materials and Labor granted. Rupees.	Labor and Materials Jail unable to grant. Rupees.
5	New Civil Court House	1,39,006	44,043	94,963
27	Artillery Family Ward	1,109	.....	1,109
11	Moulmein Hill Road	2,363	5,901	.....
8	Marine Office	24,437	1,688	22,749
5	Burial Gate	517	.....	517
19	Kyouktan Jail	2,287	612	1,675
18	Building Annual Repairs	11,000	2,987	8,013
24	Artillery Store House	2,287	15	2,272
28	Timber Bridges	4,247	1,877	2,370
22	Municipal Annual Repairs	8,000	3,317	4,683
21	Ditto ditto	15,000	5,294	9,706
23	Ditto ditto	10,000	5,331	4,669
26	Ditto ditto	13,000	5,310	7,690
20	Ditto ditto	7,000	192	6,808
5	Moungan Jail Privy	177	210	.....
29	Toung Wine Road	5,959	245	5,714
8	Moungan Jail Cooking Shed	923	433	490
7	Main Jail Night Privy	3,000	2,655	345
9	Black Smith's Street	491	593	.....
2	Sankey's Road	4,368	1,646	2,722
14	Avenue Trees	5,198	1,277	3,921
7	Carthew's Road	2,748	2,125	623
6	Smith's and Carpenter's Sheds	2,504	1,134	1,370
0	Municipal Annual Repairs for part of 1859-60	28,086	15,809	12,277
42	Commissariat Wharf	37,616	.....	37,616
30	Amherst Road	8,467	.....	8,467
32	Work Yard Sheds	8,783	686	8,097
8	Magazine Guard House	2,272	.....	2,272
13	Ditto Circuit Wall	1,906	.....	2,906
10	Jail Gate, &c., &c.	4,250	.....	4,250
	Total, Rupees	3,58,001	1,03,380	2,58,924

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel*
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Commissioner's Office,
Moulmain;
The 1st *August* 1861.

APPENDIX E.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, in the years 1858-59, 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

Revenue.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Disbursements.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Land Tax	4,51,665 0 0	4,83,050 6 2	5,15,331 13 7	General Department	16,836 7 3	16,885 4 3	17,079 4 7
Capitation Tax...	1,65,546 0 0	1,62,333 0 0	1,69,455 8 0	Judicial Ditto	4,87,621 10 8	4,96,197 7 6	4,72,810 11 4
Fisheries	47,403 0 0	59,460 2 0	66,094 8 0	Revenue Ditto	1,77,260 10 10	1,97,492 3 7	2,23,979 14 9
Timber	1,75,814 1 9	1,64,301 1 5	2,08,969 12 11	Marine Ditto	1,26,187 11 8	92,456 3 9	1,02,314 1 11
Excise	2,43,111 13 10	3,09,275 4 8	3,85,604 1 6	Customs Ditto	30,864 13 10	26,170 9 5	27,553 14 8
Customs	79,777 8 3	1,27,203 14 0	1,13,846 13 5	Post Office Ditto	21,759 5 9	23,389 8 1	25,138 1 4
Marine	36,241 9 10	27,905 4 4	23,287 13 11	Education Ditto	5,797 13 3	5,635 0 0	5,288 10 0
Judicial	1,57,638 6 0	1,17,340 13 6	1,54,480 6 8	Pensions Ditto	7,033 0 0	6,778 2 8	7,452 0 0
Post Office	11,547 15 9	10,310 14 11	11,267 13 6	Miscellaneous Ditto	83,496 2 4	32,661 11 6	40,929 8 3
Income Tax	0 0 0	0 0 0	40,603 9 5				
Stamps	0 0 0	0 0 0	35,388 5 6				
Miscellaneous	1,06,983 5 8	73,591 7 11	1,18,965 12 6				
Total ...	14,75,729 5 1	15,34,772 4 11	18,43,296 6 11	Total ..	9,56,857 11 6	8,97,666 2 9	9,22,546 2 10

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Commissioner's Office,
Moulmain;
The 1st August 1861.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of Native Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Corps.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Serjeant-Majors.	Quarter-Master Serjeants.	Subadar-Majors.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Buglers and Drummers.	Privates.	Recruit Boys.	Qr. Master's Department.			Medical Establishment.				Remarks.
																					Bheesties.	Artificers.	Lascars.	Sub-Assist. Surgeons.	Assist. Apothecaries.	2nd Dressers.	Toties.	
Tenasserim Province.																												
32nd Regiment M. N. I.																												
Present at Moulmain	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	7	...	34	40	12	537	...	15	...	10	...		1	2	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	4	2	81	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mergui	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	2	58	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	9	...	48	50	16	676	...	19	...	12	...	1	1	2	
Wanting to complete	1	...	6	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	13	10	4	324	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	61	60	20	1000	...	20	...	13	...	1	1	2	
Supernumeraries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Martaban Province.																												
Pegu Sapper Battalion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	20	64	63	21	968	37	22	5	10	...	1	...	2	
Wanting to complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	13	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Establishment	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	20	64	63	21	1100	50	22	5	10	1	1	2	2	
Supernumeraries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Effective Strength T. & M. P.	1	1	1	5	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	6	9	20	112	113	37	1644	37	41	5	22	...	2	1	4	

Commissioner's Office,
Moulmain,
The 1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commissioner of Tenasserim
and Martaban Provinces.

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICS of Population, Live Stock, and Area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the year 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	European and other Christian Emigrants.	Talien and Burmese.	Shans and Thoungthoos.	Karens.	Chinese.	Malays.	Natives of India.	Jews.	Total.	Live Stock.				Area in Square Miles.
										Buffaloes.	Bullocks and Cows.	Elephants.	Ponies.	
Amherst	1762	81301	9425	26699	1822	129	9758	57	130953	35855	6239	538	859	12000
Tavoy	49	50533	153	4966	1124	71	673	0	57569	21557	1719	69	11	7168
Mergui	167	20442	3603	6255	1018	858	1685	0	34028	14074	171	7	1	5670
Martaban	37	53101	10861	45304	387	0	302	0	109992	16252	2309	54	85	10000
Total ...	2015	205377	24042	83224	4351	1058	12418	57	332542	87738	10438	668	956	34838

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MOULMAIN,
The 1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commissioner of Tenasserim
and Martaban Provinces.

SAVIELLE & CRANENBURGH, *Printers*, BENGAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED.

REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR 1860-1861.

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REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR 1860-1861.

No. 92 of 1861.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL CUTHBERT DAVIDSON, C. B.,
Resident at Hyderabad,

To

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department,
Fort William.

Dated Hyderabad, 12th July 1861.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

THE following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1860-61, is enclosed for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

2. In the month of December 1860, the Treaty of 1853 underwent certain modifications, which will be found more circumstantially detailed in Section VII. of this Report. It will be sufficient here to premise, that Territory in Berar to the extent of 32 lakhs of Rupees has been assigned by His Highness the Nizam to British management, and it is to this portion of His Highness' Dominions that the present Report is confined.

3. The Judicial portion of the Report, in accordance with the orders of Government, has reference to the calendar year 1860, and the remainder comprises the transactions of the official year commencing on the 1st May 1860 and ending on the 30th April 1861.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. On the reorganization of the Hyderabad Commission at the close of the year 1860, an additional Assistant Commissioner's Court was proposed for West Berar, which was subsequently sanctioned, and in the month of August of the same year, the Government of India were pleased to order that all Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners who have passed the higher standard of examination should be empowered to try Civil Suits to the extent of Rupees 5,000, instead of Rupees 1,000, to which their jurisdiction was previously limited.

5. The following were the Courts exercising original jurisdiction in East and West Berar during the past year :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Deputy Commissioners'.	Europeans.		Native.		Small Cause Courts.
			Assistants.	Extra Assts.	Assistants.	Extra Assts.	
East Berar ...	7,000	1	2	1	0	1	7
West Berar ...	7,360	1	2	1	0	1	10
Total...	14,360	2	4	2	0	2	17

Courts.	*No.*	*Jurisdiction*
Deputy Commissioners	2, ...	Unlimited and Appeals from Subordinate Courts.
Assistants with full powers	2,	Rupees 5,000, original suits.
Extra Assistants	4, ,,	1,000, do.
Tehsildars	17, ,,	300, do.

6. At the close of the previous year, 244 original suits were pending, and during the past year 2,273 suit were filed,

Remained from 1859.

Courts.	East Berar.	West Berar.	Total.
Deputy Commissioners ...	9	8	17
Assistant Commissioners...	7	14	21
Small Cause Courts ...	47	159	206
Total...	63	181	244

New Suits filed in 1860.

Courts.	East Berar.	West Berar.	Total.
Deputy Commissioners ...	75	20	95
Assistant Commissioners...	47	31	78
Small Cause Courts ...	1,157	943	2,100
Total...	1,279	994	2,273

making a total of 2,517—of which 1,764 were disposed of—1,153 in favor of the Plaintiff, and 253 in favor of the Defendant. 397 cases were amicably adjusted in favor of the Plaintiff—36 suits were withdrawn, 65 were disposed of, and 2 transferred, leaving at the close of the year arrears (253), slightly in excess of those (244) of the previous year.

Suits decided on their merits and settled by amicable adjustment.

Courts.	East Berar.	West Berar.	Total.
Deputy Commissioners ...	32	19	51
Assistant Commissioners...	88	60	148
Small Cause Courts ...	1,131	831	1,962
Total...	1,251	910	2,161

Suits decreed and settled by Razeenamah.

Districts.	Decreed		Settled by Razeenamah	
	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
East Berar	859	189	203	0
West Berar	652	64	194	0
Total...	1,511	253	397	0

Withdrawn and Dismissed.

Districts.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed for Default.	Total.
East Berar ...	8	0	8
West Berar ...	28	65	93
Total...	36	65	101

Remained at the close of the year.

Districts.	A. D.	Deputy Commissioner's Court.	Asst. Commissioner's Court.	Small Cause Court.	Total.
East Berar	In 1859..	9	7	47	63
	In 1860..	7	6	70	83
West Berar	In 1859..	8	14	159	181
	In 1860..	5	6	159	170
Total ...	In 1859..	17	21	206	244
	In 1860..	12	12	229	253

Value of property litigated.

7. The value of property litigated was Rs. 15,35,425-13-4, and the cost of litigation,

Districts.	Value of property litigated.	Average value of suits.
East Berar	14,30,989 11 2	1,066 5 0
West Berar	1,04,436 2 2	88 14 1
Total ...	15,35,425 13 4	610 0 · 4

Cost of litigation.

Rs. 13,185-10-8, or 0-13-9 per cent.

Districts.	Cost of litigation.	Average cost in each case.	Percentage of cost to Value.
East Berar	7,978 6 6	5 15 1	0 8 11
West Berar	5,207 4 2	4 6 11	4 15 0
Total ...	13,185 10 8	5 31 0	0 13 9

8. The average value of each suit was Rupees 610-0-4; the average costs amounting to Rupees 5-3-10.

9. The whole of the above statistics have been materially affected by a pauper suit filed in East Berar for 11 lakhs of Rupees, but eventually brought to an amicable settlement.

10. The average duration of suits has been 44½ day. In 1859 it was 82½.

	Days.
East Berar	31
West Berar	58

11. Of 1,210 witnesses summoned, only 55 are shown to have been detained for more than one day.

Period.	East Berar.		West Berar.		Total.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
For 1 day ...	610	890	255	245	856	1135
,, 2 days ...	0	13	54	30	54	43
,, 3 ,, ...	0	2	12	5	12	7
,, 4 ,, ...	39	10	7	0	46	10
,, 5 ,, ...	11	3	7	0	18	3
,, 6 ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 7 ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 8 ,, ...	0	4	0	0	0	4
,, 9 ,, ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
,, 10 ,, ...	0	0	0	4	0	4
Under 1 month ...	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total ...	652	923	335	287	987	1210

12. On the Commissioner's file there have been 67 Berar cases, eight of which were remaining from 1859. The Deputy Commissioner's decisions have been confirmed in fifteen cases, and reversed on one occasion only. Of the rest, two were remanded for re-investigation, one was dismissed for default, and one transferred, leaving 47 pending at the close of the year.

Commissioner's Court of Appeal.

13. The value of property under litigation was Rupees 1,82,766-11-9, and the cost Rupees 642-14-8, or Rupees 5-14-7 per cent. on the value of decided cases.

14. The average value of each suit was Rupees 2,727-13-9, and the average Rupees 32-2-3.

15. The average duration of each case was 101 days. In 1859, it was 88 days.

16. In the District Appeal Courts, 60 cases were pending trial at the close o 1859, and 211 were instituted during the past year, making a total of 271.

District Appeal Courts.

Deputy Commissioners.	East Berar.	West Berar.	Total.
Remained on the 31st Dec. 1859...	14	46	60
Filed during the year ...	145	66	211
Total ...	159	112	271

17. Of these, 195 were decided on their merits, the orders of the lower courts having been confirmed in 122, and reversed in 73 cases. Of the remainder 9 were amicably adjusted, 5 re-manded for re-investigation, 8 dismissed for default, and 5

Courts.	Decided during the year.		Remanded for re-investigation.	Dismissed for Default.	Transferred.	Remaining.
	On their merits.	By Razeenamah.				
Dy. Commissioner, East Berar ...	121	8	5	0	0	25
Ditto, West ditto ...	74	1	0	8	5	24
Total ...	195	9	5	8	5	49

transferred, leaving 49 undecided at the close of the year. The number last year amounted to 60.

	For 1859.	For 1860.
East Berar	14 ...	25
West Berar	46 ...	24
	60	49

18. The value of property litigated was Rupees 24,020-12-4, and the cost Rupees 1,636-5-6, or Rupees 6-13-0 per cent.

Value of Property litigated.

Districts.	Value of Property litigated.	Average Value of a Suit.
East Berar	17,353 0 4	109 2 3
West Berar	6,667 12 0	59 8 6
Total ..	24,020 12 4	88 10 2

19. The average value of each suit was Rupees 88-10-2, and the average cost Rupees 6-0-7.

20. The average duration of each suit was 121 days. In 1859 it was 95 days.

Average duration of Suit.

Districts.	Cost of Litigation.	Average Cost in each case.	Percentage of Cost to Value.	Average duration of Suit.
				Days.
East Berar	908 15 6	7 0 9	5 3 10	53
West Berar	727 6 0	8 4 9	5 13 1	189
Total ...	1,636 5 6	6 0 7	6 13 0	121

21. It will be observed that the duration of appeal suits has been greater than in the previous year, which may be attributed to the increasing pressure of work, the result of a better acquaintance on the part of the people with their rights, and a disposition to resort more freely than heretofore to our Law Courts.

22. One hundred and sixty-three persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, at the close of which 15 remained in confinement.

Civil Debtors.

Districts.		Remaining from 1859.	Imprisoned during the year.	Total.	Released.	Remaining
East Berar		4	19	23	19	4
West Berar		9	131	140	129	11
Total ...	1860...	13	150	163	148	15
	1859...	7	106	113	100	13

23. Civil debtors are usually confined at the District Officer's kutcherry, where the accommodation in some cases is, but in others is not at all what it should be.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

24. From the following details, it would appear that while on the whole crime has decreased, there has been an increase in crimes of a heinous nature.

Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.

	In 1859.		In 1860.
Murder	17	...	19
Dacoity with murder	2	...	1
Robbery ditto	0	...	1
Culpable homicide	2	...	1
Manslaughter	0	...	6
Wounding with attempt to murder	2	...	4
Robbery with ditto	2	...	0
Burglary with murder	1	...	0
		...	
Total...	26	...	32

Crimes of the 2nd Class of Atrocity.

	In 1859.		In 1860.
Dacoity with wounding	7	...	1
Highway robbery ditto	2	...	3
Robbery ditto	2	...	2
Rape	4	...	4
Unnatural offence	2	...	0
Administering opium	1	...	3
Wounding	0	...	1
Grievous hurt	3	...	3
Assault with wounding	8	...	9
Arson	17	...	8
Wounding in attempt at robbery	0	....	1
Causing hurt with a sharp instrument	0	...	3
		...	
Total...	46	...	38

Crimes of the 3rd Class of Atrocity.

	In 1859.		In 1860.
Dacoity	38	...	20
Highway robbery	35	...	53
Robbery	12	...	3
Burglary	208	...	283
Thefts	547	...	410
Cattle-stealing	135	...	137
Cattle-killing	3	...	0
Hurt	0	...	6
Kidnapping	0	...	1
Lurking, house-trespass, &c., theft	0	...	4
Total...	978	...	917
Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity...	1233	...	1,194
Grand Total...	2,283	...	2,181

25. The following Table shows a marked diminution in the number of dacoities perpetrated :—

	East Berar.		West Berar.		Total.	
	In 1859.	In 1860.	In 1859.	In 1860.	In 1859.	In 1860.
Dacoity with murder	2	1	0	0	2	1
Ditto wounding	7	1	0	0	7	1
Dacoities	29	15	9	5	38	20
Total	38	17	9	5	47	22

26 The value of property stolen is estimated at Rupees 75,957-6-2 ; but the proportion recovered at Rupees 11,817-8-11. The average amount stolen in each case was Rupees 83-3-1, in 1859 it was Rupees 72-4-10.

Statement of Stolen Property.

Districts.	A. D.	Estimated amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Proportion per cent recovered.
East Berar	1860	52,228 2 9	7,801 11 3	14 15 0
West Berar	1860	23,729 3 5	4,015 13 8	16 14 9
Total ..	1860	75,957 6 2	11,817 8 11	15 8 11
	1859	72,171 14 4	18,050 6 3	22 10 8

27. Of 2,181 reported crimes, the Police have failed altogether to trace 645, or nearly 30 per cent.

28. Of 1,647 cases committed for trial during the year, 268 resulted in total acquittal; in 1,324, convictions were obtained, and 55 remained for trial.

29. In the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, no alteration has taken place.

30. The following Statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the several Courts:—

	Cases.
1 Commissioner's Court	65
2 Deputy ditto ditto	135
2 Assistant ditto ditto	160
2 Extra Assistants' ditto	69
17 Tehsildars' ditto	1,163

31. The average duration of trials is shown below:—

	Days.
Commissioner's Court, ...	15
2 Deputy ditto ditto	37
2 Assistant ditto ditto	19
4 Extra Assistants' ditto	17
17 Tehsildars' ditto	6

32. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed:—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By Commissioner.	By the Magistracy.
Hanged	1	0	0
Transported	0	5	0
Imprisoned for life	0	1*	0
Ditto 14 years	0	14	0
Ditto 9 do.	0	6	0
Ditto 8 do.	0	1	0
Ditto 7 do.	0	26	0
Ditto 5 do.	0	16	0
Ditto 3 do.	0	14	0
Ditto 2 do.	0	13	20
Ditto 1 do.	0	6	54
Ditto 6 months	0	12	49
Ditto 3 do.	0	4	68
Ditto 2 do.	0	4	61
Ditto 1 month	0	0	176
Ditto 5 days	0	0	5
Ditto 4 do.	0	0	9
Ditto 3 do.	0	0	3
Ditto 2 do.	0	0	43
Ditto 1 day	0	0	14
Flogged up to 50 lashes	0	0	18
Fined	0	2	1249
Dismissed from service and imprisoned	0	0	1
Fined and imprisoned	0	0	4
Dismissed from service	0	0	11

* Female Prisoner.

33. Of 3,346 witnesses summoned before the Criminal Courts, only 23 per cent are shown as detained for more than one day.

Detention of Witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions.

Period.	East Berar.		West Berar.		Total.	
	In 1859.	In 1860.	In 1859.	1860.	In 1859.	In 1860.
For 1 day	1,231	1,199	1,141	1,262	2,575	2,464
,, 2 days	307	82	307	211	614	293
,, 3 ,, ...	108	17	122	101	230	118
,, 4 ,, ...	109	31	69	65	288	96
,, 5 ,, ...	204	16	29	23	233	39
,, 6 ,, ...	37	3	62	44	99	47
,, 7 ,, ...	31	3	17	27	48	30
,, 8 ,, ...	32	2	44	20	76	22
,, 9 ,, ...	7	9	9	13	16	22
,, 10 ,, ...	52	0	8	24	60	24
,, 1 month	172	16	65	175	237	191
,, 2 months	12	0	0	0	12	0
Total ...	2,362	1,378	1,873	1,968	4,235	3,346

PART III.—POLICE.

34. Although the operations of the Police have not throughout the year been altogether satisfactory, still much can be urged in excuse of their shortcomings. The Surf-i-khas and Jagheer Estates were so intermixed with our Berar Districts, that little could be done in securing or providing an efficient Police, as their efforts were always thwarted within these isolated estates; but as the whole of Berar has now come under British Administration, and the Native Government have adopted the most stringent measures for the apprehension and destruction of the rebels and freebooters who infested and disturbed our Frontier, by which the leaders Ghoolab Khan Rohilla, Hajee Allee Arab, Ramjee Goand, &c., &c., have all either been apprehended and brought to justice, or been killed resisting to the death, the time appears to have arrived, when a re-organization of the whole Police on the most approved principles lately introduced in other parts of India has become possible, and the Commissioner has been directed to take this subject into his immediate consideration, and to submit a scheme to the Resident for transmission to Government, which will enable the Hill Rangers and General Police to be amalgamated, and the Village Police utilized and organized, so as to act in co-operation with the general body.

PART IV.—JAILS.

35. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails during the past year has been 607. Each prisoner has on an average cost the State Rupees 41-9-3 per annum.

Daily Average of Prisoners.

	In 1859.	In 1860.
East Berar ..... *	527 ...	475
West Berar	164 ...	132
	691 ...	607

Average Cost.

Districts and Jails.	Permanent Jail Establishments including Guards.	Temporary Jail Guards.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Native Medicines.	Diet and Fuel.	Clothing and Bedding.	Total of all expenses per man.	Increase on 1859.	Decrease on 1859.
East Berar	5 0 10	12 13 6	2 6	0 6 2	19 6 0	2 7 6	42 8 9	1 13 6	0 0 0
West Berar ...	16 5 10	3 6 11	2 15 6	0 0 0	14 11 0	3 1 8	40 9 9	0 0 0	0 3 5
Total ...	10 11 4	8 2 2	2 11 1	0 6 2	17 0 11	2 12 11	41 9 3	1 13 6	0 3 5

36. It will be observed that in West Berar the cost is considerably less than that shown last year. This arises, it is explained, from an erroneous mode of calculation having previously been employed in that District.

Cost of Prisoners.

Districts.	In 1858.	In 1859.	In 1860.
East Berar	43 13 4	40 11 3	42 8 9
West Berar	37 7 7	46 13 2	40 9 9

37. No escapes from custody have taken place during the year.

38. The health of the prisoners in both Districts has been good.

39. Penitentiaries at Oomrawuttee for 300, and at Akolah for 100 prisoners, received the sanction of Government, but their construction was subsequently suspended. It will now, it is believed, be necessary to give a Jail for the accommodation of 300 prisoners both at Akolah and Oomrawuttee; as each of the Districts to which these are the Sudder

Stations is nearly equal to the other in extent, population, and revenue. Should it, however, be considered preferable to construct a Central Jail at Booldanah to contain 500 prisoners, whose terms of incarceration are for long periods, Penitentiaries adapted for 100 prisoners may be sufficient at each of the above-named Sudder Stations.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
East Berar	10,48,938	10,91,694
West Berar	20,59,754	20,59,870
Total	31,05,692	31,51,564

40. Last year the number of beegahs reported to be under cultivation was 31,05,692—this year they are estimated as 31,51,564; but until the Revenue Survey is completed, little reliance can be placed on these returns.

41. Last year the revenue collected in the two divisions of Berar amounted to 24,27,617-3-[illegible]; the realizations this year have been 29,61,722-3-9, leaving a balance in favor of the present year's collections of Rupees 5,34,105; but this is in a great measure the result of much larger balances of previous years having been collected in 1860-61, than in the preceding year. There has also been an absence of the large remissions which last year were found necessary, while there has also been undoubtedly a considerable legitimate increase of revenue from extended cultivation.

East Berar	7,576	10	9
West Berar	17,210	2	6
Total	24,786	13	3

42. Rupees 24,786-13-3 of the land revenue remained uncollected at the end of April 1861; of this sum, in West Berar, Rupees 4,182-5-0, and in East Berar, Rupees 1,546-13-11 are described as irrecoverable. This is a great improvement on the previous year, at the close of which the uncollected balance was excessive—Rupees 1,40,394-6-10.

East Berar	2,606	11	9
West Berar	14,169	13	4
Total	16,776	9	1

43. The balances due on account of previous years amount to Rupees 16,776-9-1; their adjustment will be effected so soon as the Deputy Commissioners shall have submitted lists which have been called for.

44. In West Berar the last season was a very favorable one. East Berar was also on the whole fortunate, though the crops there suffered to some extent from a severe hail-storm.

PART II.—EXCISE, OPIUM, &c.

45. The sale of the Abkarry Opium and Drug contracts realized this year Rupees 2,98,933-7-1, being Rupees 43,845-3-10 in excess of the past year.

		1859-60.		1860-61.
East Berar	.....	1,41,643 12 10	...	1,67,910 13 8
West Berar	.....	1,13,444 6 5	...	1,31,022 9 5
	Total	...2,55,088 3 3	...	2,98,933 7 1

46. From the salt wells, saltpetre beds, and sayer, Rupees 32,627-13-11 have been collected, or Rupees 963-5-9 more than in the year previous.

		1859-60.		1860-61.
East Berar	.....	6,986 14 10	...	11,554 15 1
West Berar	.....	24,617 9 4	...	21,072 14 10
	Total	...31,604 8 2	...	32,627 13 11

47. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps and from serving processes was in the year under report Rupees 37,622-4-1, or Rupees 21,194-5 6 in excess of last year's collection.

		1859-60.		1860-61.
East Berar	.....	9,326 4 4	...	24,689 9 9
West Berar	.....	7,101 10 3	...	12,932 10 4
	Total	...16,427 14 7	...	37,622 4 1

48. On account of fines, Rupees 11,888-4-10 were collected; last year the amount was Rupees 8,938-6-1.

		1859-60.		1860-61.
East Berar	.....	4,633 2 1	...	7,945 11 9
West Berar	.....	4,305 4 0	...	3,942 9 1
	Total	...8,938 6 1	...	11,888 4 10

49. The value of intestate and unclaimed property was, in 1860-61, Rupees 7,773-5-4, and in the year preceding, Rupees 21,122-0-5.

		1859-60.		1860-61.
East Berar	.....	13,444 15 2	...	5,822 14 9
West Berar	.....	7,677 1 3	...	1,950 6 7
	Total	...21,122 0 5	...	7,773 5 4

50. Under the head of Refunds and Savings will be found an increase in 1860-61 of Rupees 1,506-8-10.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
East Berar	0 0 0 ...	441 1 3
West Berar	445 8 10 ...	1,511 0 5
Total	...445 8 10 ...	1,952 1 8

51. During the past year Rupees 8,661-7-8 have been collected on account of Income Tax. These realizations in East and West Berar have been included by the Commissioner in the Revenue of the Assigned Districts; but they have been excluded from this Report, as it is believed that it is the purpose of the Government to carry all such collections to the credit of the Imperial Revenues.

52. Under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue will be found an increase of Rupees 43,855-13-6. This is reported to have accrued from the balance of Village Expenses for the four years ending April 1857, amounting to Rupees 67,830-11-7, having been now credited in West Berar to Profit and Loss, and from the proceeds of attached Inams of Zemindars, Rupees 48,108-13-9, Village Expenses of previous years 1,080-4-4, and collections on account of Village Watchmen (Jaglia) having been similarly credited in East Berar.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
East Berar	12,002 4 6 ...	54,934 9 7
West Berar	3,651 7 9 ...	4,575 0 2
Total	...15,653 12 3 ...	59,509 9 9

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

53. On account of local Funds, the amount collected is Rupees 81,499-2-8. The decrease upon the past year, amounting to Rupees 28,165-6-2, is accounted for by the collections for 1860-61, being *bonâ fide* collections for that one year, while in the amount shown as collections for the previous year, outstanding balances of former years were included, comprising collections realized from the talooks transferred from late North to East Berar.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
East Berar	53,469 10 5 ...	46,802 0 9
West Berar	56,194 14 5 ...	34,697 1 11
Total	...1,09,664 8 10 ...	81,499 2 8

PART IV.—JAGHEERS AND PENSIONS.

54. The Inam Commission was abolished in January last, as it was considered that very few claims would remain on the file after the restoration of Dharaseo and Raichore to His Highness the Nizam, and that those which did, might be readily disposed of by the Commissioner and the District Officers.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

55. The education in the Hyderabad Territory has not altered from that described in the Administration Report for the year 1858-59. There is much need of attention to this important subject in the Assigned Territory, and it is satisfactory to see the Commissioner and District Officers are inclined to devote their immediate attention to it.

SECTION IV.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

56. The Public Works in the Dharaseo and Raichore Divisions of the Hyderabad Assigned Territories having ceased by the transfer to the Nizam's Government of those Districts, there was but little to be done in the remaining two divisions of Berar.

57. The only works of importance carried on there, during the year under report, are the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Oomrawuttee, now completed, and the Cutcherry at Akolah, nearly finished.

58. For the repair of the Nagpore Dawk line within the Assigned Districts, the Government of India have sanctioned, for the year 1861-62, an outlay of Rupees 100 per mile, and a company of Bombay Sappers have been employed on the line since June 1861.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

59. The Bombay Government recently intimated to the Resident that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company had made a proposal to have a line surveyed for a

Railway from Sholapoor to Hyderabad, and requested to be informed of the views which His Highness the Nizam entertains of such an undertaking, and of the amount of support which his Government will contribute in its execution; the survey expenses were stated at Rupees 5,000; and considering the great benefits which a Railway would bring to His Highness' country, they desired to be informed whether the Nizam's Government will so far aid its promotion as to contribute towards these preliminary expenses, and they added that should this extension of the line be authorized and the requisite capital guaranteed, the survey expenses would be borne by the capital and repaid to His Highness.

60. The Resident having communicated with the Nizam's Government, received in reply a note from the Minister, expressive of the gratification of the Hyderabad Government at the proposed line of Railway, and promising to pay Rupees 5,000 for the preliminary expenses. In forwarding this note to the Bombay Government, the Resident expressed his belief that the Minister from his own purse has paid the Rupees 5,000, and observed that although there can be no doubt that the Nizam's Government and all his subjects are anxious that the Railway should be extended to Hyderabad, all that can at present be promised in the way of assistance would be a free gift of the land requisite and magisterial powers within the Railway fences; that the Hyderabad capitalists may come forward after the project is once started, but that the Income Tax makes them view with distaste any securities under the sanction of our Government; also, that it is certain that no money will be forthcoming without the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent.

61. Upon this, the Government of Bombay intimated that orders have been issued for the commencement of the line connecting Sholapoor with Hyderabad, and requested to be informed how the sum of Rupees 5,000 promised by the Nizam's Government is to be drawn, and whether or not any responsible person and an escort on the part of the Durbar will be sent to accompany the Engineers.

62. In reply, the Resident enclosed an order on the General Treasury at Bombay for Rupees 5,000 received from the Minister, who also informed the Resident that he had directed Meer Hyder Ali, Munsubdar, with a suitable guard to accompany the Engineers during their progress.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

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63. There have been no changes in the District Post Offices during the past year. They are, as previously reported, employed principally for the transmission of official documents, but are used by the public to a small extent for the conveyance of private correspondence.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

64. It was suggested to the Government of Bombay that the Railway Company should be induced to construct at once an Electric Telegraph through the length of the valley of Berar along the Railway, as it was known that the Railway Company were bound to complete this by their contract, and it seemed that it would signify little to them whether they completed it now or hereafter; while the advantages to the public generally, especially to the mercantile classes, that would result from its immediate construction, were sufficiently obvious. This proposition was however negatived on the calculation that the cost of the work would amount to Rupees 97,250, or an Electro-Telegraphic communication ere this might have been in existence between Hyderabad and Berar.

SECTION VII.—FINANCE.

East Berar	10,94,096	5	6
West Berar	18,67,625	14	3
Total	29,61,722	3	9
East Berar	8,20,796	9	8
West Berar	16,90,618	11	5
Total	25,11,415	5	1

65. The Revenue from all sources realized during the past year amounts to Rupees 29,61,722--39, of which Rupees 25,11,415-5-1 are on account of Land Revenue.

66. The Civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of Public Works, but comprising Civil Pensions, Contingent Expenses, Loss by Exchange, &c., amount to Rupees 7,94,363-10-7.

67. The expenditure upon Public Works for the past year, inclusive of Salaries and Contingencies, was Rupees 1,68,471-15-3.

68. The Financial position of the Districts has been improving year by year. The revenues have steadily increased, and the expenditure carefully watched over and economized. Had the Raichore Doab and the Dharaseo Districts not been restored till the end of the last financial year, that is, the 30th April 1861, the large uncollected balances of the Government demand for the year, amounting to Rupees 10,50,000, would not have been appropriated by the Nizam and deducted from the revenues of the Assigned Territory, and we should have therewith liquidated every claim due by the Assigned Territory, leaving a surplus of Rupees 2,06,000 for payment to the Nizam agreeably to the Treaty of 1853.

69. The balance against the Nizam at the end of the year 1860-61 is Rupees 5,45,718-15-5¾: this includes the balance, Rupees 3,25,198-9-10¾, due by the Nizam at the end of 1858-59, and that at the close of 1859-60, Rupees 2,55,407-12-3½; so that there was actually a surplus in the two Districts of Berar, for the year, of Rupees 34,887-6-8½ of receipts over disbursements.

70. A much larger surplus in favor of receipts may be anticipated for the year 1861-62; a fair average of crops will, it is believed, yield a surplus revenue of Rupees 1,80,047-0-0.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

71. With a view to simplify the arrangements of the two Governments, to determine certain matters not dealt with in the Treaty of 1853, and to give all possible solemnity to certain acts, marking the high esteem in which His Highness the Nizam is held by Her Majesty the Queen, modifications of that Treaty to the following purport, agreed upon between the Viceroy and Governor General on behalf of Her Majesty, and the Nawab Ufzul-ood-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, were ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 31st day of December 1860.

72. The Territory of Shorapore was ceded in full sovereignty to His Highness the Nizam: the debt due by His Highness to the British Government, amounting to almost (50) fifty lakhs of Hyderabad Rupees, was cancelled: all account of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts, for the past, present or future, His Highness agreed to forego; but the British Government on their part stipulated to pay to His Highness any surplus revenue that may hereafter accrue after defraying the expenses of the Hyderabad Contingent and of other charges guaranteed under the Treaty of 1853, together with all future cost of Administration, the amount of such cost being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

73. To provide for these payments, such additional Districts, adjoining those already assigned to us in Berar, as would suffice to make up a present Annual Gross Revenue of thirty-two lakhs of Rupees British currency, were to be held in trust by the British Government; all the Districts in excess of this assignment hitherto administered by us in the Raichore Doab and on the Western Frontier of the Nizam's dominions being restored to His Highness.

74. The estimated Financial result of this arrangment is as follows—

		Annual Revenue. British Currency Rupees.		
DISTRICTS RESTORED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.				
Dharaseo Districts—exclusive of Village Expenses	.....	8,10,861	14	11
Raichore Doab	ditto	13,25,901	3	4
Shorapore Territory	ditto	3,20,177	1	7
	Total...	24,56,940	3	10
Deduct 12½ per cent. allowed by the Native Government, for management of their Districts	....	3,07,117	8	6
	Net Revenue...	21,49,822	11	4

				Annuel Revenue. British Currency Rupees.		
DISTRICTS RECEIVED FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.						
Crown Lands, and other Territory in East Berar	4,86,089	0	8			
Ditto ditto West Berar	1,68,969	11	3			
Districts on the Paeen Gunga River	1,65,775	1	1			
				8,20,833	13	5
Net increase to His Highness the Nizam's Annual Revenue				13,18,988	13	11
Or, in Hyderabad Currency (at 21 per cent.)				16,08,076	8	6

75. Thus, besides the remission of the debt due to the British Government, amounting to about 50 lakhs of Hyderabad Rupees, the restoration of these Districts benefits His Highness by more than 16 lakhs of Hyderabad Rupees per annum.

76. The liberality thus manifested towards His Highness the Nizam induced the expectation, that, retaining the titular sovereignty of the Berar provinces, His Highness would readily concede to the British Government an unreserved control over the revenues then, or thereafter to be, derived from them. But the Nizam's apprehensions, that by renouncing all claim to any surplus revenue that might accrue, he would be virtually relinquishing all his rights to these Districts, and be regarded by his subjects and surrounding States as having alienated in perpetuity the fairest portion of his ancestral dominions, rendered the proposition so evidently distasteful to His Highness, that it was withdrawn.

77. The Administration of the Berar Districts by the Nagpore Commission presented advantages of economy and convenience, should our Government obtain the surplus, and this was consequently a measure which the British Government were desirous to effect. But on this point His Highness the Nizam was, perhaps more than on any other, inflexible. He chafed at the idea of these provinces being annexed to a Mahratta State (though under British rule) from which his ancestors had wrested them after years of contention. The hereditary hatred, the implacable mistrust and jealousy which have so long existed between the Mahomedan and the Mahratta, are strong as ever at the Hyderabad Durbar. His Highness also urged that while his Districts were administered by the British Resident at Hyderabad, they were administered by an Officer of his own Court, with whom he had constant opportunities of communication, and with whom he could advise or remonstrate ; that his honor and dignity as a sovereign were thus not only preserved in reality, but remained unimpaired in the estimation of both friends and enemies. Many other arguments were also advanced, especially the views of his late father when urged upon this point during the negociation of 1853, and His Highness' objections to this proposal also were acquiesced in.

78. While these concessions and restoration of Territory have been gratifying to His Highness the Nizam, the British Government have derived no inconsiderable advantages from the recent arrangements. The inconvenient strip of land belonging to the

Nizam on the left bank of the Godavery and its confluents, containing the Talooks of Sironcha, Albaca, Cherla, Rackapully, and Budrachullum, so necessary to us to secure the uninterrupted control of the Hydraulic works on the Godavery, has been ceded to the British Government in perpetuity.

79. The navigation of the Godavery to its junction with the Pranheeta and of the Wurdah and Pranheeta Rivers has been declared free, and all transit and customs duties have been abolished.

80. Land in the Raichore Doab for the Railway and Madras Irrigation Company has been guaranteed, and the Hyderabad Durbar have stated that they will be prepared to give land elsewhere in the Hyderabad Territory for similar purposes.

81. The Minister Salar Jung has recently placed Rupees 5,000 at the disposal of the Great Peninsular Railway Company for the survey of a line of Rail between Sholapoor and Hyderabad.

82. Magisterial powers within the Railway fences have been conferred by the Hyderabad Government on British Officers residing within their Territory.

83. In concluding this Section, it may be proper also to mention, that in addition to the benefits conferred upon the Hyderabad Government by the supplementary Treaty of December last, honorary rewards have been bestowed on His Highness the Nizam and certain of the members of his Durbar, in recognition of the services rendered by His Highness personally and by the Government of Hyderabad during the disturbances of 1857 and 1858.

84. Articles of English manufacture to the value of one lakh of Rupees are under transmission from Calcutta, or have already reached Hyderabad, for presentation to His Highness, as a token of friendship on the part of the Governor General in Council, and as an earnest of the desire of the British Government for a lasting concord between the two States. His Highness is at the same time to be presented with a Khureeta or Despatch from the Viceroy and Governor General, and to be informed that his valuable services, and those of his faithful and able Ministers, are already highly appreciated by the Queen's Government, and that they will again be specially brought to Her Majesty's gracious notice.

85. With the consent of His Highness the Nizam, the following rewards are to be bestowed on the members of the Nizam's Durbar.

86. To the Nizam's uncle, Shums-ool-Oomrah, to the exercise of whose great influence over the Mahomedans of the city, the preservation of quiet at Hyderabad is largely due, a Killut or honorary reward of the value of Rupees 30,000, and a Khureeta (Despatch) from the Secretary to the Governor General in Council, expressive of the thanks of the Government of India.

87. To the Minister Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Salar Jung Bahadoor, a Killut of the value of Rupees 30,000, with a Khureeta from the Secretary, and the acknowledgment

on the part of the Government of India that great obligations are justly due to this able Minister, for his services during the mutinies, and that the ability, courage, and firmness with which he discharged his duty to the Nizam, and opposed the counsels of those who would have brought disgrace and ruin upon His Highness, are highly appreciated, and entitle him to the most cordial thanks of the Government of India.

88. The assistance on all occasions received by the Resident from Yakoob Alli Khan, the Jagheerdar of Toorkapilly, and from his son Mahomed Ghouse, was considered by the Viceroy and Governor General to be most valuable, and their uniform and zealous loyalty was held to give them a special claim to the favor of the British Government. Each of these gentlemen is to be presented on behalf of the Governor General in Council with a pair of shawls and a sword having a suitable inscription in Persian. They are also to be presented with a letter under the signature of the Resident, expressing the thanks of the Government of India, and informing them that the Government is prepared to confer on them a Jagheer in any part of the British Territory they may prefer, provided lands are available for the purpose.

89. To Rajah Rameshur Rao of Wunperty, an English double-barrelled rifle, a sword and embroided belt, with suitable inscription, and a Colt's revolver pistol.

90. To Unwunt Reddy, the Zeminder of Mogul Gedda, a pair of shawls, a sword and belt, with suitable inscription, and a Colt's revolver pistol.

91. To Nawab Moorteza Yar Jung Wuzeer Ali Khan Bahadoor, a pair of shawls and a Colt's revolver pistol.

92. To Fyze Mahomed Khan, a pair of shawls, a sword and belt, and a Colt's revolver pistol.

93. To Moulvee Hyder Ali, a pair of shawls.

94. To Shaik Daood, a pair of shawls, a sword, and a pair of pistols.

95. To the head of each of the following Firms, a pair of shawls. Mahanund Ram and Poorun Mull—Kishen Doss and Poorshotun Doss—Ummer See and Soojan Mull—Seo Lall and Mothee Lall.

96. To the Cutwal Ram Rao, a pair of shawls and a dagger.

97. To each of these gentlemen is also to be presented a document under the Resident's signature, expressing the thanks of the Government of India for his services during the rebellion.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Cotton.

98. This important subject is steadily kept in view, but that there is room for any legitimate action on the part of Government is not yet apparent. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been addressed, and its suggestions invited, but no reply has as yet been received. Should the visit of the gentleman, Mr. Sillar, lately deputed by the mercantile community, bring to light any thing of importance not yet appreciated, the matter will be at once taken up. The completion of the Railway will, of course, cheapen cotton in Bombay, so far as this depends on the method and cost of carriage, but the essentials to any radical alteration in its mode of culture, packing, cleaning and preparation for the English market would apparently lie in the establishment of qualified local agencies, and their conduct on principles which do not ignore the claim of the cultivator to his own legitimate profit.

PART II.—FORESTS.

99. The Teak Forests in East Berar exist in the District of Karinja and Tullygaom, and the strictest orders have been issued prohibiting the cutting of these trees in the villages in which they grow. The villagers are, however, not in the habit of cutting the teak trees, they have no right or perquisites connected with the trees which are considered the property of Government, and in some places the trees being planted near temples, the people superstitiously abstain from cutting them, from the belief that some calamity is certain to befal any one who cuts down such trees. The largest teak forest in East Berar is in the village of Pathroat, formerly a Jagheer, and which has now been made Khalsa.

100. In West Berar, the teak is found in the hills about Booldanah and Dewulghaut. It is also found in the Hills north of the valley called the Satpoora Range, where it grows in a very wild state, and where only it is to be found of any size. The surface of the country here is described to present a most irregular mass of hills and deep valleys, often extremely precipitous, the hills rising from 200 to 1,000 feet generally. The hills are covered with trees of various kinds, with little or no brushwood, presenting in some places quite a park-like scene—in the valleys, the jungle is generally thicker; during the rains, the ground is covered with high grass, and the hills become very unhealthy; the jungle as far as Makla does not, however, contain many useful trees—the best and largest timber grows westward of Mailghaut, and towards Julpie Amnair. In Dhoolaghaut and other portions of the hills the trees are not found of any good size. The useful trees that are found on this range are enumerated in the margin.

Teak—Tectona Grandis.
Sissoo—Dalbergia Sissoo.
Huldoo—Nanclia Cardifolia.
Dummo.
Mahroo—Quercus Dilatala.
Dhowra—Sathrum Fracticorum.
Sircus—Mimosa Serissa.
Bhur—Sircus Indicus.
Paruspeepul—Hibiscus Populneridus.
Sandal—Santalum Abbum.
Sadara.
Bamboos.

101. There are only tracks through the hills, and the method employed by the Goands or wild tribes, of transporting the timber, is by attaching two logs to either side of a bullock, the ends being allowed to trail on the ground. The present means of carriage, and the extremely rough and precipitous paths, render the transport of any large timber a matter of great difficulty. The wood brought down by the Goands varies from 11 to 12 feet in length, and would not square generally to more than 5″ × 5″, being immature trees cut down suitable to the carriage and roads of these wild inhabitants of the hills, the price they obtain varying from 8 annas to 1-4 per log. The places to which wood is brought for sale are Damungaour near Ellichpoor, Boldee near Akote, Julgaom and Boorhanpoor.

102. It would appear that the Goand Rajahs or Hill Chiefs, Zemindars and Goands, claim a right to the teak timber in these hills, and the Goands, it is reported, have been from time immemorial in the habit of cutting and selling timber for their support. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that a close preservation might interfere with their means of livelihood, and they should, he thinks, be allowed to cut in certain localities such wood as does not promise to be valuable to Government. The teak trees in Jagheer Villages, however, of the Goand Rajahs belong to them : there are six of these Chiefs. On the lands belonging to five of them there is no teak, except such as is used for the roofs of huts ; there is large wood in the Jagheer of Rajah Futteh Sing of Makla ; these Rajahs levy a duty on all teak wood cut in their villages ; the Rajah of Dhoolghaut at the rate of 6 pies, and the other Rajahs at the rate of 3 pies on each bullock-load.

103. The principle adopted by the Nizam's Government respecting the forests in His Highness' Territory is, that all trees on the Government lands are considered the property of Government ; but trees in Jagheer and Zemindar's Estates, and in Muktas or quit-rent tenures, belong to the holders.

104. The attention of the Resident was drawn to alleged wasteful and indiscriminate destruction of the forest in this neighborhood ; but inquiry proved that it had reference chiefly to the forests of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. In the Assigned Districts, however, the conservation of trees has never been lost sight of, but measures have been taken from time to time to prevent their being indiscriminately cut. So early as 1855, orders were issued to the District Officers for the conservation of teak trees. In 1855 an extra establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India for marking off trees for preservation, and the number so marked off is stated by the Deputy Commissioner, West Berar, as 6,596 in Mailghaut. Every instance brought to notice of felling trees without permission for private purposes has been duly punished. In the year under report, a Native Extra Assistant and a Police Darogah, who had appropriated a number of Government teak trees to their private use, were dismissed the service, and the Superintendent of Village Roads in each of the Districts of East and West Berar have been ordered to superintend the Teak Forests of the District, receiving each an additional allowance of 25 Rupees for that duty, to be disbursed from the local Funds.

105. The Railway Contractors in Berar applied for permission to have access to the Timber Forests in East Berar, and were informed that the indiscriminate cutting of timber has been strictly prohibited in the Districts.

SECTION X.—SURVEY.

106. The Survey Establishments under the superintendence of Captain C. Anderson, of the Bombay Revenue Survey, were transferred to Berar in March 1861. On the 27th of that month Survey operations were commenced and 53,000 acres of land were measured by the end of April. A sum of Rupees 60,000 has been apportioned in the Budget to carry on the survey during the year 1861-62.

107. The results of the Survey in the Raichore Doab warrant the expectation that a large increase of revenue will accrue from the completion of the Survey in Berar. The first settlement made by the Survey Superintendent was of 103 villages, composing part of the Kooshtaghee Talook of the Raichore Doab: this produced an immediate increase to the revenue of Rupees 14,000, with the further prospective increase of Rupees 8,200 on the taking up of Government waste land. It is calculated that the increase thus realized in the past year would have defrayed half the total expense of the Survey and Settlement. The Settlement is reported to have been exceedingly popular, and every confidence is felt that our Survey operations will be equally successful in Berar, that a better tenure will be given to the cultivator, while the frauds committed against Government by the concealment of land will be brought to light and corrected.

CONCLUSION.

108. This Report would be incomplete without bringing prominently to notice how much the Assigned Districts are indebted to the tried and well-known ability that Mr. C. B. Saunders brought to bear on them during the short period he was employed in the Administration. No Commissioner, who had previously been appointed, so thoroughly and readily understood what was required to be done, and it was a subject of great regret that, with the reduction of the members and salaries of the Commission and its new organization, it was found impossible to retain his services.

109. Captain Hastings Fraser throughout the year conducted the duties of 1st Assistant Resident in a most efficient, industrious, and able manner.

110. Mr. George Boswell, Extra Assistant, most efficiently superintended the Resident's Civil Office, and proved himself, as he has always done, an intelligent and an able Officer.

111. It became necessary to dispense with the services of Lieutenant Temple and Mr. Ricketts, both Officers of great industry and promise, who had passed in the 2nd or higher standard of examination, and mastered the Vernacular of their respective Districts; both are

anxious to return to their Civil duties in the Assigned Territory, and it may be possible hereafter as vacancies occur to employ them.

112. To each and all of the District Officers is much commendation due, for the careful and talented manner in which they have performed their onerous public duties, and brought to a close the most financially prosperous and successful year of our Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Territory.

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON,
Resident.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
12*th July* 1861.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR 1860-61.

ABSTRACT of the Tabular Return exhibiting the numbers vaccinated and the Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.															Shorapore State.			H. H. the Nizam's Talooks.			Hyderabad Residency at Chudderghaut.			Military Station of the Hyderabad Contingent.			Grand Total.			Present Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment.	Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
	Dharasee Districts, Nuldroog.			Western Berar, Booldanah.			Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee.			East and West Raichore, Lingsoogoor.			Total.																								
	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio ₱ 100 of failures.						
																														Hyderabad Assigned Districts.						
Number Vaccinated from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861 ...	269	61	22	194	29	14	232	70	30	656	39	5	1351	199	14	37	15	40	81	12	14	793	38	4	212	75	35	2474	339	13	4 Vaccinators at 15 Rs. each per mensem	60	0	0	720	0	0
																														Stationery at 2 Rs. each per mensem	8	0	0	96	0	0
																														4 Peons at 4 Rs. each per mensem...	16	0	0	192	0	0
																														Total Rs. ...	84	0	0	1008	0	0

Hyderabad Residency,
1st June 1861.

(A True Copy)
A. R. THORNHILL,
First Assistant Resident.

(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, M. D.,
Offg. Superintendent of Vaccination,
Hyderabad.

TABULAR RETURN showing the Numbers Vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT, &c.	DISTRICTS AND STATIONS, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS VACCINATED.								RESULTS.				Number of months during which Vaccination was performed.	REMARKS.
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dhers and others.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures, omitting fractions.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.															
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.															
Bapoorow, Native Vaccinator with one Peon attached	Dharaseo District, Nuldroog	0	16	123	0	88	51	139	0	98	41	139	29	4	Was on sick certificate in May and June and sick also in November-December 1860 and January 1861: at the end of the latter month the establishment was broken up.
Vencutsawmy ditto 1 ditto	Ditto ditto	0	16	96	18	61	69	129	1	110	20	130	15	9	Establishment broken up 31st January 1861.
Ghiassoodeen ditto 1 ditto	Western Berar, Booldanah	0	6	18	7	21	10	31	0	25	6	31	19	3	Did not vaccinate in August, September, October, November, and December 1860, and in the latter month he was dismissed.
Gopal Sing ditto 1 ditto	Ditto ditto	0	39	79	15	96	37	128	5	113	20	133	15	12	
Nursingbhan ditto 1 ditto	Ditto ditto	3	15	8	4	17	13	30	0	27	3	30	10	4	Succeeded in the room of Ghiassoodeen in West Berar in the month of December, and vaccinated from January 1861.
Baldmull ditto 1 ditto	Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee	0	5	141	21	132	35	167	0	113	54	167	32	12	
Vurdarajooloo ditto 1 ditto	Ditto ditto	7	19	30	9	47	18	65	0	49	16	65	24	8	Was on leave in the months of June, July, and Aug. 1860.
Ramasawmy ditto 1 ditto	Eastern Raichore, Copaldroog	0	29	477	35	284	257	541	0	517	24	541	4	8	Establishment broken up on the 28th February 1861.
Nursingbhan ditto 1 ditto	Western Raichore, Lingsoogoor,	0	5	109	1	55	60	115	0	100	15	115	13	6	Transferred to West Berar in November 1860.
	Total	10	150	1081	110	801	550	1345	6	1152	199	1351	14		
SHORAPORE ESTATE.															
Rungasawmy, Native Vaccinator, 2 Peons attached	Shorapore	0	19	15	3	22	15	35	2	22	15	37	40	8	Was on sick leave in November 1860, establishment broken up 28th February 1861.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S TALOOKS.															
Hakeem Mahomed Wazeen	Aurungabad	0	8	0	1	4	5	9	0	6	3	9	33	1	
Ditto Kajah Ushruff	Armoor	0	47	14	8	61	8	69	0	61	8	69	11	1	
Dresser Rungia	Maiduck	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	3	33	2	
	Total	0	57	15	9	68	13	81	0	69	12	81	14		
HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.															
J. B. Fleming, Esq., M. D., offg. Residency Surg.	Chudderghaut	26	453	200	114	423	370	783	10	775	38	793	4	12	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT															
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.															
Sub Assist. Surg. H. W. Smith	6th Infy. H. C. Bolarum	8	0	0	2	3	7	10	0	4	6	10	60	2	
Assistant Surgeon A. Boggs	2nd Cav. R. W. H. C. / 2nd Co. Arty. / 5th Infy. H. C. — Ellichpoor	7	15	4	6	19	13	32	0	22	10	32	37	7	
Surgeon-Major J. H. Orr, M. D.	4th Cavalry, H. C., Yelgaum	0	14	1	2	15	2	17	0	8	9	17	52	4	
Assistant Surgeon J. G. Reed	3rd Infy., H. C., Hingolee	10	23	39	22	42	52	88	6	53	41	94	43	5	
Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson	4th Infy. H. C. / Detacht. 1st Cav. / Do. 3rd Co. Arty. — Lingsoogoor	3	21	12	12	16	32	48	0	41	7	48	14	6	
Surgeon-Major W. Mackenzie, M. D.	3rd Cavalry, H. C., Mominabad	1	4	2	4	7	4	11	0	9	2	11	18	4	
	Total	29	77	58	48	102	110	206	6	137	75	212	35		

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
1st June 1861.

(A True Copy)
A. R. THORNHILL,
First Assistant Resident.

(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, M. D.,
Offg. Superintendent of Vaccination,
HYDERABAD.

FINANCE STATEMENT OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the Years 1858-59, 1859-60, *and* 1860-61.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
REVENUE ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue	39,96,984	7	7	39,04,195	5	9	34,10,413	2	7
Abkarree...	3,14,247	10	8	3,84,644	14	3	4,62,526	14	9
Salt and Saltpetre Beds ...	22,921	10	5	35,186	8	11	32,165	1	8
Sale Proceeds of Judicial Stamps	19,815	1	6	28,055	11	0	51,531	1	6
Miscellaneous...	38,310	1	10	37,998	1	8	25,286	9	3
Total	43,92,279	0	0	43,90,080	9	7	39,81,922	13	9
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous...	2,81,618	13	6¾	1,12,668	12	10½	2,36,333	14	3
Grand Total	46,73,897	13	6¾	45,02,749	6	5½	42,18,256	12	0

DISBURSEMENTS.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.									
General Department	3,13,650	12	10	3,21,260	3	5	3,02,107	10	2
Revenue and Judicial Departments	9,12,681	10	4	8,79,297	15	9	8,58,729	15	9
Military...	27,35,153	14	8¾	26,82,431	10	9	24,21,038	3	5½
Miscellaneous	8,612	9	2	7,000	0	0	8,244	8	7
	39,70,098	15	0¾	38,89,989	13	11	35,90,120	5	11½
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Settlement Officers and Surveyors	6,057	15	4	28,400	7	5	50,149	1	5
Public Works Department...	3,33,093	7	2	4,58,036	3	10	3,78,470	15	7
Miscellaneous	3,74,150	7	9	3,81,730	9	6	1,64,628	14	4
	7,13,301	14	3	8,68,167	4	9	5,93,248	15	4
Grand Total ...	46,83,400	13	3¾	47,58,157	2	8	41,83,369	5	3½

N. B.—The decrease in Revenue in 1861, is accounted for by the restoration, from the 1st March 1861, of the Raichore Doab and Dharasco Districts.

Balance against His Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1861...5,45,718-15-5¾.

STATEMENT of Collections on account of Local Funds in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Expenditure chargeable thereto for the years 1858-59, 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.			DISBURSEMENTS.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
LOCAL FUNDS.										LOCAL FUNDS.									
Road Fund	44,666	5	1	43,010	7	6	29,912	9	3	Road Fund.....				40,543	13	2	29,868	2	2
Town Fund.....	75,510	14	5	1,11,463	4	6	79,604	0	0	Town Fund	74,545	10	11	65,267	13	0	1,09,198	15	8
Ferries	7,218	12	5	8,258	7	5	8,486	13	7	Ferries				2,002	6	0	15,149	12	8
Total Local Funds.....	1,27,395	15	11	1,62,732	3	5	1,18,003	6	10	Total Local Funds.....	74,545	10	11	1,07,814	0	2	1,53,716	14	6

A. R. THORNHILL,
First Assistant Resident.

RESIDENT'S CIVIL OFFICE,
Hyderabad Residency,
12th July 1861.

SAVIELLE AND CRANENBURGH; *Printers*, BENGAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

No. 11.

FROM

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

TO

THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG,

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Foreign Department,

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, copy of the Administration Report received from Captain Eliott, Superintendent of Coorg, for the year 1860-61, together with a Financial Statement.

The Report does not call for any special remark. I regret to see that the anticipations of the previous year regarding the Coffee yield have not been fulfilled. The season did not prove as favorable as was anticipated, but there is every hope of a very large crop this year.

The Superintendent of Coorg will be requested to submit in detail his propositions on the subject of a revised Coffee Establishment, and I shall without delay submit them to Government for sanction in due course.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES R. SAUNDERS,

Officiating Commissioner.

BANGALORE;
The 12th August 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

No. 589.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. M. ELIOTT,

Superintendent of Coorg,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG,

BANGALORE.

SIR, *Dated Coorg, the 18th June* 1861.

IN forwarding the usual Annual Jummabundy Statements for the year Roudry 1860-61, I have the honor to submit my Report on the Administration of the Coorg Territories for that year.

Finance Statement.

The figures in the Finance Statement show an increase in the actual receipts for the year amounting to Rupees 8,923-12-4, which is principally gained from Miscellaneous Revenue, and while there is an increase in the expenditure of Rupees 6,901-7-11, which almost entirely arises from the expenditure on public works, the total revenue shows an excess over the total expenditure amounting to Rupees 1,59,472-15-7, which makes an increased surplus in favor of the District of upwards of Rupees 2,000 over the balance to its credit at the end of last year.

Season.

No season could have commenced more favorably for the prospects of the District than the last. The early showers in March, April and May gave every hope of a plentiful fall of rain in the Monsoon, and were most favorable not only to the cultivators of the soil but to the growers of Coffee and Cardamums, the two chief staple products of the country after Rice. The ryots thus encouraged by the prospects of a good Monsoon and the prevailing high prices of grain were led to till their lands vigorously, and to open out fresh lands freely. The Monsoon, however, was not a heavy or severe one after all, and though

this did not affect the cultivations, the want of sufficient sun at the proper time to mature the bean in the Coffee berry disappointed the expectations of the Coffee planters.

Land Revenue.

The increase this year on the actual cultivation of land paying Revenue as compared with the same cultivation of last year has been very considerable, amounting with the *Jody* lands to Rupees 8,248-6-6, or very nearly Rupees 4,000 over the increased cultivation of last year. The falling off in the value of the grain from Koomery lands and the Dhooly butta is owing to less land having been cultivated under Koomery this year, and to the price of grain being cheaper this year at the time of estimating the price to be paid in lieu of Dhooly butta than it was last year. Koomery has been strictly prohibited in Coorg, but Rupees 279-1-1 have been received on this account, owing to some jungles having been cut down and prepared for this culivation, and which I permitted the people to cultivate this year only. There are some lands in the Yelloosaveraseemay Talook, which are cultivated on the Buttaye tenure, and the price of this Buttaye grain this year amounts to Rupees 220-4-9 which is a loss as compared with last year of Rupees 44-8-5. I am surprised at this, as though in some few instances there were failures of crops still generally throughout the Talook, the crops were good, and I can account for it only by supposing the price of grain to have been cheaper at the time of sale than it was last year when this grain was sold. I have, however, requested the Soubadar's explanation on this point, and shall see that it is satisfactory. Remissions on account of failure of crops have this year been granted to the extent of Rupees 181-8-3, which is Rupees 147-5-7 more than was remitted last year. But of this sum only Rupees 17-4-3 is on account of actual failure in seed sown not springing up or maturing, *viz.*, Rupees 4 in the Nunjarajputten Talook, and the remainder Rupees 13-4-3 in the Yelloosaveraseemay Talook. This remission was granted to 16 ryots of those Talooks. In the Yeddaynacknaad Talook a remission of Rupees 164-4-0 was granted to nine ryots, the whole of whose grain was burnt by an accidental fire along with their houses and all they possessed in them. If it had not been for this accident, the remissions this year would have been but a little over half that of last year. Although the net total increase on account of Land Revenue this year only shows an excess of Rupees 913-9-9 against a net total increase of Rupees 4,377-14-6 last year, yet an immense deal more land has been brought under cultivation from bunger during the year under report than in almost any former year, and the usual remissions on account of manium detract from a letter show in the net increase of land Revenue.

Excise.

From Excise a Revenue of Rupees 49,640-11-10 has been derived, showing an increase over last year of Rupees 13,953-11-10. No Revenue has yet been gained from Stamps, none having been received for sale. I am happy to be able to report that the Abkarry which was this year taken under Government management has far exceeded my best expectations, and returned a sum of Rupees 48,616-11-10, which is Rupees 14,566 more than was received from the contractors last year. When on my annual tour through the Talooks, I frequently invited complaints by asking the people about the spirit they now received, but none were made, and all express-

Abkarry and other rent of Farms.

ed themselves satisfied. From other rent of Farms which includes the items in the margin, only Rupees 1,024 were received this year against Rupees 1,637 last year, by which a loss of Rupees 613 has been sustained. These articles are yearly put up for sale and knocked down to the highest bidder.

Yellow dye Bark
Red ditto ditto
Resin
Wax—Bees' Wax
Honey and Turmeric

The amount of Income Tax shown in the Returns Rupees 1,095 is only what has been stopped from the salaries of the Government servants under Schedule IV. I hope, however, before the 31st July, the end of the Income Tax year, to have completed the assessment for the whole District; I have found it utterly impossible to trust the Talook Soubadars with the assessment of this tax. Its novelties and intricacies are quite beyond them, and if the assessment was left to them, my whole time would be taken up with answering their queries and rectifying their errors. I have, therefore, agreeably to the provisions of your letter No. 169, dated 1st September 1860, determined upon adopting the lump and punchayet assessment, as that which will be not only the more satisfactory plan to the mass of the people but the more equitable one under present circumstances. I trust I shall be able to realize Rupees 7,000 from the Income Tax, which I believe to be a very fair average for the country.

Income Tax.

Coffee this year yielded a Revenue of Rupees 32,103-2-2 which is an excess of Rupees 4,161-5-6 over that of last year. I am exceedingly disappointed at the smallness of the increase of the return in Coffee. There can be no doubt that the past year was not a favorable one to Coffee,—the berries that promised and looked so well on the trees turned out to a great percent nothing but pulp and light Coffee when picked; but great as this percentage undoubtedly was, still I do not think it satisfactorily accounts for the smallness of the Coffee Háulut this year, and the reduction of the tax by 9 pie on the maund, when the Coffee is exported in the husk, will not help much to account for the short return from Coffee. I have not been able to pay as much attention to this branch of the Revenue this year as I did last, owing to other more pressing calls on my time; I must, therefore, most reluctantly suppose a considerable quantity has been smuggled. Only one instance of smuggling has been brought to my notice, but owing to the shortness of hands in the Department,—I can have no doubt but that many occurred. I therefore earnestly beg with reference to the correspondence in the margin, to be allowed to send in a Statement for extra hands for this Department, and to put it on a somewhat new footing in regard to pay and establishments, as neither the present pay nor establishments are nearly adequate to the wants of the Department. Out of 1,29,869½ maunds exported this year no less than 1,17,223¾ maunds were exported by the Native dealers and growers, and only 12,645¾ maunds were exported by Europeans. Next year many of the gardens of the European settlers will have come into full or nearly full bearing, when a very considerable increase may be expected in the quantity exported by them,

Coffee.

From Superintendent to the Secretary to Coorg Commissioner, dated 28th January, 1861.
To Superintendent from the Secretary Coorg Commissioner, dated 9th February, 1861.

and as the season promises well for the coming year's crop of Coffee, I have great expectations for the Revenue from the source generally next year.

Mohaturpha.

From Mohaturpha Rupees 11,887-15-8 have been realised, showing an increase of Rupees 386-9-1 over the Revenue derived from this source last year, as the Commissioner's permission for remitting Mohaturpha to the payers of the Income Tax was not received till towards the end of April, when it was too late to alter the accounts, and no assessments were made. No deduction has been made from the Mohaturpha this year on account of Income Tax. In assessing the Income Tax, however, full allowance will be made to the payers of Mohaturpha. Cardamums have yielded Rupees 2,187-12-9 more this year than last, owing to the return from the Government jungles being far greater. But the price received for the Cardamums has not been quite as good, being Rupees 2-0-0 the maund less than it was last year. No Sandalwood whatever has been sold this year, consequently there is a decrease under this head of Rupees 4,632-11-5. Nuzzerkanikay, which is another of the items under the major head of Miscellaneous Revenue, shows an increase of Rupees 274-4-8 over last year, and sundries, another item of the same head, which gave last year Rupees 939-5-1, only returns Rupees 374-6-0 this year, by which a loss of Rupees 564-15-1 has been sustained.

Extraordinary Revenue.

The only point worthy of remark regarding the extraordinary Revenue is the increased amount of the tax levied on Shops; last year the total sum levied was Rupees 825-1-6, and this year it is Rupees 181-12-4 more, or Rupees 1,006-13-10, which shows the increased prosperity of the weekly Bazars held all over Coorg. The total received on this account exceeds that of last year by Rupees 181-12-4.

An examination of Statement No. 3 will shew that the uncollected balance at the end of the year amounted to Rupees 75,241-13-5, which is Rupees 10,537-5-1 over what was the balance at the end of last year. The balance on account of arrears is this year only Rupees 706-9-10, whereas last year it amounted to Rupees 3,243-12-2, or Rupees 2,542-2-4 more than it was this year. A portion of this uncollected balance of Rupees 706-9-10, amounting to Rupees 122-4-1, will have to be remitted to two indigenet ryots in the Yeddaynacknand Talook, who are unable to pay their Cardamum Tax, and Rupees 140-5-0 of the balance in the Mercara Talook, being Cardamum rent due by Mr. Main, will have to be struck off, as the tax paid by the Coffee grown on the land exceeds the Cardamum rent. Most of the remainder of Rupees 444-0-9 has since been collected, and only Rupees 7-8-9 remain outstanding.

Wild Beasts.

Three Royal Tigers and nineteen Cheetahs have been killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to Rupees 72 have been paid, being a decrease on the sum paid last year on the same account by Rupees 40.

Population. According to the census of this year the population amounts to 1,19,161, but this cannot be quite relied on as correct.

Judicial. During the official year under review, 1,044 original suits were filed in the different Cutcherries of Coorg, 985 have been disposed of including suits which were pending on the 30th April 1860, and there now remains 102 undisposed of. The value of property sued for in the cases which have been determined amounted to Rupees 50,449-9-6, of which Rupees 41,105-14-7 have been decreed to be due.

Twenty-one appeal suits depended on the 30th April 1860, and 274 were instituted during the official year, of which 274 have been disposed of during that period, including suits which were pending on the 30th April 1860, leaving 21 depending on the 1st May, 1861.

Two poisoning, two highway robberies, two arsons, &c., shewn in the Statement No. 3, have been brought to notice and the perpetrators of them have been apprehended and brought to trial. The estimated value of property stolen amounts to Rupees 756-10-10, of which the sum of Rupees 306-4-5 has been recovered, and Rupees 450-6-5 remain unrecovered.

Thirty-three Courts of Inquests were held during these 12 months, of which 3 were upon the bodies of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide, and 30 on those whose deaths were occasioned by accident. Two of the persons who were supposed to have committed suicide were suffering from cholic pains, and put an end to their lives. One a female by hanging herself from the roof of her house, and the other by drowning himself in a well; the third case was that of a husband and wife who drowned themselves together in a tank in a fit of passion in consequence of the father of the former having abused him.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COORG; *The 18th June* 1861.

(Signed) H. M. ELIOTT,
Superintendent.

Finance Statement for the Coorg Territories—Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

Revenue.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Ordinary.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Land Tax	1,48,230 12 0	1,47,273 6 1
Excise and Stamps	37,805 10 8	36,109 8 5
Postals, &c.	... ...	... ...
Income Tax	... ...	985 11 0
Miscellaneous	72,436 15 4	83,007 4 9
Total Ordinary	2,58,473 6 0	2,67,375 14 3
Extraordinary	5,723 4 3	5,744 8 4
Grand Total Rupees	2,64,196 10 3	2,73,120 6 7

Expenditure.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Ordinary.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General	2,676 0 0	2,676 0 0
Judicial	8,442 1 8	8,136 0 0
Revenue	49,477 13 2	50,411 10 10
Excise and Stamps	... ...	... ...
Postals, &c.	2,619 13 4	2,901 1 6
Miscellaneous	6,004 3 10	6,320 9 9
Endowments to religious places of Worship, &c., &c.	14,130 3 10	14,130 3 10
Pensions	11,627 9 3	11,373 8 0
Medical	2,233 12 5	2,292 0 0
Educational Institutions	3,870 0 0	3,870 0 0
Total Ordinary	1,01,081 9 6	1,02,111 [illegible]
Extraordinary.		
Public Works	5,664 5 7	11,536 5 1
Grand Total Rupees	1,06,745 15 1	1,13,647 7 0

Coorg Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore;
The 12th August, 1861.

C. R. SAUNDERS,
Officiating Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1860-61.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1860-61.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

What the Report includes.

1. THE present Report refers to the local administration during the eighth year of British rule in Pegu. In Statement A of the Appendix will be found the general statistics of the Province for the year under review. The Report includes information in the Sections devoted to Revenue and General Affairs brought down to 30th April 1861.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted during two past years.

2. The number of Civil Suits, original and appellate (both regular and miscellaneous), instituted in the Courts of the several Districts of the Province during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1859.	1860.
Appeals	960	740
Original Suits	23,295	21,365
Miscellaneous	3,400	3,126

Showing a decrease of 220 appeals, and of 1,930 original, and 274 miscellaneous cases. This decrease is to be attributed mainly to the introduction of Stamps on Law Papers from the 1st June 1860.

Opinions regarding the effect of the introduction of Stamps.

3. Major Sparks, Judicial Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, and Mr. O'Riley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, concur in thinking that this measure has not been attended with any prejudicial results.

The former in his Annual Report says:—

"I do not consider that this measure has, to any extent, interfered with the resort "of real applicants for justice to the Courts. It has acted rather, I believe, "beneficially in diminishing hasty, ill-considered litigation, by imposing a check on "the institution of vexatious suits by plaintiffs, and on refusals by defendants to pay "their just debts, until compelled by judicial process, practices which the former "excessive cheapness of our Courts had a tendency to encourage.

"In the lowest class of suits, that is to say, those for amounts not exceeding "16 Rupees, of which a large number are preferred before the Myookes, the expenses "are actually less now than formerly. For before a fee of 1 Rupee was charged for "each summons, 8 annas for each subpœna, and 2 Rupees for each warrant; whereas "now, the stamp on the plaint, 4 annas, where the suit does not exceed 8 Rupees; "8 annas where it does not exceed 12 Rupees; and 1 Rupee where it does not exceed "16 Rupees—includes every thing in the shape of fees, and the expenses of the suit "remain as formerly. The poorest classes, therefore, so far from being prevented by "the Stamp Law from obtaining justice, are actually assisted by it."

Mr. O'Riley writes:—

"The only way to account for this decrease is to attribute it to the operation of "the Civil Code and its consequent repellant to expensive litigation—the Stamp enact- "ment. Enquiry confirms this supposition and the range of probabilities support it, "for it cannot be owing to a less active disposition to litigate on the part of a popula- "tion, which, in common with all Asiatic races, although perhaps in a less degree, "possess the propensity to seek Court justice on the most trivial pretexts."

4. In table B of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of all suits pending from last year, instituted and disposed of during the year, and pending at the close in each District.

Reference to Appendix B.

5. The number of cases pending at the close of 1859 and 1860 respectively was as follows:—

Number of Cases pending.

	1859.	1860.
Appeals	330	53
Original Suits..	487	244
Miscellaneous	90	80
Total	907	377
Decrease	.....	530

Being 6·2 per cent of the appeals instituted during the year, 1·1 of original suits, and 2·8 of miscellaneous cases.

6. The following table shows the general nature of the suits instituted in each District during the year, and their amount or value of the property in litigation :—

Nature of Suits instituted and value of property claimed.

Districts.	Debt.	Divorce.	Land.	Other regular Suits.	Total regular Suits.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous.	Value of Original Suits.
							Rs.
Rangoon	1,401	278	436	2,286	4,351	1,021	14,87,183
Bassein	3,771	1,244	171	474	5,660	592	3,67,542
Prome	1,339	1,508	854	627	4,328	915	2,67,520
Henzada	1,180	524	1,357	1,093	4,154	157	1,54,271
Tharawaddy	612	803	186	414	1,515	80	36,256
Toungoo	873	122	183	179	1,357	361	1,08,387
Total ...	9,176	3,979	3,187	5,023	21,365	3,126	24,21,109

Or nearly a quarter of a million sterling; of this sum 11,66,275 Rupees, or very nearly half, are the value of suits instituted in the District Court of Rangoon alone.

7. Tables C and D in the Appendix show in what proportion the various classes of the population of the Districts of Rangoon and Henzada resort to our Courts. The latter may be taken as a fair average district, the bulk of the population consisting of the original inhabitants, with a comparatively small admixture of the foreign element; whilst the former District, with its Capital, Rangoon, has undergone a great change since the annexation of the country from the extensive immigration of settlers from all parts of the world.

Races which resort to the Civil Courts.

Major Sparks, in commenting on the return for Rangoon, writes :—

"The percentage of litigants to the number of each race in my own and the "Tseetkais' Courts (that is to say, within the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, where "the census has recently been taken with such care and accuracy, as to afford reliable "data for the calculation,) is as follows :—

	Number of the Population of the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, as shown in the late census.	Number per cent engaged in litigation.
Europeans	784	52·5
Burmese	47,055	1·6
Natives of India	6,986	16·1
Chinese	1,509	2·4
Total ...	56,334*	4·1

* This includes the adult floating population of the Town of Rangoon.

"The way in which the Chinese keep out of our Courts is highly creditable to "them. It is true that among themselves their disputes are referred to their secret "Societies, but in their numerous and heavy commercial transactions with other "races, it is only probity in their general dealings and fulfilment of their engage- "ments that can save them from being summoned as defendants before our Civil "tribunals very much oftener than they are.

"The Burmese in Rangoon are comparatively poor, and their trading operations "insignificant. It is partly owing to this, partly to their custom of settling their "disputes by private award of elders and respectable persons, but principally to their "large numbers, and Karens, Shans, and other tribes, who scarcely ever appear in our "Courts, being massed with them, that they appear as the least given to litigation "of any of our population.

"The European percentage is extraordinarily high.

"The natives of India, it is evident, bring with them across the sea that passion "for litigation which distinguishes them in their own country."

Working of the Civil Courts.

8. Table E in the Appendix shows the comparative working of the Civil Courts in the several Districts.

Duration of Suits.

9. The average duration of suits is very satisfactory in the Districts of Rangoon, Toungoo, and Tharawaddy, less so in Henzada, and greatly too high in Bassein, where steps will be immediately taken to accelerate the action of the Courts.

The same comparative results are shown in the longest period any case has been on the file, except in the District of Prome, where cases, both on appeal and original, have been allowed to remain too long on the file.

Number of Suits decided by each class of Judicial Officers.

10. The following statement shows the number of original suits decided by each class of Judicial Officers in each District. The Burmese Judges decided 20,012 suits, and the British Judges 1,596 :—

District.	By Deputy Commissioner.	By Assistant Commissioner.	By Extra Assistant Commissioners.	By Tseetkais.	By Myookes.	Total number of Suits.
Rangoon	478	30	28	1,468	2,431	4,435
Bassein	43	199	417	845	4,165	5,669
Prome	.....	39	53	1,330	2,975	4,397
Henzada	17	30	19	677	3,503	4,246
Tharawaddy	8	.....	4	405	1,099	1,516
Toungoo	172	.....	87	546	540	1,345
Total ...	718	298	608	5,271	14,713	21,608

Results favorable.

11. The results, as shown above, are favorable to the state of the Civil Courts generally in the Province of Pegu. The District Court of Rangoon is more especially entitled to commendation.

Suits in Commissioner's Court.

12. In Appendix F will be found the return of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Commissioner. Seventy-seven cases of every description were disposed of, and 13 were pending at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statistics of the number of Prisoners brought to trial.

13. In the Appendix, Statement marked G, will be found a table, showing the number of persons apprehended on criminal charges in each District, and how they were disposed of. The proportion of convictions to those brought to trial was (omitting fractions) 62 per cent. The number of prisoners remaining under trial or committed to the Sessions at the close of the year was 191, or less than 1 per cent of those brought to trial. This is a manifest improvement on the working of the Criminal Courts in the previous year. Over 15,000 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom three-fourths were detained one day. In the District of Bassein the detention was excessive, and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner has been called thereto.

Criminal Justice promptly administered.

14. The administration of Criminal Justice in the Districts Courts during the year has been prompt and efficient.

Appeals in Criminal Cases.

15. There were 42 appeals in criminal cases to the Commissioner's Court during the year. In these the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed in 38 cases; 3 sentences were reversed, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year.

Trials in the Court of Sessions.

16. In the Sessions Court 77 prisoners were put on their trial. Of these 53 were convicted, 24 were acquitted, and 17 remained under trial at the close of the year. The number shown as under trial at the end of the year includes those prisoners at out-stations, who can only be brought to trial when the Court is held in the District where they have been committed.

Sentences in Sessions Court.

17. The following statement shows the sentences passed on prisoners convicted:—

	Number of Prisoners.
Death	7
Transportation for life	10
Imprisonment for 14 years	2
Ditto 9 „	10
Ditto 7 „	3
Ditto for periods less than 7 years	21
Total ...	53

Procedure in Criminal Courts.

18. In the Criminal Courts of Pegu, the evidence, whether in heinous or petty cases, is recorded by the presiding Officer. British Magistrates record in English, and Burmese in their Vernacular. All examinations of witnesses or communications to prisoners are made by the Magistrate or other Officer personally. The results of appeals of criminal cases show that the findings and sentences of the Courts of first instance are very seldom erroneous.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Police Force how composed.

19. In the Reports for previous years it has been stated that the Police Force in the Province of Pegu consisted of disciplined Police battalions; of armed boats for the rivers, creeks, and lagoons; of constables under superior officers in the towns; and of goungs or head constables in the villages. The Police Force remained unaltered during the year 1860, but towards the end of that year a commencement was made in establishing an organized Constabulary. The account of carrying out that measure will belong to the Report on the Administration for 1861.

Reference to Appendix H.

20. The present Report on crimes in the Province of Pegu will therefore refer to the last year of the existence of the old Police. In Statement H of the Appendix will be found a return, showing the nature and the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several Districts of the Province during the year.

Crimes of the first class, or those attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder.	1859.	1860.
1. Murder	25	22
2. Gang robbery on land and rivers	13	12
3. Highway robbery	2	1
4. Burglary	0	3
5. Theft	0	1
6. Cattle-stealing	0	1
7. Wounding with intent to murder	10	5
Total	50	45

21. In the margin is given a comparative statement of the number of crimes of the first class of atrocity committed during the two last years.

The cases of simple murder do not present any unusual features, the motives which led to them are:—

	Cases.
Plunder	4
Jealousy	2
Revenge	1
Rage	1
Insanity	3
Bailing out of jail	1
Not ascertained	10
Total	22

Of these, 10 or nearly half are in the Rangoon District. Four of the 10 are cases of suspicious death, and it is not certain that they are really murder cases. The same remark applies to 2 out of the 3 cases in the Prome District.

Of the 12 dacoities with murder, 9 occurred in the Prome District, and as was the case in previous years, the gangs came from the Burmese Territories. There has, however, been no incursion across our Frontier this year on a large scale, like those in former years.

Crimes of the second class of atrocity.	1859.	1860.
1. Culpable homicide	10	6
2. Gang robbery with wounding	26	36
3. Highway robbery with ditto	3	3
4. Burglary with ditto	4	2
5. Theft with ditto	1	5
6. Cattle-stealing with ditto	0	0
7. Assault with ditto	44	27
8. Arson and incendiarism	11	15
9. Rape	44	41
10. Affray or riot with violent breach of the peace	9	4
Total	152	139

22. The number of crimes of the second class of atrocity is noted in the margin. Gang robbery with wounding has increased. Of the 36 cases 23 have occurred on the Frontier District of Prome, and 9 in Henzada.

The reported cases of rape are nearly all fictitious, and require no particular remark.

Crimes of the third class of atrocity.	1859.	1860.
1. Gang robbery on land and rivers	241	129
2. Highway robbery	39	40
3. Burglary	112	99
4. Theft	1,997	2,018
5. Cattle-stealing	257	168
Total ...	2,646	2,454

23. The crimes of the third class of atrocity have much decreased during the year, especially land and river dacoity, and cattle-stealing, the two special crimes which have heretofore been so rife in Pegu.

Crimes of the fourth class of atrocity.	1859.	1860.
1. Receiving stolen property	63	56
2. Child-stealing for selling into slavery or other illegal purposes ...	2	3
3. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin	3	6
4. Forgery	5	6
5. Perjury	31	30
6. Adultery	48	26
7. Attempts to commit any crimes of the preceding classes	55	64
Total ...	207	191
Crimes of the fifth class.		
All crimes not specified in the preceding classes	9,599	8,858

24. The crimes of the fourth and fifth classes are shown in the margin; they do not call for any remark.

25. From Statement G of the Appendix, it appears that out of 22,292 persons supposed to have been concerned in crimes of every description, 20,593 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 12,898 were convicted, 7,357 were acquitted, and the rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. The number of convictions was 1·2 in 100 of the whole population.

Reference to Appendix G.

The property stolen or plundered amounted to 1,65,495 Rupees, of which only to the value of 36,328 or 22·6 per cent was recovered.

On the whole there has been a satisfactory diminution of crime during the past year, as follows:—

Proportional decrease in 1860.

Crimes of the 1st class	10	per cent.
Ditto 2nd ditto	8	ditto.
Ditto 3rd ditto	9	ditto.
Ditto 4th ditto	9	ditto.
Ditto 5th ditto	9	ditto.
General decrease of crime	9	ditto.

The general state of each District, as regards heinous crimes, during 1860, as compared with the previous year, may be thus epitomized:—

Rangoon	Satisfactory improvement.
Bassein	Great improvement.
Prome	Great improvement.
Henzada	Considerable improvement.
Tharawaddy	As little crime as last year.
Toungoo	Returns for 1859 not to be relied on; but in Toungoo there is not much heinous crime.

Municipal Funds.

26. The amount raised during the year for the support of Municipal Police in the several districts of the Province has been as follows:—

Rangoon Town and District	41,658
Bassein	14,659
Prome	19,816
Henzada	14,934
Toungoo...	3,662
Total, Rupees	94,729

At the close of the year there was a surplus of 19,676 Rupees arising on the funds of the several Towns, except Rangoon, where there was a deficit.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

Jail Buildings.

27. The Jail buildings in the Province of Pegu have remained in the same state as when last reported on. The Rangoon Jail is the only one which can be regarded as a permanent structure. The wards are divided off with partitions, by which prisoners may be and are duly classified. The Jail enclosure, which has an area of fifteen acres, is surrounded by a wall 22 feet high. The Jails at Mengyee (Tharawaddy) and Prome are also enclosed by brick walls. The other Jails have only bamboo stockades. The wards of the Rangoon Jail are spacious buildings of teak plank. The floors are raised from 6 to 8 feet from the ground. The remaining Jails of the Province are, for the most part, constructed of bamboo mat walls, with plank flooring, raised from 2 to 4 feet from the ground.

Labor by, and discipline maintained among, the Convicts.

28. A full day's labor for the convicts of all the Jails has been enforced, as far as is possible, while out-door labor is carried on. At some Stations, Prome in particular, the convict labor has been turned to good account for the improvement of the Towns, by drainage and the filling

up of swamps. Still convict labor can never be efficiently superintended and thoroughly exacted, except within the Jail wall. That plan is now carried out as far as is practicable, but it has not yet been found possible to establish Jail manufactures, or to carry on in-door labor generally throughout the Jails of the Province. In all the Jails strict attention is paid to the maintenance of discipline among the convicts.

Education among Convicts.

29. No attempts have been made to instruct the convicts in reading and writing. The following are the proportions of each race in Jail who were found able to read or to write, or who could do both: —

	Proportion of convicted Prisoners in Jail in 1860.
Burmese	65·98
Karens	25·00
Chinese	57·70
Other Asiatics	71·00

General statistics of cost, &c.

30. The statistics of cost, of mortality, and of escapes in all the Jails were as follows:—

Jails.	Average No. of Criminal Prisoners daily throughout the year, including females and non-labouring convicts.	Number of deaths during the year.	Proportion of deaths to strength per cent, omitting fractions.	Cost of each healthy Prisoner for every thing during one year.	Cost of each Sick Prisoner for every thing during one year.	Number of Escapes.	No. of Re-capture of Prisoners escaped in this and in previous years.	Remarks.
Rangoon	643	33	5 per ct.	116 10 6	144 2 3	3	1	
Bassein	389	45	11 „	74 7 10	79 6 7	19	11	Average cost of each prisoner is Rs. 89-2-6 per head per annum.
Prome	285	32	12 „	85 9 4	79 9 8	1	2	
Henzada	316	24	7 „	67 5 8	66 10 5	6	3	
Tharawaddy	190	7	3 „	103 1 10	63 6 3	8	8	At Toungoo, 4, who escaped in previous years, were re-captured.
Toungoo	134	23	17 „	93 9 10	80 12 11	2	6	

Cost of Prisoners high in two Jails.

31. In all the Jails, except those of Rangoon and Tharawaddy, the cost was moderate. At Rangoon it was extravagantly high, and much more than it should have been. The excess is attributable to the high charges of the contractor for food, which has necessitated an entire change of system. In the Tharawaddy Jail the high cost has not been satisfactorily explained, and attention has been drawn thereto.

Mortality less than in previous year.

32. The proportion of deaths to strength shows a considerable improvement over the mortality of the previous year. Still the mortality is very great in some of the Jails, especially in Toungoo. Three-fourths of the deaths in that Jail were caused by dysentery and diarrhœa.

Remarks by Dr. Cowie on the Prome Jail.

33. In a carefully prepared Report upon the Prome Jail Hospital, by Dr. Cowie, the Civil Surgeon, he observes:—

"The chief mortality during the year arose from bowel complaints and atrophia. "* * * The majority of these cases were the result of exposure and privations "previous to incarceration. * * * The prisoners improve in condition wonderfully "under the Jail discipline, and the care and attention they receive. The prisoners * * * "are the lowest, poorest, and most vagrant classes, therefore the most squalid and "sickly of the whole community. Not a few come from beyond the Frontier, and are "frequently diseased and broken down in constitution.

Convicts sent to Andaman Islands.

34. During the year 100 prisoners have been drafted to the Andaman Islands, there to work out the periods of their sentences.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

Items and amount of demand for 1860-61.

35. The Revenue demand for the year 1860-61 exhibits an increase on nearly every item. The following is a comparative statement of the demand for the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, omitting fractions:—

Items of Revenue.	Demand.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.
Land	12,62,283	13,54,394
Capitation Tax	9,15,699	9,75,249
Fisheries	3,97,294	4,10,961
Salt	64,188	55,876
Forest Produce	1,538	1,223
Excise	4,32,419	3,60,816
Sea Customs	4,52,086	6,57,924
Inland Customs	5,14,865	5,78,971
Port Dues and Marine Receipts	95,290	1,23,508
Timber and Miscellaneous Proceeds of the Forest Department	2,38,617	2,49,752
Fines and Fees *on criminal processes*	1,51,870	1,14,166
Sale of unclaimed property	7,429	7,498
Postage Stamps	18,385	19,810
Stamps on Civil Suits and Law Papers (only Stamps)	.....	93,351
Income Tax up to 30th April 1861	.....	*1,29,364
Miscellaneous	32,868	15,298
Karen Chiefs' Tribute	3,874	3,874
Total, Rupees	45,88,705*	51,52,035

Note.—Rent on town-building lots in Rangoon has now been transferred to the statement of local taxation.

* Rupees 1,137 were subsequently demanded in 1859-60 beyond the amount shown in the demand statement for that year.

Land to the amount of 5,313 Rupees was sold in the Town of Rangoon during 1860-61, and at Bassein to the amount of 310 Rupees.

The following is the amount of local taxation not included in the Imperial revenue :—

Items.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Municipal Tax	80,203	94,729
Bazar Rents	25,587	47,610
Ferries	2,892	3,532
Rent on Town Lots	63,226	63,323
Total, Rupees ...	1,71,908	2,09,194

The increase in nearly every item of revenue will be at once apparent. The new taxes which appear are Income Tax and Stamps upon law papers. All other taxes remained as before, except that the rates upon land were increased in some of the circles of the Rangoon District.

LAND REVENUE.

Increase in Land Revenue.

36. The year was favorable for agriculture. An increase occurred in the cultivated area of almost every District of the Province, but principally in Rangoon, where 36,000 additional acres appear on the rent-roll. This increase is partly due to the re-arrangement of the rates per acre during 1859-60, on the plains where paddy is cultivated; and which plains are called in the language of the country "Queng." The rates were in many cases raised, because the land could well bear higher rates than those existing. More land has also been taken up, and new land, cultivated in former years tax free, has become liable to assessment. All these causes contribute to produce the increased revenue of the year under review.

Operations for re-adjusting rates of Land Tax and for granting ten-year leases.

37. During the past season the operations for the re-adjustment of the rates of land tax per acre, and for the granting of ten-year leases to land-owners, have been carried on by Captain A. R. McMahon. Under the former plan over 100,000 acres of cultivated land have been surveyed and assessed according to their productiveness and position. The increase of annual revenue on that cultivated area, arising from the higher rates per acre, which the survey and inquiry showed the lands would bear, will amount to nearly 30,000 Rupees. Leases for ten years have been granted on 14,000 acres. But as leases were offered on the whole area surveyed, that is, 100,000 acres, it is evident that the land-owners have not generally been anxious to accept them.

38. In Pegu the land is held allodially, and the estates in the Rangoon District are on the average less than 9 acres each. It is found to be difficult to induce so many small proprietors to be all of one mind, and the majority of them, for the present, do not see the advantage of leases for a term of years.

Leases not desired by the peasant proprietors.

39. On the objections of the land proprietors to accept leases, Captain McMahon remarks:—"The chief drawback is the want of confi-"dence that a great many of the cultivators have both in the "intentions of Government and in their own ability either to work more than they "at present have, or to agree among themselves in the event of a lease being taken. "The next I believe to be the reprehensible conduct of the Thoogyees in allowing "cultivators to abandon their land at discretion, with impunity. * * * Again, when "there is little waste land available, or where the land now tilled is poor or liable to be "swamped, the people will not accept leases even on the most advantageous terms. "* * * The nomadic habits of several of the settlers in the Delta unfit them "as people to whom a lease would be a boon." In other words, the majority of cultivators consider it better to work on from year to year paying Land Tax on the ground they actually till, to undertaking to pay annually for a term of years a fixed sum on an area which they feel uncertain whether they shall be able to till or not.

Objections made to accepting leases.

40. In the Report of last year it was stated that the cultivators of the country refused to sell their rice, except at very high prices. The harvest of 1860-61 was very plentiful; the consequence has been that, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the export of rice during the early part of 1861, prices have been lower. The average price of cargo rice for 100 bushels, during 1859-60, was 147 Rupees; in 1860-61 it was 102 Rupees.

Market price of Rice in 1860-61 low.

41. The export for the two years has been as follows:—

Quantity exported.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Exported	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
By sea	40,847	80,263
By river	39,606	53,171
Total	80,453	133,434

The greater portion of the grain sent by river is unhusked, so that the quantity does not represent the same amount of grain as that exported by sea, which is all cargo rice. But in addition to the quantity sent by river, which passes through the Custom House, it is estimated that from 10 to 12,000 tons of unhusked rice are carted across the Frontier at various points.

CAPITATION TAX.

Increase in the Capitation Tax.

42. The amount of increase in this Tax is considerable, being about 6½ per cent on the collections of last year. This increase is not due to the rates of Tax having been raised, for they remained, during 1860-61, the same as in previous years, but to an increase of population and more accurate returns. New settlers in Pegu are exempt from payment of Capitation Tax for five years, so that the increase does not arise from any great addition to the population by immigration during the two last years.

FISHERIES.

Increase upon Fisheries.

43. There has been a small increase upon the fisheries. This is gratifying, as pains have been taken to reform abuses which formerly existed in the leasing of fisheries, and it was rather desired to lower the amount received than otherwise. The object kept in view has been to give to the inhabitants of villages in the neighborhood of fisheries the preference as lessees, instead of allowing them to be annoyed by mere speculators out-bidding them; and to define the boundaries of fisheries, so as to leave free for the poorer classes all small streams and such implements of fishing as are used by individuals for taking fish for their private consumption, and not for sale.

SALT.

Decrease on Salt.

44. There is a decrease upon this item of revenue. The Excise Duty upon the manufacture is very small. It is not more than from 2 to 3 per cent on the value of the article.

EXCISE.

Diminution in Excise Revenue.

45. There is a considerable decrease on this head. The Excise Revenue is derived from the consumption of opium, spirits, and other liquors. The loss has occurred on the quantity of opium heretofore supplied to the farmer at the regulated price. This loss was foreseen, inasmuch as it became known that the quantity taken by the former could not possibly be required for consumption within the Province. It was strongly suspected that the surplus was exported either to the Straits or to the Siamese Coast. Measures were therefore taken for regulating the quantity supplied to the former for the local consumption: hence the diminution in the local Excise Revenue.

TIMBER.

Timber Revenue.

46. The amount realised by the sale of timber, by fees on permits to work forests, and other ways and means, was 2,49,752 Rupees, which is a small increase on the revenue of last year. The increase arose from the timber brought down to market being of a larger size than that of the previous year. The details of the administration of the Forest Department will be found in Section XVII.

CUSTOMS.

Increase in Sea Customs Revenue.

47. There has been a considerable increase in the Customs Duty, both by sea and land—the total increase is 2,75,000 Rupees, or £27,500. This increase is caused principally by a greater quantity of goods being imported from the United Kingdom, and partly also by the higher rate of duty on cotton twist, which took effect in March 1860. The increased export of rice also swelled the amount of duty.

Increase in Inland Customs.

48. The Inland Customs showed an increased amount, solely from the augmentation of goods imported and exported. The trade returns of the year show an increase in quantity and value, although commerce has, on the whole, been considered to have been somewhat depressed during the year. The value of imports and exports by sea and on the Frontier for the two last years was as follows :—

1859-60	Rs. 2,87,98,658
1860-61	„ 3,05,63,292
or £2,879,865 for 1859-60	
„ £3,056,329 „ 1860-61	

In Statement I of the Appendix will be found a complete return of the value of the principal articles of import and export.

INCOME TAX.

Amount yielded by Income Tax satisfactory.

49. The amount of Income Tax shown in this return is that due for the nine months ending 30th April 1861. The amount, that is, 1,29,000 Rupees, includes all that is actually payable into the Treasuries of the Province of Pegu, under the four schedules of Act XXXII. of 1860. It does not include the deductions from the pay of Officers of the Army present in the Province, nor deductions from Officers of the Department Public Works, nor of the Electric Telegraph Department. The Tax has yielded fully as much as was anticipated throughout the Province. It only took effect in the Chief Towns.

STAMPS.

Stamps.

50. During the year Stamps upon plaints in Judicial cases and law papers were introduced; the amount realized is slightly below what was anticipated.

There is no other item of revenue which appears to call for remark. The Port Dues and Marine Receipts will be specially noticed in the Section devoted to Marine affairs.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Rangoon Government School.

51. The Government School at Rangoon was carefully inspected and reported on by the Local Committee during September 1860. There were 38 scholars. All studied the English language and also Burmese. Payment of fees had been introduced during the last half of the year. Of the head class, consisting of 7 boys, of the average age of sixteen years, Major Sparks reports as follows:—

"I cannot say that I am satisfied with their attainments generally, or even with "their progress, since I examined them twelve months ago. I then had reason to find "fault especially with their deficiency in arithmetic. I set the class a very ordinary sum "in Rule of Three: only two succeeded, after several failures in doing it at all."

Recommended to be broken up.

52. The Committee recommended that the School should be discontinued, and the amount allowed for the establishment be disbursed in grants-in-aid to various private Schools in the Province. By this plan the Committee considered that the cause of education would be more effectually aided than by maintaining the Government School.

Rangoon Karen Schools.

53. At Rangoon the Schools which receive grants-in-aid from Government are the Karen Normal or High School, which is under the superintendence of Mrs. Vinton, and a Pwo Karen Mission School under the Reverend Mr. Brayton. At the examination held in September 1860, the number of pupils at the former was 120, of whom half were in the English and half in the Vernacular Department. The first class was examined in English grammar, mental arithmetic, elementary astronomy, and chemistry. In all these, especially in arithmetic, for which the Karens display a marked natural aptitude and partiality, the different classes acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

School for Pwo Karens.

54. The above Report refers to the School for the Sgau Tribe of Karens. During the year a separate School was established for the education of Pwo Karens. To this a portion of the original grant-in-aid to Karen Schools in Rangoon has been devoted. The daily average attendance of pupils was 44. No public examination has yet been held, but the progress of the School is believed to have been satisfactory.

Education in Toungoo.

55. In the Toungoo District education among the Karens is well maintained. The number of pupils attending the Young Men's Normal School, at the City of Toungoo, was 80. In consequence of the absence of Mrs. Mason in the United States, the School for female instruction was not in operation during the year.

Schools in the Mountains.

56. The number of Village Schools in the mountains was 135, having 2,253 scholars. These are all well supported by the Chiefs and people. A teacher has been established in the Western Karen-nee State, where he appears to be well received.

District of Henzada Town.

57. At the Station of Henzada there is a Karen Normal School for male and female pupils, under the charge of the Reverned Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. During the past year the average attendance was 4 Burmese and 55 Karens. The School received 1,158 Rupees in voluntary subscriptions. Considerable progress has been made in arithmetic. The first class have gone through the rules of proportion, cube-root, and mensuration. In geography and natural philosophy they are well advanced. Vocal music has also been introduced as a branch of study.

Village Schools.

58. In the interior there are 50 Village or Primary Schools, in which elementary knowledge is taught. A commencement has likewise been made to establish Schools of a higher order than the Village Schools. These, it is proposed, to establish within circles containing several villages, and so to render less necessary a resort to the distant City School. The Reverend Mr. Thomas concludes his Report thus:—

"We do not feel the importance of teaching the Karens English. We feel more "and more wedded to the Vernacular language. In the language of the people we "find scope for all our energies."

Education in Bassein.

59. In the Bassein District the Reverend Mr. Beecher reports, that at the Karen Normal School the pupils are more advanced, especially in arithmetic, than they were last year. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 47 pupils. In consequence of sickness the attendance of pupils was less than during last year. This School is well deserving of a grant-in-aid.

Village Schools.

60. In the Karen Village Schools of this District the number of pupils was about 600.

School for Burmese Females.

61. The Burmah Female School Society maintained a School during the year at Rangoon. It contained 20 pupils, who have been instructed chiefly through the Vernacular in elementary knowledge. The progress of the scholars has been satisfactory.

Schools supported by the Catholic Mission.

62. The following information has been received regarding the Schools supported by the Catholic Mission in Pegu from the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet.

In Rangoon there is a Boys' School, having 100 pupils. They are taught English, and also to read and write Burmese. There is also a Girls' School, with 30 pupils. There are likewise various Village Schools in the interior, chiefly among the Karens, where 170 pupils are taught.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Amount allotted in the Budget for the year.

63. The amount allotted for the Public Works of Pegu, during 1860-61, was ten and a quarter lakhs of Rupees: that sum has not been exceeded. Iron roofing to the value of about 17,000 Rupees has also been received and used during the year.

MILITARY.

Fortifications.

64. At Toungoo considerable progress has been made with the redoubt under construction at that Frontier Station, as much indeed as was possible with the funds at disposal, though scarcely so much as the importance of the work required. The earth-work of the redoubts at Thayet-myo and Bassein has been repaired.

Barracks and other buildings for Troops.

65. At Thayet-myo temporary buildings have been erected in lieu of Artillery barracks destroyed by fire, as noted in last year's Report. At Toungoo the ventilation of the European Infantry barracks has been improved. At Rangoon buildings formerly used for detail hospital and medical store depôt have been fitted up as barracks for European married soldiers, while another building has been provided for the medical stores. Ball courts and solitary cells have been completed. The rifle practice grounds at all the Stations have been extended and improved.

Ordnance.

66. At Rangoon the powder magazine mentioned last year has been completed. An iron roof has been given to the laboratory, and a shingle roof to the armoury. A new gun-shed, having an iron roof, has been completed, and another is well advanced. A store-house, constructed of brick, 450 feet long by 57 feet broad, is nearly completed, and other smaller works pertaining to the Rangoon arsenal have been completed.

The magazine in the redoubt at Toungoo has been completed.

In the redoubt at Thayet-myo both magazines are nearly completed. The ordnance godown is well advanced.

Commissariat.

67. The commissariat depôt in the redoubt at Thayet-myo is nearly ready.

At Rangoon the commissariat buildings in the Town, including Godwin's Wharf, have received iron roofs. At Toungoo the commissariat buidings have been completed, and roofed with shingle.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Court Houses and Jails.

68. A new Court House has been built at Thayet-myo, and various improvements have been made in existing Court Houses at other Stations. In Jails much has not been done, as other works were more urgent.

Custom House.

69. The Rangoon Custom House has been much improved. Spacious sheds have been erected in the Custom House Wharf to facilitate the landing of goods.

Bazaar.

70. A bazaar is being erected at Bassein.

Marine Buildings.

71. Good progress has been made in the buildings at the Dock Yard at Dallah. A boiler and furnace shed, 258 × 45 feet, has been completed. The marine store godown is well on to finishing, and the winch-house of the Patent Slip has been completed.

ROADS.

Road across the Arrakan Mountain.

72. The mountain road leading from Arrakan to Prome has been kept in repair. The roads from Prome to Poungday and to Meeaday have also been maintained.

The roads of the Town of Rangoon continue to be repaired with stone received from ships in the Port.

Officers of the Public Works Department.

73. The Chief Engineer notices with approbation the services of the undermentioned Officers:—

Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant S. T. Trevor.

Deputy Controller of Accounts, Captain Nepean Smith.

Executive Engineers, Lieutenant G. de P. Falconnet, at Thayet-myo; Lieutenant F. W. Pollock, at Toungoo; Captain E. Leeds, at Rangoon (Cantonment); Lieutenant J. M. Williams, Rangoon Town; Captain S. J. Batten, at Bassein.

The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the continued excellent management of the Public Works Department in Pegu, by the Chief Engineer, Captain Newmarch.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

No alteration in Postal Communication.

74. No alteration has taken place in the conveyance of the mails by steamer to Stations on the Irrawaddy. The mails are conveyed to Bassein and Toungoo (*viâ* Pegu) by boats.

SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Lines of Electric Telegraph as before.

75. The lines of Electric Telegraph for communication within the Province are the same as were entered in Section X. of the Report for last year.

Telegraph Wire from Rangoon to Calcutta.

76. During 1860-61 a line was extended from Prome, across the Arrakan Hills, to the Island of Ramree, and thence to Akyab, brought Rangoon into communication with Calcutta.

To connect Rangoon with Moulmain desirable.

77. A line to connect Rangoon with Moulmain has also been projected—such a Telegraph is very desirable in many respects.

SECTION XI.—MARINE.

Reductions effected in the Flotilla.

78. During 1860 the strength of the Irrawaddy Flotilla consisted of five steamers and four troop boats. The Commissioners in their Report upon British Burmah recommend a considerable reduction, which has been carried into effect. The Steamers *Nerbudda* and *Diana*, together with the Troop Boat *Bhaugiruttee*, have been laid up. The Steamer *Mahanuddy* has been paid off; but in order that she should be in readiness for any emergency, a small establishment has been retained on board to keep her in efficient order. A considerable saving has also been effected in the Dock Yard establishment, fewer artificers being required to keep the running vessels in repair.

Expenses of Flotilla and Dock Yard for past year.

79. In Appendix M is shown the total expense of the Flotilla and Naval Dock Yard for the year ending 30th April 1861.

The cost of each was:—

For the Flotilla	... ...	1,86,215
Dock Yard	... ...	2,46,599
	Total, Rupees ...	4,32,814
The receipts for private freight and passengers amounted to		47,282
And the *pro formâ* charge for Government Freight		1,38,239
	Total, Rupees ...	1,85,521

The earnings of the Flotilla are thus shown to have more nearly covered the expenditure in 1860 than in any previous year. The increase in receipts is chiefly owing to the charge for freight having been raised, so as to approximate to the charge made by boats of the country, as noted in para. 116 of last year's Report.

Explanation of Dock Yard Expenditure.

80. Of the whole amount shown above, as expended in the Dock Yard during the year, not more than one-third was on account of the Province of Pegu. The expenditure for material and labor may be arranged under three general heads, as showing the objects for which it was incurred :—

1.	On account of private parties	52,263
2.	*On account of Province of Pegu	85,474
3.	On account of Government service unconnected with Pegu	1,08,862
	Total, Rupees ...	2,46,599

Of the expenditure on private account the sum of 27,279 Rupees is for building and fitting out the Steamer *Emerald Palace* for the King of Burmah. Both this amount and the rest on account of work done for other private parties have been recovered and paid into the Treasury.

The actual cash received on account of the Dock Yard was 29,731 Rupees from private parties, (exclusive of the amount received from the King of Ava, which was paid after the accounts of the year had been closed,) and 3,363 Rupees received from Government Departments.

The following are the items included in heading No. 3 of this paragraph. They form no portion of the Marine expenditure of the Province. The funds necessary for executing the work have been supplied at Rangoon. The expenditure is therefore here noted as showing the transactions of the Dock Yard and the employment of the establishment; but the expenditure not being on account of the Province, is excluded from the body of the Statement M of the Appendix :—

Alguada Reef Light House	56,148
Bengal Marine	43,629
Tenasserim Provinces	8,912
Fort St. George	173
Total, Rupees ...	1,08,862

* A portion of this sum is debited in Statement M to Port Contingencies for stores supplied, &c.

Port Fund receipts and disbursements.

81. The receipts and disbursements of the Port Funds at the two sea-ports were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Rangoon	37,728	47,980
Bassein	4,199	12,128
Total, Rupees ...	41,927	60,108

The increase in receipts over last year is owing to more ships having arrived during the last cold season. There is still, however, a heavy debt against the Port Funds.

The port dues claimable on Government sea-going vessels and not collected, amounted to 8,531 Rupees.

Vessels entered and cleared out.

82. The following table exhibits the number and the tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed during the year:—

	Description.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Rangoon	Private Vessels.....	360	109,688½	359	104,649
	Government ditto.....	35	21,341	35	21,967
Bassein	Private ditto	45	18,069½	61	16,615½
	Government ditto.....	9	2,119	9	2,119
	Total.....	449	151,218	464	145,350½

In this return the total tonnage is entered, but all vessels noted as "Private" do not pay port dues, small coasting traders are exempt, vessels returning to port within sixty days are exempted paying dues on obtaining a second port clearance, also vessels that are driven into port from stress of weather, or having sustained damage, are, in certain cases, exempt.

Straits Light dues.

83. The receipts on account of the Straits light dues was 89 Rupees.

During the year the sum of 4,267 Rupees was levied on account of wharfage from vessels unloading at the main wharf at Rangoon. The Patent Slip also produced 2,710 Rupees.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

Expenditure reduced and income increased.

84. In this Section is shown the total Civil expenditure of the Province during 1860-61. The result is favorable when compared with that of the previous year. The regular revenue increased in round numbers five lakhs, or £50,000, while the expenditure, allowing a lakh for the Post Office and Electric Telegraph, (the returns of which Departments have not been received,) has been reduced upwards of half-a-lakh, and it is expected will, in 1861-62, be reduced much further. The cost of Municipal Police has now been transferred from the regular disbursements, and is exhibited in a separate memorandum at foot of the statement. After deducting the disbursements for Municipal Police therefrom, the expenditure for the two last years may be thus classified :—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Judicial	11,28,113	10,21,916
Revenue	3,51,131	3,42,787
Customs	94,352	94,178
Marine...	3,69,348	3,05,293
Military	1,39,041	1,27,263
General	3,99,407	*3,83,049
Total...	24,81,392	22,74,486

Explanations.

85. The expenditure in the Marine Department has been considerably reduced, and the reductions in the Flotilla, as noticed in Section XI., "Marine," will show a much greater saving of expenditure next year. The expenditure in the Forest Department has been about one lakh over that of last year. That has been explained in Section XVII., "Forests," as arising from the expenses for much timber having been incurred, while the timber itself had not reached the depôt during the year.

Financial results favorable.

86. The financial results of the year may be considered as favorable; and with the reductions in expenditure completely carried out, while the increased rate of Capitation Tax will take effect in 1861-62, next year's Report will, it is hoped, exhibit a still greater amount of surplus revenue.

* Exclusive of Postal and Electric Telegraph expenses.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

Kingdom of Burmah.

87. Friendly relations have been maintained with the King of Burmah.

Karen-nee Country.

88. The Eastern Frontier, where the Karen-nee States lie, has been generally quiet, though there have been reports of disturbances by the quondan embryo King mentioned in former Reports.

A Shan Tribe takes refuge in the British Territory.

89. In February 1861, an entire Shan Tribe, from the petty State called Tsaga, on the north-east quarter of the Toungoo District, being attacked by a Burmese force, fled into the British Territory. They were led by their Chief, who had offended the Burmese Government, and feared for his life. The greater portion of the tribe have had lands allotted them in the District of Toungoo, and a portion have settled at Shwegyeen. About 8,000 of them entered the British Territory.

Yunân.

90. Affairs in the Province of Yunân appear to be still disturbed. Little or no communication now takes place between the Burmese Capital and that country.

Coins struck in Burmah.

91. During the year a regular coinage has, for the first time, been issued as a currency by the Burmese Government. The coin is of silver, weighing about 252 grains troy. It has on the obverse a peacock, the device of the Royal Family of Burmah; and on the reverse, the date of the present King's accession to the throne. It does not appear that a sufficient number of these coins has been issued for the entire currency of the kingdom; but if the measure is a move towards the gradual supercession of the present wasteful system of weighing and assaying all silver that passes from hand to hand, a great economical improvement will have been commenced.

SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

Reduction in the numbers of Troops composing the Division.

92. During the year 1860-61 a considerable reduction has been made in the strength of the Native Infantry Force and of the Artillery hitherto maintained in the Province. These reductions were still in progress on the 30th of April.

Reduction of Flotilla.

93. The Irrawaddy Flotilla also has been materially reduced, as has already been noticed in Section XI. of this Report, under the head of "Marine."

Pegu Light Infantry broken up.

94. An organized Constabulary having been established in the Province, it was resolved to break up the Pegu Light Infantry.

Past services.

95. This Corps was raised in 1852-53 by Lieutenant-Colonel Nuthall, of the Bengal Army. It was composed principally of natives of Pegu, with a few Malays. The men, whenever employed in the field, have shown themselves to be well suited for rapid movement, without the incumbrance of a baggage train, through hills and forests. Colonel Nuthall's management of the Regiment has been that of a skilful and judicious Officer.

Officers appointed to Police.

96. The Officers of the Pegu Light Infantry have, for the most part, been appointed to the Police. Many of the men also took service in that force. The remainder are being gradually disbanded. On the 30th April there were 328 privates still retained, and since then the number has been reduced to 188.

Military force in three positions.

97. The troops will henceforth be massed at the three principal positions, Rangoon, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo, having out no detachments, and will preserve their communications without any intermediate posts.

SECTION XV.—POPULATION.

Population of Pegu.

98. The following is the return of the whole population for the two last years:—

Races.	1859. Number of Souls.	1860. Number of Souls.
Burmese	646,852	700,888
Karens	152,234	171,821
Talaings	92,854	104,499
Shans	16,080	17,123
Khyengs	10,158	13,548
Yabaings	6,000	8,141
Indians	11,000	13,818
Chinese	2,917	2,058
Europeans and their descendants	1,108	1,429
Jews	134	80
Other races	9,394	7,935
Total	948,731	1,041,340

99. This shows a considerable increase. It is partly due, no doubt, to more complete returns than heretofore, but mainly to a great immigration from the Burmese Territory. These returns do not include the population within the cantonments at Military Stations.

Explanation of increase.

Number of Males and Females shown separately.

100. The number of adults and of youths and infants of both sexes was as follows :—

Men	335,017
Women	316,419
Boys under 15 years of age	205,597
Girls under 15 years of age	184,307
Total	1,041,340

Census of Town of Rangoon.

101. During the year a careful census was taken of the population of the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon. Too many days were occupied in making the census to render it acceptable as being absolutely correct. Still, as it was chiefly taken under the personal observation of European Officers, it is probably as correct as any such return can be made in a tropical country. The permanent population of Rangoon and the suburbs of all races was shown to be—

Men	19,850
Women	16,263
Boys under 15 years	10,097
Girls under 15 years	9,674
Total	55,884*

These are included in the general return entered in para. 98.

The floating population of Rangoon is not included in the above return.

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

Cotton cultivation.

102. Cotton is produced in Pegu to some extent, but the native variety of the fibre is, in its present state, unfit for the English market. Dr. Brandis has continued his experiments with foreign varieties. At Rangoon all the seed failed, except the Texan, which yielded good cotton. In the Tharawaddy District, near Myodwen, about 4 acres were cultivated.

* The excess shown in Major Sparks's return, para. 7, includes adult floating population.

Of three varieties of seed sown, the Sea Island yielded a few plants. Upland failed. The soil, which was a stiff clay, appeared unsuitable. Some New Orleans seed, sown at another spot, in light sandy soil, yielded a fine crop, equivalent to 125lbs. the acre.

Prejudices of Burmese Peasants against Foreign Agricultural Products.

103. The only agricultural product which the Burmese peasants have accepted as a welcome improvement on their own stock, is a variety of paddy from the Island of Pelooguen. New Granada paddy has been condemned by them as unsuitable, and as requiring too much care. Cuba and Java tobacco they do not like so well as their own. Foreign cotton seed they will not accept. It is, they say, too uncertain in its results. To a mere peasant cultivator, such an objection is all-powerful.

Indian bulls introduced.

104. The bulls from Nellore and Mysore, which were introduced some years ago, in the hope that the native cattle might, through them, be improved, have had no effect on the breed generally. The Burmese could, with difficulty, be induced to bring in their cows to them.

Failure of Sheep farm.

105. It is much to be regretted that the sheep-breeding establishment at Thayet-myo has entirely failed. Every possible care was taken of the animals, but since 1858 they have not thriven, and the numbers have gradually diminished by deaths. The establishment has been broken up.

Embankment at Henzada.

106. During the dry season of 1860-61, a large embankment in the Henzada District, which had been destroyed during the rains of 1860, by an unusually high rise of the River Irrawaddy, has been restored. This work is intended to protect the fields from inundation, and about 10,000 acres of good land are cultivable only by means of it. Convict labor was principally employed in the work, but materially aided by the voluntary labor of the peasants of the neighborhood. The embankment commences at the southern end of the Town of Henzada, and runs southward. It is about 1,300 yards long, 7½ feet in average height, 25 feet broad at the base, and 8 at the top. The work has been constructed under the orders of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. J. Fallon, who is entitled to great credit for having accomplished it. The embankment protects about 10,000 acres of good land from inundation.

Works for extension of agriculture in the District of Prome.

107. In the Prome District several works for the extension of agriculture have been planned under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Brown, and executed by the voluntary labor of the cultivators. They are as follows:—

A swamp to the eastward of the ancient city of Yathe'myo, a portion of which was connected with the old moat that formed the eastern defence of the city, has been drained, and about 800 acres of land recovered.

In the township of Mengala some former dams across streamlets in the upper part of their courses had become worn away. The dams have been renewed, and the

water is thus stored up for irrigation. The surplus water now retained formerly filled a marsh some miles lower down the stream, and so rendered the land unfit for cultivation. About 1,000 acres of land have thus been recovered.

Trees planted by roadside, Rangoon.

108. Useful and ornamental trees have been planted along the roads of the Town and Cantonment of Rangoon by the Executive Engineer and the Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Ford.

SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

Work done during the year to facilitate forest operations.

109. During the two last years large tracts of forest have been examined, estimates have been formed from ascertained data of the number of Teak trees of all sizes which they contain, the practicability of conveying away timber from each forest has been ascertained, rocks which obstructed several branches of the Beeling stream in the Tharawaddy forests have been blasted. The Thouzay stream, in the southern forests, has been cleared in the same manner. Dr. Brandis reports that about one-half of the trees in the Tharawaddy Forests cannot be floated away in consequence of natural obstruction, either of rock or silt blocking up the streams. It is evidently therefore of primary importance to remove such obstructions wherever they exist. For this cause a canal has been dug to form a channel for the waters of the Shivelay stream, in the southern part of the Prome District. On that stream and its tributaries there are 140,000 first-class Teak trees. Many other streams still require to be opened out, to render the timber grown in the country they drain available for the market.

Number of Teak trees of Class I. Number to be girdled yearly.

110. The number of trees of Class I., that is, trees having a girth of 6 feet and upwards, which may be girdled in each separate forest division, has been fixed after careful survey, with reference to the state of the growth of the trees therein, that is, of the numbers of trees of Class II. and of the smaller classes there may be to attain to the superior class. The standard size of trees to be girdled has now also been fixed in those divisions, where the general girth of trees of the first class justifies the standard at 8½ feet in girth instead of 7 feet, as before. The total number of first-class teak trees in all the forests of Pegu is estimated at a million and a half—of these Dr. Brandis considers that 30,000 may be girdled annually.

Number of logs brought down, and number sold, number in store.

111. The number of logs actually brought down from the forest during the past year was 13,947. But in addition to these, 3,400 logs, which have been paid for, have been dragged to the water's edge, and only requires to be floated down when the water rises. The principal expense, therefore, has already been incurred and charged for

them. The number of logs actually sold during the year, of those brought down by the Department, has been 8,834 against 15,416 last year. But the logs of 1860-61 were superior in size to those of the previous year. The average rate realized by sale on each log was 25 Rupees against 15 Rupees during the previous year. About 4,200 logs remained in store at the depôts on 30th April 1861.

Number brought by permit holders.

112. Those persons who, it was stated last year, had received permits to bring away timber from the forests, brought in 1,179 logs. The remainder of the number entered above was brought down by contractors and the Forest Department.

Useful timber of various kinds brought down.

113. Besides teak, various other trees, which yield valuable timber, have been girdled and brought down to the depôt at Rangoon.

Receipts and Expenditure during the year.

114. The total of revenue derived from the forests during the year, by sale of timber, permit fees, and other sources, was 2,49,752 Rupees. The total expenditure was 2,76,753 Rupees, that includes, besides payments to timber contractors and the establishments, expenses incurred in forest improvements, in establishing a station at Myodwen, in the Tharawaddy Forests, and in the purchase of forty elephants, besides other contingencies.

Explanatory remark.

115. Although the amount of cash realized on the year's transactions is less than the expenditure, yet the value of the stock on hand, and the improvements by which future operations are facilitated, render the year's transactions profitable. The value of timber on hand in the forests and at the depôt, and the value of timber sold, but of which the price had not been realized on 30th April 1861, amounted altogether to 1,08,000 Rupees.

Permits issued to work some of the Sittang Forests for three years.

116. In the last month of the year 1860, arrangements were made for granting permits to work some of the forests on the Sittang River, for a period of three years. The plan adopted was to allow permit holders to fell all trees girdled by the Forest Department before 1860, and to require payment for the same, when the logs were brought to the appointed depôt. The prices fixed were 10 Rupees on all logs more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in middle girth, and 5 Rupees on all logs less than that size. Each forest was to be tendered for separately, the tenderer stating what amount he offered as permit fee. This plan having been so lately brought into operation, no opinion can yet be expressed as to its success or otherwise.

Future arrangements.

117. Since the close of the year arrangements have been made for opening out additional forest tracts to permit holders. Should the working of certain forests now carried on by direct departmental management not prove to be sufficiently remunerative by the close of the season of 1862, it is proposed to carry on the working of those forests also by permit holders.

Services of the Superintendent, Dr. Brandis, during the year.

118. The Superintendent of Forests, Dr. D. Brandis, has been indefatigable in his exertions during the past year. The many difficulties which heretofore existed to the working of the forests have, for the most part, been overcome, and future operations, whether under the Forest Department, contractors or permit holders, will be very much more easily accomplished than heretofore. There are now in the Southern and Tharawaddy Forests ninety elephants in the hands of forest contractors, so that the difficulties experienced two years ago from the want of those animals no longer exist.

SECTION XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Work done during the year.

119. During the year ending 30th April 1861, 4,000 square miles of country have been surveyed, and 177 miles of river triangulation have been completed. The total area surveyed up to the above date has been 30,855 square miles. The total cost has been 3,01,056 Rupees, being about 10½ Rupees per square mile for the whole.

Explanation of apparent errors in computation of area.

120. The total number of square miles entered in former Reports, as surveyed in each successive year, is considerably more than the area now shown. Lieutenant FitzRoy, the Superintendent of the Survey, explains, that this has resulted from the field-work having in former years been pushed on so rapidly as entirely to outstrip the progress of the maps. The annual estimates of the area surveyed were made roughly, and numerous gaps remained unsurveyed here and there. During the past season these gaps have been completed. They were found to contain altogether 4,000 square miles. The arrears of field-work plotting are now being brought up. Two sheets of the map on a 4 mile to the inch scale have been completed. They embrace about 10,000 square miles of the Delta of the Irrawaddy.

What remains to be done.

121. The country still remaining to be surveyed consists of about 1,100 square miles on the western sea-coast of the Bassein District, and about 2,000 square miles, chiefly of hill country, in Toungoo.

Officers employed on Survey.

122. During the past year the survey was conducted by Lieutenant FitzRoy, with one assistant for the River Survey. At the season when field-work cannot be carried on, the Superintendent has been industriously employed in compiling the map from the field-books of former years.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination attended with little success.

123. Very little success has been made in Vaccination during the past year, even in localities where, during the previous year, the exertions of the Civil Surgeons had been amply rewarded.

Vaccination at Rangoon successful.

124. The success met with in Rangoon from virus introduced from Simla was very satisfactory among European children.

First success at Toungoo.

125. From a crust forwarded from Rangoon to Toungoo, 140 persons (chiefly Burmese and Karens) were vaccinated, of whom 73 per cent took the disease well: this is the first season it has proved successful in the Toungoo District.

Vaccination at Prome failed.

126. Doctor Cowie at Prome vaccinated 423 individuals with Simla lymph, but in no one case did it prove successful. The failure is accounted for by there having been very little small-pox prevailing during the past year, whereas in 1859, when the disease was very prevalent at Prome, considerable success was met with.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Two Dispensaries.

127. There are no hospitals maintained by Government in Pegu, except those which are required for the Jails. Charitable dispensaries, to which a few in-door patients are admitted, supported partly by Government and party by voluntary subscriptions, are mantained in the towns of Rangoon and Thayet-myo.

Rangoon Dispensary.

128. In the Rangoon dispensary 129 in-door and 592 out-door patients were treated during the year. The expenses of the institution were greater than the number of patients would appear to require. The expenditure where excessive will be reduced.

Thayet-myo Dispensary.

129. At the dispensary of Thayet-myo 47 in-door and 642 out-door patients were treated. Considering the small amount of population at Thayet-myo, this dispensary has given relief to a large number of suffering poor persons, and the expenses have been very moderate. The institution has been under the care of Doctor Clement Williams, of the 68th Light Infantry, during the year.

SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

City and Port of Dalhousie.

130. In former years it has been reported that a site for a Port near the mouth of the Bassein River, at the entrance to the gulf of Martaban, had been sought for. A position near Negrais Island was selected by Naval Officers of high repute, and appeared as if marked out by nature to be the Emporium of the vast country drained by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries. A commencement was then made towards laying out a town, to which was given the revered name of Dalhousie. After several years' trial, however, it has been found that the situation is exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon, so that ships at that season cannot safely ride, and country boats cannot live. The harbour also is liable, in a remarkable degree, to periodical cyclones, which destroy all they strike. The trade of the Upper Irrawaddy tends more and more towards Rangoon, near to which there is a more extensive area of fertile land than is to be found within the District adjoining Dalhousie. The direct branch of the Irrawaddy leading into the Bassein River becomes each year more and more silted up. All these circumstances have shown that, however desirable in many respects would be a Port at Dalhousie, yet adverse facts pronounced against it. The Custom House has now been withdrawn to Bassein, about 70 miles up the river.

Cantonment Garden, Rangoon.

131. The soldiers' garden at Rangoon has, under the excellent management of Captain F. Harris, Assistant Commissary General, maintained its usefulness. The portion of the ground allotted to a kitchen garden has been cultivated by 120 European soldiers, who raised over 15,000 lbs. of vegetables. A considerable quantity, not less than 32,000 lbs., was also raised within the enclosure by the Commissariat. The portion of the land which is laid out as a pleasure ground has been well kept and extended, no easy task in a place which was once a noxious swamp, and in a climate having an annual fall of 100 inches of rain. Thus have the objects proposed by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, in ordering the formation of this garden, been fully attained. These were:—

First.—To afford the means of raising vegetables for the European Troops.

Second.—To give the men an opportunity of amusing themselves in the healthy occupation of gardening.

Third.—To afford a place of pleasant resort for the soldiers in common with the rest of the community.

River steamer for H. M. the King of Burmah launched.

132. During the year a river steamer, which was brought from England for His Majesty the King of Burmah, was put together and launched at the Government Dock Yard at Rangoon. The steamer now plies regularly between Mandalay and Rangoon.

133. It may be mentioned among the remarkable deviations of route into which traffic may be forced, that in consequence of the trade between Burmah and Yunân having been interrupted, cotton, which formerly was exported from Burmah to Yunân, and for which raw silk was received in return, is now sent down, though in small quantities, to Rangoon, for export to the Straits and Bengal, while Chinese raw silk is imported by sea.

Change in the route by which Burmah receives Raw Silk from China.

134. A Volunteer Regiment, which has been named the Rangoon Rifles, has been formed during the year. The number enrolled amounts to 13 Officers and 175 Rank and File. The Regiment owes every thing to the zeal and good management of the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks, and of the Adjutant, Captain H. Nelson Davies.

A Regiment of Volunteers embodied.

135. Two Members of the Police and Finance Commissions, Mr. R. Temple, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., visited the Province of Pegu during the year, and embodied their views in a Report upon the affairs of the four Provinces of British Burmah. Nearly all the reductions and improvements in the administration which were recommended by them have either been, or are in course of being carried out.

Mission to Pegu of the Police and Finance Commissioners.

136. A Geological Survey of Pegu and the adjoining Provinces was sanctioned during the year. The Survey has been commenced by Mr. W. T. Blanford, in the District of Henzada, west of the Irrawaddy. The scientific results of the Survey belong to the Geological Reports; but the observations, which possess an economic value, will be noticed here. Thirteen salt springs have been visited; they lie generally near the base of the Arrakan Hills: all of them have been worked by the people of the country. A few are still worked. One of unusual richness is pronounced to be capable of yielding 920 lbs. avoirdupois of salt daily. Petroleum exists in the township of Myanoung, but apparently not in sufficient quantity to be profitably extracted. Traces of coal were found, but no indication of a seam of any value.

Geological Survey.

137. During the year a steam mill for husking and cleaning rice, invented by Mr. Thomas Sutherland, of Melbourne, has been established at Rangoon. It is capable of turning out 250 tons of cargo rice daily. The establishment of extensive and ingenious machinery, so well adapted for extending the trade in the staple article of produce of Pegu, is an event deserving of record in a Report of facts in the progress of the Province.

Steam Rice Mill erected at Rangoon.

138. In accordance with instructions from the Supreme Government, enquiries have been made to discover localities suited for sanitary establishments for European Troops. The Province of Pegu affords, though in a remote quarter, an elevated mountain position, and also a

Sanitaria in Pegu.

sea-coast locality, both of which, but especially the latter, may afford a valuable change of air for European constitutions where organic disease does not exist.

Position in the Hills east of Toungoo.

139. Dr. D. Brandis, the Superintendent of Forests, reports that to the south-east of the Station of Toungoo is a tract of country containing about 100 square miles, with an average elevation of 4,000 feet, and numerous spurs of a much greater elevation. Here, at a distance of about 50 or 60 miles of travelling distance from Toungoo, one-half of which may be accomplished by water, a site for a Station can be found at an elevation of between 7 and 8,000 feet. It is in about the latitude of 19° north. From information derived from the Karen mountaineers, it is believed that the fall of rain is much heavier in the mountains than in the plains. No roads, except mountain paths, now exist. It is doubtful whether, with reference to the great expense which would have to be incurred in establishing and maintaining a sanitarium in the position above referred to, as also with reference to the fall of rain, which, probably, would not be under 150 inches in the year, it would not be better in every respect to send those requiring a change of air from Pegu to a mountain station, to the Neilgherry Hills, in preference of a hill station in the damp atmosphere referred to.

Sea-coast Sanitaria.

140. A sea-coast sanitarium might be found near the mouth of the Rangoon River, or, better still, at Amherst, at the mouth of the Salween. At the latter place there is a thriving town, a point of some importance for procuring laborers, and some articles of food. Formerly there was a sanitarium there for European Troops. It was abandoned, partly, it is believed, in consequence of the difficulty of providing occupation and amusement for the invalids and convalescents. That objection might be removed without much difficulty. It is not expected, however, that a sanitarium at Amherst would answer more than a change of air for those who had no organic disease, or for convalescents to recover their strength.

Rangoon Sanitary Statistics.

141. Dr. J. L. Ranking, of the Madras Medical Establishment, has furnished an interesting report on Rangoon as a station for European soldiers. From the hospital statistics of three years, ending with March 1860, it is shown that the average admissions per 1,000 of strength of Europeans (Artillery and Foot) at the Station into hospital, was 10·20. The average of deaths per 1,000 of strength was 16·20. Dr. Ranking remarks upon these figures:—

"These tables exhibit the climate of Rangoon in a most favorable light, not only "as compared with Stations in India, but even when viewed in relation to the mor- "tuary rates pertaining to British Troops in any quarter of the globe. With such a "low death rate as has pertained to this Station for the last three years, it becomes a "question whether any locality within the Province will be found so deserving of the "name of Sanitarium as does the Station of Rangoon."

CONCLUSION.

Services of Officers acknowledged.

142. The services of the following Officers, during the year, are thankfully acknowledged:—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Fytche.
Captain R. D. Ardagh.
Major T. P. Sparks.
Major D. Brown.
Captain E. J. Spilsbury.
Captain M. B. S. Lloyd.
Captain C. P. Hildebrand.
T. J. Fallon, Esq., Officiating.
Captain Horace Browne, Officiating.

CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATE.

Captain B. Ford.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER.

Captain H. Nelson Davies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain G. W. Sanders.
Lieutenant A. G. Duff.
Lieutenant C. W. Street.
P. B. Doyle, Esq.
D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.
Lieutenant W. C. Plant.

EXTRA ASSISTANTS.

H. W. Lewis, Esq.
C. Phillips, Esq.
J. Treacy, Esq.
Moung Khaing.

COMMANDANT, PEGU LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Nuthall.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTS.

Dr. D. Brandis.

SUPERINTENDENT, IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

Captain A. Brooking.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

Captain H. Lewis.
Lieutenant T. W. Aylesbury, I. N.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

R. S. Edwards, Esq.
G. E. Barr, Esq.
W. DeCourcy Ireland, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. J. Cowie.
Dr. J. Davis.
Dr. C. Stewart.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu for the year 1860-61.

Section.	Subject of Documents.	Author.	No. and Date.
	Civil Statements and Reports thereon for the year 1860, from the Districts of—		
II.—Judicial, Civil Justice.	Rangoon ...	Judicial Deputy Commissioner	No. 12, dated 30th Jan. 1861.
	Bassein ...	Deputy Commissioners ...	No. dated 22nd Jan. 1861.
	Prome ...		No. 17, dated 1st Feb. 1861.
	Henzadah ...		No. 12, dated 7th Jan. 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. dated 1st Jan. 1861.
	Toungoo ...		No. dated 17th Feb. 1861.
	Annual Criminal Returns and Reports for the year 1860, from the Districts of—		
III.—Judicial, Criminal Justice.	Rangoon ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. 1829, dated 25th June 1861.
	„ Town ...	Magistrate ...	No. dated 25th Feb. 1861.
	„ Cantonment ...	Ditto ...	No. 1, dated 29th Jan. 1861.
	Bassein ...	Deputy Commissioners ...	No. dated 6th Mar. 1861.
	Prome ...		No. 23, dated 7th Feb. 1861.
	Henzadah ...		No. 8, dated 5th Jan. 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. dated 1st Feb. 1861.
	Toungoo ...		No. dated 22nd Jan. 1861.
IV.—Judicial, Police.	Rangoon District ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. 405, dated 21st Feb. 1861.
			No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1861.
	„ Town ...	Magistrate ...	No. dated 25th Jan. 1861.
	„ Cantonment ...	Ditto ...	No. dated 1st May 1861.
	Bassein ...	Deputy Commissioners ...	No. 53, dated 27th Mar. 1861.
	Prome ...		No. dated 7th Feb. 1861.
	Henzadah ...		No. 10, dated 7th Jan. 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. dated 15th Feb. 1861.
	Toungoo ...	Ditto ...	No. 9, dated 6th Feb. 1861.
			No. dated 22nd Feb. 1861.
	Half-yearly Reports and Jail Returns, from the Districts of—		
V.—Jails.	Rangoon ...	Magistrate ...	No. dated 30th June 1860.
			No. dated 25th Jan. 1861.
			No. 479, dated 20th Mar. 1861.
	„	Doctor Dickinson ...	No. dated Jan. 1861.
			No. dated 11th Mar. 1861.
	Bassein ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. dated 5th July 1860.
			No. dated 31st Dec. 1860.
			No. 32, dated 21st Jan. 1861.
	Prome ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. dated 16th July 1860.
			No. dated 12th Jan. 1861.
			No. dated 1st Feb. 1861.
	„	Doctor Cowie ...	No. dated May 1861.
	Henzadah ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. dated 30th June 1860.
			No. dated 31st Dec. 1860.
			No. 16A, dated 11th Jan. 1861.
	„	Doctor Griesbach ...	No. dated Jan. 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. dated 30th June 1861.
			No. dated 31st Dec. 1861.
			No. dated 26th Jan. 1861.
	Toungoo ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. dated 30th June 1860.
			No. dated 31st Dec. 1860.
			No. dated 22nd Jan. 1861.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu for the year 1860-61.—*(Continued.)*

Section.	Subject of Documents.	Author.	No. and Date.
VI.—Revenue.	Revenue Reports and Demand Statements, from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon ...	Deputy Commissioners ...	No. dated 4th May 1861.
			No. 1349, dated 9th May 1861.
			No. 31, dated 10th May 1861.
			No. 1790, dated 22nd June 1861.
			No. 1880, dated 28th June 1861.
			No. 1746-90, dated 14th June 1861.
	Bassein ...		No. 121, dated 14th May 1861.
	Prome ...		No. dated 10th May 1861.
	Henzadah ...		No. dated 15th June 1861.
			No. dated 1st May 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. 1, dated 1st May 1861.
			No. dated 11th and 13th May 1861.
	Toungoo ...		No. dated 11th and 15th May 1861.
	Rangoon ...	Revenue Settlement Officer	No. dated 16th May 1861.
	Customs Returns and Reports, from—		
	Rangoon ...	... ...	No. 23, dated 17th May 1861.
	Bassein ...		No. 2, dated 8th May 1861.
	Meaday ...		No. 19, dated 10th May 1861.
	Toungoo ...		No. dated 1st May 1861.
			No. 1, dated 4th May 1861.
VII.—Education.	Report on Rangoon Government School ...	Major Sparks, President of Committee of Instruction	No. dated 30th Sept. 1860.
	Amount of Fees received	Reverend Mr. Rose ...	No. 105, dated 5th June 1861.
	Report on the Karen Normal Schools at Rangoon ...	Mrs. Vinton ...	No. dated
	Schools for Pwo Karens...	Reverend Doctor Brayton...	No. dated 30th Sept. 1860.
	Burmah Female School at Rangoon ...	Mrs. Brandis, Secretary to the Committee ...	No. dated 1st Mar. 1861.
	Report on the Henzadah Normal School ...	Reverend B. C. Thomas ...	No. dated 2nd Nov. 1860.
	Report on the Karen Normal School at Bassein...	Reverend J. L. Beacher ...	No. dated 10th Dec. 1860.
	Education among the Karens at Toungoo ...	Doctor Mason ...	No. dated 15th April 1861.
	Schools supported by the Catholic Mission ...	Reverend Doctor Bigandet, Bishop of Ava and Pegu..	No. dated 21st May 1861.
VIII.—Department Public Works.	Report on the Progress of Department Public Works in Pegu for 1860-61 ...	Captain C. D. Newmarch, Chief Engineer, Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban Provinces ...	No. dated 6th June 1861.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu for the year 1860-61,—*(Continued.)*

Section.	Subject of Documents.	Author.	No. and Date.
IX.—Post Office.	No reports received ...	H. N. P. Grant, Esq. ...	No. 166, dated 11th July 1861.
X.—Electric Telegraph.	Telegraph communication between Rangoon and Moulmain ...	Secretary to Government, Home Department ...	No. 97, dated 14th Jan. 1861.
		Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 13, dated 11th May 1861.
		Secretary to Government, Home Department ..	No. 1195, dated 15th June 1861.
		Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 21, dated 29th June 1861.
XI.—Marine.	Receipts and Disbursements of the Irrawaddy Flotilla ...	Captain H. Lewis, Officiating Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla ...	No. 948, dated 1st June 1861.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Naval Dock Yard ...		No. 982, dated 5th June 1861.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Rangoon Port Fund ...		No. 1611, dated 8th June 1861.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Bassein Port Fund ...		
	Earnings of the Irrawaddy Flotilla ...		
	Statement showing the expenses of the Dock Yard	Captain Brooking, Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla	No. 1148, dated 6th July 1861.
XII.—Financial.	Disbursement Statements, from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. 120, dated 28th June 1861.
	" Town ...	Magistrate ...	No. dated 7th June 1861.
	" Cantonment ...	Ditto ...	No. 355, dated 10th June 1861.
	Bassein District ...	Deputy Commissioners ...	No. 128, dated 11th June 1861.
	Prome ...		No. dated 15th June 1861.
	Henzadah ...		No. dated 1st June 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. dated 19th June 1861.
	Toungoo ...	... ...	No. dated 24th May 1861.
			No. 8, dated 27th June 1861.
	Revenue Settlement Officers ...	Lieutenant McMahon ...	No. dated 11th June 1861.
XIII.—Political.	A Shan tribe takes refuge in the British Territory	Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 41-7, dated 22nd Feb. 1861. From Commissioner of Pegu to Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
XIV.—Military.	Annual Report of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion	Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Nuthall, Commandant, Pegu Light Infantry ...	No. 95, dated 29th June 1861.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu for the year 1860-61.—*(Concluded.)*

Section.	Subject of Documents.	Author.	No. and Date.
XV.—Population.	Population Returns for the year 1860, from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon ...	Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	No. 142, dated 15th Jan. 1861.
	Bassein ...		No. dated 28th Feb. 1861.
	Prome ...		No. 124, dated 19th Jan. 1861.
	Henzadah ...		No. 126, dated 8th Jan. 1861.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. dated 1st Jan. 1861.
	Toungoo ...		No. 60, dated 25th Jan. 1861.
XVI.—Agricultural.	Report on Cotton Cultivation ...	Doctor D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests ...	No. 222, dated 13th May 1861.
	Report on Sheep Farm at Thayet-myo ...	Captain Harris, Assistant Commissary General ...	No. 1875, dated 11th April 1861.
	Embankment at Henzadah	Deputy Commissioner, Henzadah ...	No. 109, dated 6th Dec. 1860.
XVII.—Forests.	Receipts and Disbursements for 1860-61 ...	Doctor D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests in Pegu ...	No. dated 7th June 1861.
	Report on the Forests ...		No. 331, dated 13th June 1861.
			No. 40, dated 27th Jan. 1861.
XVIII.—Topographical Survey.	Progress Report of the Survey ...	Lieutenant FitzRoy, Superintendent, Topographical Survey ...	No. 16, dated 21st June 1861.
XIX.—Vaccination.	Annual Report on Vaccination in Pegu ...	Doctor Graham, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Pegu ...	No. 46, dated 1st July 1861.
	Ditto at Bassein ...	Doctor Davis, Civil Surgeon	No. 38, dated 26th Jan. 1861.
	Ditto at Prome ...	Doctor Cowie, Civil Surgeon	No. 29, dated 18th June 1861.
	Ditto at Thayet-myo ...	Doctor Williams, Civil Surgeon ...	No. dated 1st Feb. 1861.
	Ditto at Henzadah ...	Doctor Griesbach, Civil Surgeon ...	No. dated 26th Jan. 1861.
	Ditto at Myan-Oung ...	Doctor Stewart, Civil Surgeon ...	No. dated 22nd June 1861.
	Ditto at Mengyee ...	Mr. Yarde, in Civil Charge	No. dated 1st Feb. 1861.
	Ditto at Toungoo ...	Doctor Gordon, Civil Surgeon ...	No. dated 6th Feb. 1861.
XX.—Hospital, Dispensaries.	Report on the Rangoon Charitable Dispensary...	Doctor Dickinson, Civil Surgeon ...	No. dated 9th July 1861.
	Report on the Charitable Dispensary at Thayet-myo ...	Doctor C. Williams, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Thayet-myo ...	No. dated 1st May 1861.
XXI.—Miscellaneous.	Soldiers' Garden in Rangoon Cantonment ...	Captain F. Harris, Assistant Commissary General ...	No. 279, dated 8th July 1861.
	Regiment of Volunteers embodied ...	Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 32, dated 15th Nov. 1860.
			No. 33, dated 17th Nov. 1860.
		Doctor Brandis ...	No. dated 4th June 1860.
	Sanataria in Pegu ...	Doctor Ranking, Surgeon-Major of Artillery ...	No. 64, dated 19th Feb. 1861.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1860-61.

A.

STATEMENT of Area, Population, and Revenue of Pegu for the year 1860-61, *omitting Fractions.*

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population—Number of Souls.	Number of Townships.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs.	Fisheries.	Abkaree including Opium.	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	Grand Total.
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Rangoon ...	9,800	2,52,507	16	5,39,185	2,34,028	5,89,141	2,16,435	1,91,470	6,06,672	23,76,931
Bassein ...	8,900	2,41,070	15	2,56,211	2,21,982	68,783	1,25,051	61,038	69,714	8,02,779
Prome ...	5,500	2,34,128	17	2,60,576	2,28,840	5,65,696	8,415	19,350	65,735	11,48,612
Henzadah ...	2,200	1,18,614	7	1,62,163	1,45,880	.....	41,213	29,150	31,968	4,10,374
Tharrawaddy ...	1,950	1,28,248	7	1,01,558	98,578	.....	12,328	3,240	12,910	2,28,614
Toungoo ...	3,900	66,773	4	34,701	45,941	13,275	7,519	56,568	26,720	1,84,724
Total ..	32,250	10,41,340	66	13,54,394	9,75,249	12,36,895	4,10,961	3,60,816	8,13,719	51,52,034

The following Local taxes are not included in the above:—

	Rupees.
Municipal Fund	94,729
Bazar Fund	47,610
Ferries	3,532
Sale of Land	5,623
Rent on Town Lots	63,323
Total, Rupees	2,14,817

B.

STATEMENT of Appeals and Original Suits, Regular and Miscellaneous, instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the Authorities, European and Native, in the Province of Pegu in the year 1860.

Districts.	Number of Cases pending at the close of 1859.				Number of Cases instituted during 1860.				Number of Cases disposed of.				Number of Cases pending at the close of 1860.			
	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rangoon	10	161	61	232	113	4351	1021	5485	115	4435	1014	5564	8	77	68	153
Bassein	115	91	8	214	143	5660	592	6395	238	5669	591	6498	20	82	9	111
Prome	119	116	17	252	179	4328	915	5422	285	4397	930	5612	13	47	2	62
Henzadah	*75	95	2	172	171	4154	157	4482	237	4246	159	4642	9	3	0	12
Tharrawaddy	2	3	1	6	25	1515	80	1620	26	1516	81	1623	1	2	0	3
Toungoo	10	21	...	31	109	1357	361	1827	116	1345	361	1822	2	33	1	36
Total	331	487	89	907	740	21365	3126	25231	1017	21608	3136	25761	53	244	80	377

* The excess as here shown over the number entered in last year's Report consists of cases transferred.

C.

STATEMENT showing the Races of the Litigants in the several Courts of the District of Rangoon, during the year 1860.

Courts.	Number of Suits instituted between										Total Number of Suits instituted in 1860.
	Europeans only.	Europeans and Burmese.	Europeans and Natives of India.	Europeans and Chinese.	Burmese only.	Burmese and Natives of India.	Burmese and Chinese.	Natives of India only.	Natives of India and Chinese.	Chinese only.	
District	167	75	164	5	10	9	.....	45	.....	1	476
Assistant Commissioner... ...	.....	1	1	.....	24	.....	1	3	.....	.....	30
Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Tseetkay	.....	.....	.....	.....	455	172	20	762	4	5	1,388
Myookes	.....	.....	.....	.....	2332	46	33	18	.....	.....	2,429
Total	167	76	165	5	2849	227	54	798	4	6	4,351

Under the head of "Europeans" are included Eurasians and Armenians. Under "Natives of India"—Bengalees, Madrassees, Suratees, Parsees, Moguls, and Asiatic Jews. Under "Burmese"—Talaings, Karens, Shans, and other cognate tribes.

M

[Pegu.]

D.

STATEMENT showing the Races of the Litigants in the several Courts of the District of Henzadah during the year 1860.

Courts.	Number of Suits instituted between										Total number of suits instituted in 1860.
	Europeans only.	Europeans and Burmese.	Europeans and Natives of India.	Europeans and Chinese.	Burmese only.	Burmese and Natives of India.	Burmese and Chinese.	Natives of India only.	Natives of India and Chinese.	Chinese only.	
District	.....	2	1	.....	8	1	.....	3	.....	.....	15
Assistant Commissioner ...	.....	1	.....	.....	19	3	.....	1	.....	.....	24
Tseetkay	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	33	16	23	.....	3	665
Myookes	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	20	2	19	.....	.....	458
Total	.....	3	1	.....	1034	57	18	46	.....	3	1162

E.

RETURN showing the Working of the Civil Courts of the several Districts of the Province of Pegu during the year 1860.

District.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.						Longest period any case on the file has been pending.					
	Appeals.						Original.						Miscellaneous.						Appeals.		Original.		Miscellaneous.		Appeals.		Original.		Miscellaneous.	
	Decided on trial.	Withdrawn.	Compromised.	Dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Withdrawn.	Compromised.	Dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Withdrawn.	Compromised.	Dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Rangoon ...	105	1	3	6	...	115	2142	366	796	1130	1	4435	783	55	97	79	...	1014	...	18	...	11	...	8	...	27	3	28	2	22
Bassein ...	214	...	24	...	...	238	3075	314	1377	901	2	5669	571	...	20	...	...	591	10	17	1	4	...	19	12	..	5	3	4	...
Prome ...	205	...	15	65	...	285	3332	70	631	364	...	4397	917	...	13	...	...	930	...	20	...	5	...	2	8	...	10	6	...	...
Henzadah ...	205	...	9	...	23	237	1929	11	1534	772	...	4246	129	...	30	...	...	159	2	12	...	18	...	4	10	23	10	21	1	5
Tharrawaddy ...	19	...	2	5	...	26	667	...	849	...	...	1516	81	...	...	...	...	81	...	17	...	7	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	10
Toungoo ...	99	...	8	9	...	116	1229	...	102	14	...	1345	319	...	41	1	...	361	...	7	...	15	...	3	...	10	...	25	...	4
	847	1	61	85	23	1017	12374	761	5289	3181	3	21608	2800	55	201	80	...	3136	2	15	...	15	...	8	12	...	10	21	4	...

F.

ANNUAL RETURN of Regular Appeal and Miscellaneous Suits pending, instituted, and disposed of by the Commissioner of Pegu during the year 1860.

Nature of Suits.	Remaining on the 31st December 1859.							Instituted during the Year 1860.							Grand Total.	Disposed of during the Year 1860.							Number of cases decided.	Number in favor of Appellant.	Number in favor of Respondent.	Number of cases settled by Razeenamas.	Number in favor of Appellant.	Number in favor of Respondent.	Remaining on the 31st December 1860.							Remarks.
	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharrawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharrawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.		Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharrawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.							Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharrawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	
I. Suits affecting Lands.																																				
Mortgage	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Gardens	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Dams	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
II. Personal Suits.																																				
Debts	3	...	...	2	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	7	...	...	2	...	...	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Hereditary Rights	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Adoption	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Divorce	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Illegitimate Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
III. Miscellaneous Suits.																																				
Miscellaneous cases including Application for Special Appeal ...	9	4	1	16	...	2	32	17	5	6	13	...	3	44	76	25	8	6	25	...	...	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	...	5	12	
Total ...	13	4	1	21	...	2	41	22	5	6	13	...	3	49	90	33	8	6	30	...	...	77	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	...	5	13	

G.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended on Criminal Charges (including those under trial at the beginning of the year) and how disposed of in each district of the Province of Pegu during 1860, *also the value of property stolen and recovered.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.													10.	11.	12.	13.
								Detention of Witnesses.																
District.	Number of persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description committed in 1860.	Number of person arrested and brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Awaiting trial or committed to Sessions.	Proportion of convictions to arrest, omitting fractions.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Above 30 Days.	Total.	Amount of property stolen, omitting fractions.	Amount recovered, omitting fractions.	Proportion of amount recovered to that stolen, omitting fractions.	Remarks.
																					Rs.	Rs.		
Rangoon District ...	2535	2505	1523	937	32	13	60 per cent.	1683	190	78	20	32	8	3	...	5	...	...	...	2019	21,694	7,344	33 per Cent.	
Rangoon Town ...	1854	1732	928	780	16	8	53 „	755	26	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	39,165	3,267	8 „	
Rangoon Cantonment ...	903	893	747	104	42	...	83 „	89	16	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2,073	634	30 „	
Bassein ...	5089	5088	3577	1462	1	48	70 „	2118	536	316	179	142	33	29	6	76	74	53	...	3562	23,085	7,111	30 „	
Prome ...	5305	4735	2858	1815	15	47	61 „	3981	658	219	25	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4924	35,068	3,452	9 „	
Henzadah ...	3666	3924	1966	1332	11	15	60 „	1284	297	122	32	11	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1699	11,412	6,613	58 „	
Tharrawaddy ...	1500	1282	746	456	27	53	59 „	725	129	59	31	5	3	5	3	18	...	...	...	978	10,624	3,787	35 „	
Toungoo ...	1440	1037	553	471	6	7	53 „	619	174	65	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	22,374	4,120	18 „	
Total ...	22292	20596	12898	7357	150	191	62 per cent.	11204	2026	901	322	234	56	37	10	100	74	53	...	15017	1,65,495	36,328	22 per Cent.	

H.

STATEMENT of the nature and number of Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several districts of the Province of Pegu during the year 1860.

Crimes.	Rangoon.			Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharrawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Deputy Commissioner.	Magistrate.	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.							
First Class.										
All crimes attended with murder or wounding with intent to murder.										
1. Murder	10	...	1	2	3	2	1	3	22	
2. Gang robbery and river dacoity	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	12	
3. Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
4. Burglary	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
5. Theft	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6. Cattle-stealing	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
7. Wounding with intent to murder	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	
										45
Second Class.										
1. Culpable homicide	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	6	
2. Gang robbery with wounding	1	...	...	2	23	9	...	1	36	
3. Highway robbery with wounding	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
4. Burglary with wounding	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
5. Theft with wounding	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	
6. Cattle-stealing with wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Assault with wounding or great injury	2	11	2	2	...	6	1	3	27	
8. Arson and incendiarism	1	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	15	
9. Rape	8	2	...	6	12	9	3	1	41	
10. Affray or riot with violent breach of the peace	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	
										139
Third Class.										
1. Gang robbery on land	14	...	...	3	40	29	6	15	107	
Do. do. on river	11	2	...	1	2	4	...	2	22	
2. Highway robbery	11	11	...	...	16	...	...	2	40	
3. Burglary	6	36	1	3	...	36	12	5	99	
4. Theft	125	147	50	600	293	423	185	195	2018	
5. Cattle-stealing	36	6	...	16	34	32	19	25	168	
										2454
Fourth Class.										
1. Receiving stolen property	4	12	...	4	19	10	5	2	56	
2. Child-stealing for selling into slavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Do. do. for other illegal purposes	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	
4. Importation of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	
6. Forgery	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	6	
7. Perjury or subornation of perjury	2	3	...	8	3	4	4	6	30	
8. Adultery	1	...	...	1	18	...	6	...	26	
9. Attempts to commit any of the above	11	7	...	19	9	11	7	...	64	
										191
Fifth Class.										
1. Disorderly conduct	...	...	226	1	...	...	5	...	232	
2. Breach of local Regulations	55	120	156	90	40	72	31	55	619	
3. Nuisance, public or indecent exposure of person	5	2	55	1	...	1	...	...	64	
4. Neglect of duty by Police	16	33	37	103	77	37	33	9	345	
5. Disobedience of orders by Government servants	77	7	13	144	274	298	3	9	825	
6. Abusive language	262	56	8	604	596	194	205	201	2126	
7. Petty assault	242	270	37	281	538	194	82	119	1763	
8. Gambling	68	29	10	227	90	171	62	29	686	
9. Fraudulently appropriating property found	2	...	...	...	52	5	...	...	59	
10. Other cases	169	317	127	388	738	209	76	116	2140	
										8859
Total	1149	1079	723	2523	2837	1768	748	801	.....	11688

I.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles of Import and Export at the Sea and Inland Frontier Custom Houses of the Province of Pegu, for the year 1860-61, *ending* 30*th April* 1861.—*Fractions of Rupees omitted.*

Number.	1. Articles Exported by Sea.	2. Value of Articles Exported by Sea.	3. Articles Imported by Sea.	4. Value of Articles Imported by Sea.	5. Articles Exported by land, (river included) beyond frontier.	6. Value of Articles Exported by land, (river included) beyond frontier.	7. Articles Imported by land, (river included) from beyond frontier.	8. Value of Articles Imported by land, (river included) from beyond frontier.	9. Grand Total.	10. Remarks.
		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	
1	Timber	3,92,924	1 Cotton Piece Goods	24,94,821	1 Cotton Piece Goods	7,58,745	1 Cotton Piece Goods	3,87,242		
2	Rice and Paddy	29,69,938	2 Silk do. do...	19,90,708	2 Silk do. do...	4,70,611	2 Silk do. do...	3,71,153		
3	Cutch	7,19,806	3 Twist	13,65,753	3 Twist	4,08,056	3 Wheat	20,759		
4	Stick-Lac	94,886	4 Woollens	3,69,615	4 Woollens	91,800	4 Gram	1,04,678		
5	Hides and Horns	67,358	5 Timber	93,533	5 Rice and Paddy	12,67,735	5 Raw Cotton	39,312		
6	Lead	1,19,520	6 Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c.	5,44,904	6 Salt	1,80,717	6 Ponies	87,475		
7	Petroleum	1,42,573	7 Tobacco	3,60,707	7 Betelnut	2,00,836	7 Tobacco	63,284		
8	Yellow Orpiment	27,481			8 Ngapie, dried fish, &c.	14,20,606	8 Timber	1,22,139		
9	Copper	33,796	8 Treasure.		9 All Articles not enumerated above..	3,30,111	9 Cutch	1,39,596		
10	Raw Cotton	1,32,839					10 Stick-Lac	57,171		
11	Tobacco	13,852	*a* for Government ..	1,23,000			11 Dyes	13,294		
12	Treasure.		*b* for Private Parties	21,60,712			12 Lead	7,849		
	a for Government		9 All Articles not enumerated above..	40,35,839			13 Copper	15,088		
	b for Private parties .. Silver & Gold Bullion	5,01,077					14 Gold Leaf	19,023		
	Coin	12,91,130					15 Petroleum	1,95,119		
13	All Articles not enumerated above ..	19,56,838					16 Jaggery & Molasses	4,82,867		
							17 Lacquered Ware ..	2,00,156		
							18 Sesamum Oil	4,29,176		
							19 Hides, Bullock and Buffalo	16,841		
							20 Hard-Ware	37,537		
							21 Metal-Ware	37,192		
							22 Tea (dry)	7,983		
							23 Tea (wet picked) ..	1,35,761		
							24 All Articles not enumerated above	4,39,770		
	Total Rs.	84,64,918	Total Rs.	1,35,39,592	Total Rs.	51,29,217	Total Rs.	34,30,465	3,05,63,292	
	Value of Exports and Imports by Sea ..... Rupees ..	2,20,03,610			Value of Exports and Imports by Land, (River included) to and from the Frontier ..... Rupees ..		85,59,682			

J.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of all Imports and Exports by Sea and River to and from the Province of Pegu, during the year 1860-61, *and Amount of Duty realized thereon, ending* 30*th April* 1861—*Fractions of Rupees omitted.*

Names of Port or Custom House.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total.	Amount of Duty realized.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Sea ... Rangoon ...	78,30,274	1,32,31,623	2,10,61,897	5,88,565
Sea ... Bassein ...	6,33,744	3,07,968	9,41,712	68,776
River ... Meaday ...	45,24,844	29,80,727	75,05,571	5,58,606
River ... Toungoo ...	6,04,374	4,49,738	10,54,112	13,148
Total ...	1,35,93,236	1,69,70,056	3,05,63,392	12,29,095

Remarks.

Principal Imports by or on account of Government.

	Rupees.
Agricultural Implements	228
Coals*	29,000
Treasure	1,23,000
Military and Ordnance Stores	4,05,866
Naval Stores	76,020
Commissariat Stores	4,04,082
Timber	3,978
Electric Telegraph Stores	8,982
Machinery	1,565
Opium	1,57,000
Stationery	1,965
Rupees ...	12,11,686

Savings of pay not shown.

		Rupees.
Amount of Fines and Confiscations during the year 1860-61, not included in the amount of Duty	Rangoon	499
	Bassein	7
	Meaday	5,904
	Toungoo	52
	Rupees ...	6,462

* Coals for stock were also purchased on account of Government from private Importers.

K.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Grain (Rice husked and unhusked) Exports by Sea and River, from the Province of Pegu, during the year 1860-61, *ending* 30*th April* 1861—*Fractions of Rupees and Tons omitted.*

Number.	Port or Custom House, and nature of Grain.	To United Kingdom.			To all other Ports.			Total Quantity.		Total Value.	Total value of Rice and Paddy exported from each Custom House, in Rupees.
		Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.				
		Baskets.	Tons.	Rupees.	Baskets.	Tons.	Rupees.	Baskets.	Tons.	Rupees.	
1	Rangoon ... Rice ...	1331302	37442	14,32,785	791589	22263	9,38,289	2122891	59705	23,71,074	23,85,348
	Rangoon ... Paddy ...	2050	47	1025	25210	585	13,249	27260	632	14,274	
2	Bassein ... Rice ...	545113½	15331	4,52,718	138082½	3911	1,17,610	683196	19242	5,70,328	5,84,589
	Bassein ... Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	29750	684	14,261	29750	684	14,261	
3	Meaday ... Rice ...	.....	.....	.....	288375	7338	2,90,761	288375	7338	2,90,761	12,67,735
	Meaday ... Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	2184421	45833	9,76,974	2184421	45833	9,76,974	
4	Toungoo ... Rice ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Toungoo ... Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ... Rice ...	1876415½	52773	18,85,503	1218046½	33512	13,46,660	3094462	86285	32,32,163	42,37,672
	Total ... Paddy ...	2050	47	1025	2239381	47102	10,04,484	2241431	47149	10,05,509	

L.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Amount Demand of Revenue for the year 1860-61, *omitting fractions.*

Items of Revenue.	Districts.							Total.
	Rangoon District.	Rangoon Town.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Land	5,39,185	.....	2,56,211	2,60,576	1,62,163	1,01,558	34,701	13,54,394
2. Capitation Tax	2,34,028	.....	2,21,982	2,28,840	1,45,880	98,578	45,941	9,75,249
3. Fisheries	2,16,435	.....	1,25,051	8,415	41,213	12,328	7,519	4,10,961
4. Salt	41,313	.....	14,423	.....	140	.....	.....	55,876
5. Forest Produce	50	.....	702	.....	273	123	75	1,223
6. Excise	1,91,470	.....	61,038	19,350	29,150	3,240	56,568	3,60,816
7. Sea Customs	5,89,141	.....	68,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,57,924
8. Inland Customs	.....	.....	.....	5,65,696	.....	.....	13,275	5,78,971
9. Port Dues and Marine Receipts	1,19,271	.....	4,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,23,508
10. Timber and Miscellaneous proceeds of Forest Department ..	2,40,279	.....	.....	683	.....	33	8,757	2,49,752
11. Fines and Fees on Criminal Processes	29,693	12,508	21,889	24,214	15,008	5,473	5,381	1,14,166
12. Sale of Unclaimed Property	2,109	160	1,628	2,339	443	421	398	7,498
13. Postage Stamps	13,592	.....	1,050	2,699	600	204	1,665	19,810
14. Stamps on Civil Suits and Law Papers (only stamps) ..	54,953	.....	18,347	7,096	7,093	2,412	3,450	93,351
15. Income Tax Demand for nine months up to 30th April 1861 ..	84,552	.....	6,944	28,704	4,586	1,874	2,704	1,29,364
16. Miscellaneous	8,193	.....	494	.....	3,825	2,370	416	15,298
17. Karen Chiefs' Tribute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,874	3,874
Total	23,63,264	12,668	8,02,779	11,48,612	4,10,374	2,28,614	1,84,724	51,52,035

Note.—During the year 1860-61, Land to the amount of Company's Rupees 5,313 was sold in Rangoon, this is not included in the Regular Revenue.
Ditto ditto ditto 310 ditto Bassein ditto ditto.

STATEMENT of Local Taxes for the year 1860-61.

	Rangoon District.	Rangoon Town.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzadah.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Municipal Fund	4019	37,639	14,659	19,816	14,934	.....	3,662	94,729
Bazar Rent	.....	.....	6,596	19,503	13,650	421	7,440	47,610
Ferries	.....	.....	525	1,245	.....	311	1,451	3,532
Rent on Town Lots	.....	63,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,323
Total	4,019	1,00,962	21,780	40,564	28,584	732	12,553	2,09,194

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR 1860-61.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

For 1860-61.

JUDICIAL.

1. In the Judicial Department the work has been most satisfactorily performed during the past year; no very important changes of system or revisions of Procedure have been initiated in Mysore. This is doubtless in some measure to be accounted for by the fact that no less than three Officers have had charge of the Judicial Department during the year. Up to the end of 1860 Colonel McQueen held the appointment of Officiating Judicial Commissioner. In January I arrived to assume the office permanently, and on the departure of Sir Mark Cubbon, and the assumption by me of the officiating Commissionership, Major Dobbs was nominated to act as Judicial Commissioner, and he still retains charge of the Office.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

2. During the past year 12,985 suits were filed, and 640 remained on the file at the commencement of the year. This gives a total of 13,625 to be disposed of.—12,977 were actually decided; as nearly as possible four-fifths being in favor of Plaintiff. Only 648 remained for disposal on the 1st of May 1861, being no more than 8 in excess of the number that stood on the file for adjustment at the end of 1859-60.

3. The number of suits filed was 1,059 in excess of the previous year.

4. The proportion of suits for landed and personal property scarcely varied from that of the year preceding, being above 5 per cent in the former case, and above 94 per cent in the latter.

5. Out of the aggregate number disposed of, namely 12,977, 11,752 were decided in the Amils Courts, 5,203 being cases of less than 20 Rupees, which were summarily disposed of. The number which were adjudicated in the Hoozoor Adawlut and the several Courts of the Superintendents and Moonsiffs being 1,225.

6. The claims totally rejected bear nearly the same proportion to the whole number as in the previous year, namely one-sixth. The numbers under the several heads being as follows:—

Award in full to Plaintiff	7,213
Award in part to Plaintiff	3,493
Rejected claims	2,271
Total	12,977

7. Including the Bangalore Cantonment Courts, an amount aggregating Rupees 18,34,372 was litigated for during the past year; the average of each Suit being Rupees 141, as compared with Rupees 101 in the previous year. The amount awarded to Plaintiffs was barely 50 per cent of the whole sum, being only Rupees 9,23,203 against 9,11,169, which was the amount disallowed; this is doubtless due to the fact that claims are almost invariably exaggerated, and that excessive interest is in most cases claimed, which has subsequently to be reduced or disallowed.

8. The number of Suits on the files of all the Courts of more than one year's standing on the 1st of May last was no more than 13, as compared with 48 on the 1st of May 1860.

APPEAL SUITS.

9. The number of appeals remaining at the beginning of the year was 140, which together with 1,276 filed makes a total of 1,416. A total of 1,350 were disposed of, which gives an excess over the number decided last year of no less than 164; leaving only 66 on the 1st of May as compared with a residue of 140 on the same date of the preceding year.

10. The percentage of appeals made in the case of suits open to appeal was only 16.4 per cent; the numbers being respectively 7,774 suits open to appeal, and 1,276 appeals filed.

11. Under this head it is necessary to mention that one slightly important change in this particular branch of Civil Justice has been effected during the past year. Previous to the month of October 1860, it was optional with suitors to prefer their appeals from the Moonsiff's Courts, either to the Hoozoor Adawlut, or the Superintendent of the Division; the result was that the Superintendents of Divisions had, in addition to their multifarious labours, to review four-fifths of the Appeal Suits from the Moonsiff's Courts, whereas the Adawlut Court, the work carried on in which has almost always been exclusively Civil Justice, had but a minimum share of work. It was, therefore, deemed not only advisable, but also extremely advantageous, to at once direct that all appeals from the Moonsiff's should be filed in the Hoozoor Adawlut Court, thereby relieving the Superintendents from so much extra work, and giving the Adawlut sufficient to keep them more fully employed.

12. This change seems to have worked admirably so far, the result being that the number of appeals from the decisions of the Hoozoor Adawlut Court are, on striking the average, found to be 23 per cent less than was previously the case in appeals received from the Superintendents' Courts;—this result is highly satisfactory, and shews plainly that the Adawlut Court has performed its work in a most creditable manner.

13. The percentage of appeals from the Adawlut decisions is only 20, whereas the percentage in the case of the Superintendents' Courts was 43.

FEES.

14. On the 1st of May 1860 the balance remaining to be collected on account of Fees was Rupees 21,379-11-11. The amount imposed during the year was Rupees 34,147-13-4, making a total of Rupees 55,527-9-3; out of this sum Rupees 35,823-2-10 was recovered, and 5,520-14-2½ was remitted; leaving a balance at the commencement of the present year of no more than Rupees 14,178-8-2½ or Rupees 7,201-3-8½ less than at the commencement of the preceding year.

FINES.

15. A balance of Rupees 623-13-4 remained under this head at the commencement of the year 1860-61, and Fines to the extent of Rupees 441-2-7 were imposed in the course of the year, making an aggregate of Rupees 1,064-15-11; of this nearly the whole amount, or Rupees 999-5-11 was collected, and a small balance of only Rupees 65-11 remained under the head of Arrears.

DEBTORS' PRISON.

16. At the close of the official year there were 13 individuals in the several Debtors' Prisons throughout the Mysore Territory.

DECREES.

17. Inclusive of 1,030 applications for the execution of Decrees remaining at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications standing for disposal during 1860-61 was 7,423; of these 6,608 were cleared off, and the number pending execution was only 815.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. The number of cases which appeared on the file, including 94 that were in arrears on the 1st of May 1860, was 15,089 under all heads, and 15,010 have been disposed of, leaving throughout the whole Territory a balance of only 79 at the end of 1860-61.

19. The number of individuals brought to trial was 30,757, of whom 19,862 were convicted, or as nearly as possible 64 per cent of the whole number.

20. It may be well to state, however, that nearly 16,000 convictions were under the head of "Petty Offences," which are disposed of magisterially and summarily by the Amildars, and out of the number brought to trial more than 21,000 apprehensions were under the same head.

21. The following classification will shew that were it not for the "petty offences" the criminal file would be a remarkable statement in a country the population of which is rapidly approaching a total of 4,000,000.

Crimes against the person	788
Against property	2,885
Miscellaneous offences	800
Petty cases	10,616
Total	15,089

22. There has been a decrease in the number of cases to the extent of 81, as compared with the year immediately preceding, and this notwithstanding a short harvest in some parts of the country.

23. The decrease in criminal cases has been principally in offences against property.

24. Under the head of "Crimes against the Person" 770 cases were disposed of last year, 86 of these were classed as "Murder," 3 "Murder with Robbery," 9 "Manslaughter," and 49 "Gang Robbery." In 10 of the Murder cases, 7 of the "Manslaughter," and 19 of the Gang Robbery, the Prisoners were convicted.

25. During 1860-61 only 33 Gang Robberies occurred. This is highly satisfactory, as the number rose to 55 in the preceding year, towards the end of which they for a short time became rather frequent. It is also gratifying to find that there has been a decrease of 55 in the number of persons wounded and tortured, the returns shewing only 63 this year against 118 in the course of that immediately preceding.

26. For the sake of easy reference, a Table similar to that of last year is subjoined—

Fined on an average 1-3-6	16,574
Flogged and released	188
Banished the jurisdiction	14
Dismissed the service	52
Imprisoned for less than one month	1,876
Imprisoned from one month to 4 years	1,138
Suffered capital punishment	5
Transported for life	15
Total ...	19,862

27. The amount realized by the levy of fines was Rupees 20,195-13-5.

28. The property stolen was stated to amount to Rupees 57,172-1-11; Rupees 21,263-7-10 of this sum was recovered, and the sale of the property of the convicted parties realized an additional sum of Rupees 7,620-14-0.

29. The amount above shewn to have been realized, which aggregates nearly 29,000 Rupees, must be considered as indicating considerable success on the part of the Police; at a casual glance it might be thought, considering the value of the stolen property, that it is not a fair proportion, but it must be remembered that in almost all robbery cases, but more especially in Gang Robbery prosecutions, the individuals who have lost property not only exaggerate their losses immensely, but in most instances set a most inordinate price upon the stolen goods, and as the value of the property has to be entered on their asseverations, great discrepancies are of frequent occurrence.

30. For some years the proportions which crime and litigation have borne to the population of Mysore has varied scarcely at all; the average for some time has been as nearly as possible 3 pice per head in the former case, and about 3 per 1,000 in the latter, and this year forms no exception in this respect.

POLICE.

31. The Police Force in Mysore has not been altered or re-organized in any way during the past year. It has done its work very fairly and has given satisfaction. It still continues, excepting in the Bangalore Cantonment and Mysore Town, essentially a Talook Police, constituted in the same manner as at the time of the assumption of the country. When the letter from Government, of May last, was received, the opinion of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was requested as to the suitableness of Act V of 1861, in the case of Mysore. A reply is expected almost immediately, and on receipt of it a separate Report regarding any changes that may be found necessary in the system or organization of the Mysore Police will be submitted to Government.

JAILS.

32. The number of Prisoners in all the Mysore Jails at the end of the year aggregated 1,402. Of these 1,324 were under sentence. The average number remaining on the 1st of the month throughout the year was 1,647, and the average number employed in Road Gangs and in-door work was respectively 1,245 and 402. The mortality during the year in all the Jails was not more than 95 or 96 in excess of the number of the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact of an outburst of Cholera among the Prisoners of one of the Road Gangs, by which a considerable number were swept off. The average, however, is not very great, being no more than 5.8 per cent. Unless at long intervals, when a gang is attacked by some prevailing epidemic, it is found that the Road Gangs are extremely healthy, the average mortality being sometimes no more than 1 per cent amongst the Road Gang Convicts.

33. The expenditure has again diminished; last year it was only Rupees 81,578, or Rupees 2,804 less than in the preceding year. This has arisen from the diminished number of Prisoners, not from the cheapness of food. The average cost of a Prisoner during the past year has been Rupees 4-2-0½, and the estimated average value of each individual's labour, as nearly as can be ascertained, was Rupees 5-10-0.

34. These results must on the whole be considered satisfactory, as a greatly diminished number of Gang Robberies, a considerable diminution in the number of Prisoners, and a lighter criminal file, are the best grounds for supposing that crime in its more serious forms is on the decrease throughout the Territory.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

35. The number of casualties by suicide, accident, and the number of deaths, amount to 1,331, or 251 less than the year before, but as nearly as possible the same number as in the year 1858-59. The number of people killed and wounded by wild beasts was last year greater by 21, and the number of animals such as Tigers, Leopards and Elephants killed was less by 215. It is difficult to assign any reason either for the increase or decrease, unless it is that the Badur classes of Mysore, who are as a rule the most inveterate shikarees, have taken more to agriculture than was previously the case.

36. A statement shewing the numbers under each head is given below—

Suicide	259
Accidental deaths	1,009
Killed by wild beasts	63
Total	1,331
Wounded by wild beasts	24
Wild beasts killed	142

REVENUE.

LAND.

37. The season was not a good one. It was not quite as bad as some that have preceded it since 1853, but the almost entire failure of the latter rains caused a very serious loss both in the quantity and quality of the crops. The early or South-west Monsoon set in at the proper time, and the rains were so steady and regular at the commencement, that great hopes were entertained of an abundant harvest; the disappointment throughout the Country was therefore very great when the latter rains failed, leaving the dry grain only half developed, the Tanks only partially filled, and the prospect of a late Rice crop gloomy in the extreme. In the Mulnaud or Mountainous Talooks to the Westward even the South-west Monsoon did not pour down with its usual

abundance, and the consequence has been a failure both in Garden produce and Rice. The Betel Gardens did not bear any thing like the usual quantity, and many of the wells and streams in those parts dried up so completely, as to inconvenience very seriously both the inhabitants and their cattle. In the Chittledroog Division the rains ceased abruptly at the end of August, and not a single shower fell in that District during the months of September or October, the most critical period of the season for the crops. In some exceptional parts of the Province the harvest was very fair in quantity, but the spots where the crop fulfilled the usual anticipations of the cultivators were few and far between, with the exception perhaps of those Talooks to the southward, where the wet lands are supplied copiously with water by the Channels drawn from the Cavery and other Rivers. Two reasons exist for the non-appearance of actual famine in some parts, the first being the habit which prevails in this country of storing the surplus Ragee* in underground pits, from which it is withdrawn in times of scarcity. This grain will keep sound and good for forty or fifty years. The second reason why this Territory did not feel the scarcity was the extraordinarily high prices which all kinds of produce realized; in fact every article of consumption rose during the last year in value, and the Ryots and Garden cultivators were thereby enabled to pay their khist and live, whilst the poorer classes and laborers received a higher rate of wages than has ever previously been known in Mysore. The consequence is that, notwithstanding a short crop and an unsatisfactory season, nearly the whole of the amount of last year's settlement has been collected without distraint, and the balance still outstanding will probably, with the exception of some very slight remissions, be fully realized.

* The grain consumed by Mysoreans generally.

38. High prices for all kinds of produce still rule in Mysore, and this circumstance, though it doubtless tends to improve materially the condition of the agricultural classes, presses very heavily on all people of fixed incomes.

39. In the 74th paragraph of the Report for 1859-60 a considerable falling off in the gross Revenue of the past year was anticipated, consequent upon the failure of the latter rains of that year, on which the early wet crops of the succeeding year depend; and I regret to have to state that these anticipations have been fulfilled, though not to the extent that was at that time expected. The wet crop above referred to, which is reaped in May, is the great Buttayee† crop of this country, and the entire failure of the rains on which it depends, has caused last year a falling off under this head of about 5½ lacs of Rupees. It was the copiousness of the latter Monsoon in the preceding season, that to a great extent caused that marvellous increase shown in the revenue of 1859-60, the other principal cause of increase to the extent of 2½ lacs in the revenue of the same year being the repayment of an advance of Batta made by the Mysore Government to the Silladars serving beyond the frontier. These two heads of decrease aggregate nearly 8 lacs, but the elasticity of the revenue under other heads has been such as to bring the gross revenue of the past year up to Rupees 95,84,599-1-2, and the gross collections, inclusive of arrears up to Rupees 97,27,974-7-1, which is, with the exception of that of last year, the highest revenue realized in Mysore since its assumption by the British Government; indeed the advance in the revenue under nearly every head is so continuous and uniform,

† In which the grain is divided between the cultivator and the Government.

that it only requires this season to be a really good one to raise the revenue beyond a crore of Rupees once again.

40. The heads of revenue for 1860-61 are given below—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Wet land	21,04,887	9	1
Dry land	27,02,052	13	10
Gardens	10,84,955	7	0
Enam or permanently and slightly assessed Villages ...	3,39,171	2	6
Halut or excise on Coffee, Betel-nut, Pepper and Cardamums	5,47,597	3	8
Sayer or excise on 20 other articles	4,38,035	4	3
Excise on Tobacco	1,51,605	10	1
Abkarry	10,91,560	9	8
Mohaturfa including Plough Tax	5,50,453	13	11
Productive groves	69,332	15	0
Sandal Wood	1,34,758	7	6
Forest Timber	61,091	9	7
Chiller bob, including Farms, Licenses, &c	1,01,168	5	5
Miscellaneous	2,07,928	1	8
Total Rupees	95,84,599	1	2

41. The decrease in the four Divisions under the head of Buttayee amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 5,67,937-12-8, and was distributed among them thus—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore Division...	4,18,387	12	2
Chittledroog ditto	1,31,017	8	6
Astagram ditto	12,892	12	2
Nugger ditto	5,639	11	10
Total Rupees	5,67,937	12	8

42. Under the head of Sandal Wood and Forest Timber there has also been a decrease, but the falling off under these heads arose from incidental circumstances, which will cause a large increase this year. In the case of Sandal Wood the Superintendent of Astagram having learnt that the Mysore Sandal Merchants had entered into a combination to keep down prices, begged that sanction might be granted to defer the sale at the great Kóty at Seringapatam, consequently about one lac of Rupees' worth of Sandal Wood will be sold in that Division shortly, when it is to be hoped some of the Bombay Merchants will be present to compete.

43. With regard to Forest Timber and the falling off in Revenue under this head, a somewhat similar explanation has to be given; sufficient quantities to warrant the Division authorities in anticipating a good attendance were not collected in time for

a second sale towards the end of the year, and the consequence is that none was sold; but an advertisement for a Timber Sale has since been issued, as in the Nuggur Division alone there are now nearly 1,000 logs ready at the Depôt on the banks of the Bhudra River for public sale.

44. Under all other heads, with the exception of "Miscellaneous," the Revenue has increased.

CUSTOMS.

45. Under the head of Sayer or Customs an aggregate sum of Rupees 10,58,188-0-2 has been brought to account last year. The modified system has therefore proved a great success. Under it the Customs duties, which formerly consisted of many hundreds of petty and vexatious taxes, have been reduced to 25 heads, and under these a larger Revenue by several lacs is now realized than was formerly obtainable from the 537 items which, under the Native administration, constituted the Sayer and Halut, or Customs duties of Mysore.

46. In the last annual Report a promise was given that a full and complete Report of the former and present systems of Customs taxation would be separately forwarded. I find that they were drawn up and printed by the late Commissioner's order in Pamphlet form, with a view of submitting them to Government at an early date. As this intention has not been carried out, I beg herewith to transmit a dozen* copies each of the Report of the Mysore Sayer and Halut Systems for the information of Government.

* Two copies of each enclosed,—10 by Banghy.

47. These Reports have been drawn up in as concise a form as was compatible with the object aimed at, namely, of affording Government an insight into the manner in which the old system has been gradually revised and improved.

EXCISE.

48. The Abkarry Revenue is steadily increasing. It amounted last year to Rupees 10,91,560-9-8, or more than one and a half lac in excess of the Revenue of the previous year. It has literally increased of itself up to this point, for no undue efforts of any kind have been made by the Government to stimulate an increase under this head. It is given on contract nearly throughout the whole Territory. In former years it was not always easy to find individuals willing to contract, but in this respect a great change has taken place of late years.

STAMPS.

49. The Revenue on Stamps has increased, the amount realized last year being Rupees 9,573-10-2, as compared with Rupees 7,686-3-0 in the previous year, or an increase of Rupees 1,887-7-2.

SALT.

50. The Revenue derived from the Salt pans in Mysore was Rupees 10,216-15-8. This pan Salt is the only kind produced in Mysore, which is chiefly dependent for this

necessary of life on the surrounding Districts under Her Majesty's Government. In former years the imported Salt came almost exclusively from the Western coast, but since the construction of the Railway from Madras to Vellore, large quantities are brought from the Carnatic.

OPIUM.

51. The Revenue realized from Opium has very slightly increased, the quantity produced has been very little more than 1,000 maunds, and is nearly all consumed in the country. The amount of duty realized at an *ad valorem* rate was Rupees 13,619-8-10, or an increase of rather more than five hundred Rupees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. Under this head it is necessary to refer to the "Mohaturfa Tax," which subsequent to the despatch of last year's Report has been reviewed and revised throughout the whole of Mysore; after the revision of the Customs duties and the Halut, this and the Chillur-bob were the only taxes in Mysore (not coming under head of Land) which remained for consideration. The Head Chillur-bob, which consisted of a vast number of petty and most highly objectionable taxes, was swept completely away. The Revenue from some Farms and Licenses formerly brought to account under this head, and which it was found advisable to retain, being transferred to a separate heading denominated "Farms and Licenses." The Chillur-bob in former years consisted of many hundreds of trifling, partial, oppressive, and, in some instances, indecent taxes. Year by year some of the most oppressive and offensive were struck out, until somewhat less than one hundred remained; even these included some taxes upon classes of individuals, certain castes in certain Villages, and distinct local dues, which were sometimes so partial that occasionally only one individual in a village was found to be liable to the cess; indeed so complicated and interwoven was the whole system that sometimes it was scarcely intelligible to, or capable of explanation by, those who were supposed to be thoroughly initiated. These partly vexatious items were all swept away, causing a nominal loss of Rupees 66,757-8-6 to the Mysore Government, though no actual loss occurred; as by the transfer and revision of the "Farms and Licenses," and the modifications of the Mohaturfa, with which the Chillur-bob was thoroughly interwoven, an increased amount of Revenue has been obtained by a more comprehensible, equitable, and rational mode of taxation.

53. The Mohaturfa also formerly consisted of a vast number of items. The principal were the House, Shop, Loom, Mill, and Plough taxes, and these were taken as the new basis for the revised form of taxation. Separate dues upon vegetable stalls, upon separate fire places and doors, the discrepancies which obliged a man with a retail shop to pay 30 or 40 Rupees annually, whilst his neighbour in the possession of a large store paid only 4 annas, and the system under which Ryots of the same village paid sometimes one and a half Rupee, and some times half an anna, on their Ploughs, was finally and completely abolished; and all Houses, Shops, Looms, and Mills were

directed to be registered and assessed under four classes, the rates being distinct for large and small Towns, and large and small Villages. The rates ranging from 60 Rupees per annum on the largest mercantile store in Bangalore, or Mysore, to half a Rupee on a Village Hut or Loom. This has equalized this form of taxation throughout the country, and has rendered it intelligible, and also easy of revision by the European District Officer when on circuit, in all cases where the action of the Talook authorities may appear to have been either injudicious or oppressive. All cultivating Ryots are exempt from Mohaturfa unless they keep a Shop, Loom, or Mill besides, but they pay Plough Tax which ranges from 6 to 3 annas. At the time that the orders for the maintenance of the Plough Tax was given, the people were informed that the sum collected under this head would be considered a Local Fund, and would be devoted to the repairs of the cross-roads throughout the country, and it is therefore as much my wish as my duty to see that it should be so applied hereafter.

54. The total amount realized under the Head of "Mohaturfa" was Rupees 4,73,134-4-5 exclusive of the Plough Tax, which produced Rupees 77,319-9-6. Particulars of this Tax are here given,—

House Tax	Rupees	2,79,528	8	10
Bazars or Shops	„	89,362	4	9
Looms	„	90,364	6	10
Oil Mills	„	13,879	0	0
Total ...		4,73,134	4	5
Plough Tax ...		77,319	9	6
Grand Total ...		5,50,453	13	11

55. The amount realized from the Forest Department and from the sale of Sandal Wood brings up the aggregate amount under the head of "Extra Revenue" to Rupees 7,20,955-2-4, which is less than the amount mentioned in the previous year's Report, solely in consequence of the Forest Timber and Sandal Wood sales having been deferred.

56. I trust that on the whole the Revenue statement may be considered satisfactory—the Revenue has nearly reached 96 lacs in spite of a somewhat adverse season; and the collections, arrears inclusive, have exceeded 97 lacs. The subsidy of 24½ lacs has been paid, as also Rupees 50,000 on account of Rent for the Island of Seringapatam, due to the British Government, and a surplus of nearly 10 lacs of Rupees remains after the adjustment of all demands, including His Highness the Maha Rajah's stipend in full.

EDUCATION.

57. During the past year four new English Schools have been established in Mysore. In two cases School accommodation was offered gratuitously by

native gentlemen. Several Petitions have also been received praying for the establishment of additional schools, both English and Vernacular, and it intended to open eight more schools as soon as qualified Teachers can be obtained.

58. The number of scholars attending the High School at Bangalore has increased greatly; the last annual Examination was conducted by gentlemen unconnected with the Establishment, and they have declared themselves fully satisfied with the progress of the pupils.

59. The number of pupils in the various schools aggregate 1,661; of these 1,116 are Hindoos, 205 Mohammedans, and 340 of other classes. The average daily attendance has been 1,324. The cost of the Education Establishment to Government has been Rupees 41,950-4-8, and the cost of educating each pupil who attended the Government Schools was Rupees 32-2-10.

60. One small Grant-in-aid has been given to a well conducted Hindustani School in the Bangalore Cantonment.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

61. No new roads have been constructed during the past year, but the Bhoond and Munzerabad Ghauts have been considerably improved;—and the 1st class road in course of construction to meet the line from Cuddapah, completed to this Frontier by Her Majesty's Government, progresses—though rather more slowly than could be wished; this is attributable, however, to the almost entire dispersion, on more than one occasion, of the coolies consequent upon an outbreak of cholera. It will be necessary hereafter to submit a supplemental Estimate for the completion of this line;—as the section nearest the Frontier has been found, on a subsequent inspection, to be so rugged and hilly as to call for a considerable additional outlay beyond what was at first thought requisite.

62. The first hammered stone Bridge of large span, which has been built in the Mysore Country, has just been successfully completed by Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Executive Engineer of the Bangalore Division. It is on the road from Bangalore to Mysore. As stone is plentiful in this Province, and is more durable and neater than brick, the Chief Engineer thinks the material may now be more extensively used.

RAILWAYS.

63. The branch Railway from Vaniembaddy to Bangalore progresses very slowly. Within the limits of Mysore it is in tolerably forward state, but beyond this Frontier there is yet much to be done. Several 3rd class roads, as feeders from the large Towns to the proposed stations, have been constructed in this Province.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

64. The Dam across the Nagoo River and the excavation of a channel near Luchmanapore, is all that has been done on a large scale as regards Irrigation works during the past year; a vast number of Tanks both large and small have, however, been repaired, enlarged, and strengthened, and all such works not only secure a continuance of the existing Revenue, but generally induce the people to add to the extent of land under cultivation, which is dependant on them for a supply of water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

65. The great Drainage scheme for the Cantonment Bazar may be mentioned under this head; good progress has been made at an outlay which during the past year reached Rupees 44,359-1-11. The main channel has been formed, retaining walls to the height of 7 feet have been built, 17 lacs of bricks are ready, and much other work has been done; but the enlarged dimensions, ordered to be adopted, will involve the submission of a supplemental Estimate, as Government, when sanctioning the work, correctly inferred would be found to be the case.

66. The Toomcoor Cutcherry and Shemoga Moonsiffs Court have both been completed.

67. The expenditure on new works has fallen short of the amount sanctioned by nearly 1½ lacs of Rupees. This may be attributable to some extent to the changes which have taken place among the chief Departmental Officers at Head Quarters; and the Chief Engineer assigns as a reason the scarcity of labor consequent upon the prevalence of epidemic disease; but I cannot consider that either of these reasons meet the objection in a very satisfactory manner. The works should have been put in hand at any rate, and labor is not more scarce than usual—only one portion of the Province has suffered beyond the average extent from epidemic disease; I look forward to a better result this year.

New works	Rs.	1,37,532	0 8
Repairs	„	3,33,605	7 2
Work Establishment ...	„	33,426	4 1
Total ...	Rs.	5,04,563	11 11
Permanent Establishment ...	„	1,48,447	1 8
Grand Total ...	Rs.	6,53,010	13 7
Amount of Budget for 1859-60	„	8,00,000	0 0
Balance ...	Rs.	2,46,989	2 5

68. A statement showing the expenditure under each head and the balance in hand is given marginally.

POST OFFICE.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

69. These Departments are both under Her Majesty's Government, the Mysore Government being only required to disburse from Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Commissioner of Mysore, the amount sanctioned on account of either Department.

MARINE.

70. Mysore is without any seaboard or navigable Rivers.

FINANCIAL.

71. The usual Abstract Statement of Revenue and expenditure, as also a Financial Statement in the usual Form, is appended.

Revenue for 1860-61 ...	Rs.	95,84,599	1	2
Collection of 1860-61 to 30th April, including arrears ...	„	97,27,974	7	1
Net Balance in hand on the 30th April, 1861 ...	„	84,32,941	11	4
Expenditure of 1860-61 ...	„	86,76,058	1	8
Surplus of 1860-61 ...	„	9,65,146	10	5

72. The revision of many of the Head Quarter establishments by the late Commissioner, the appointment of several additional European Assistants, the purchase of a number of good stallions for the use of the mares of the Silladar Regiments, and also the purchase of a stock of cloth for the Mysore Troops, together with the increased payment of about 2¾ lacs to His Highness the Maha Rajah (above the usual average amount of his fifth share), to which the increase of Revenue gave rise, have together caused an apparent increase of expenditure of about 5 lacs, which in some respects is more nominal than real, as a portion of it also arises from the expenditure on account of the Timber Yards, the Sandal Godowns and Amanee Abkarree Establishments, being now debited to Government, instead of being deducted from the assets of each Department as was formerly the case; but notwithstanding this increase, as shewn above, there is a surplus of nearly 10 lacs from the year's revenue, and the net balance on the 30th of April amounted consequently to a sum of more than Rupees 84 lacs, showing that Mysore has at present as nearly as possible one year's revenue in hand.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S INCOME.

73. His Highness' fixed stipend of Rupees 3,50,000 has been paid as usual, which together with his fifth share, amounting to Rupees 10,91,067-2-4, makes His Highness' Income for the year Rupees 14,41,067-2-4.

SUBSIDY.

74. The subsidy of 24½ lacs has been paid by the usual regular monthly Instalments to Her Majesty's Government, as also the rental for the Island of Seringapatam Rupees 50,000, making the usual total of 25 lacs.

POLITICAL.

75. There is nothing to mention under this head.

MILITARY.

76. The Mysore Horse and Foot, consisting of 7 Regiments of the former arm, and 4 of the latter, remain at nearly the same strength as heretofore.

Horse 2,289.
Foot 2,132.

77. They continue as formerly to perform Police and Escort duties in the Districts, and beyond the fact of their being in a perfectly efficient condition in all respects, there is nothing worthy of special note to mention regarding them.

MISCELLANEOUS POPULATION.

78. The Population of the Territory has increased during the year under review by about 40,000, the present number of all castes and classes being as nearly as can be ascertained 3,864,676.

The health of the people generally has been good, but I have with extreme regret to state that the Western portion of the Astagram Division has been an exception to the rule. It was visited by one of the most serious outbreaks of Cholera that has ever passed over any portion of Mysore, and in a short space of time, and within a very limited extent of country, nearly 5,000 people were carried off by this fearful scourge.

EMIGRATION.

79. There has been no perceptible Emigration from Mysore during the past year.

AGRICULTURE.

80. Grain has ranged very high in price for some years past, and continues still the same, which may account for the fact that in spite of a succession of indifferent seasons large tracts of waste land have been taken up, and the number of Ploughs increases year by year.

FOREST.

81. The Revenue for Forest Timber has fallen off during the year, but solely owing to the usual number of sales not having been held. It will probably be greater this year than it has ever yet been, as on a rough calculation there are now, or will shortly be, collected at the different Depôts nearly 10,000 logs of Teak, Black-wood, and some valuable descriptions of Jungle Timber.

82. Coffee Gardens are increasing rapidly in number, and the Revenue under this head will be very considerable in a few years more.

HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

83. This Garder under the able management of Mr. New is not only improving rapidly, but is fast becoming a place of great utility, as the market gardeners frequent it in numbers now for the purchase of seeds and plants. It is also becoming a very favorite place of resort to the community generally, and to all strangers visiting the place, and it will soon form a very important link between the gardens of Madras and Ootacamund.

MINING.

84. Iron to the extent of about one hundered thousand maunds was manufactured during the past year in Mysore, about 25,000 maunds was exported to Her Majesty's Territories. The estimated value of the Iron produced was about 2½ lacs of Rupees, and the amount of the Furnace Tax was Rupees 13,112-9-0.

SURVEY.

85. No Survey Establishment exists in Mysore.

VACCINATION.

86. There were nearly 96,000 individuals vaccinated during the past year, or about 1,500 more than the previous year; upwards of 91,000 cases are reported to have been successful.

87. The average number of Vaccinators throughout the whole Province was 75.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

88. At the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Mysore Government, situated in the Bangalore Cantonment, the number of patients treated last year rose to 15,032, or nearly 2,000 more than during 1859-60, and in the District Hospitals the number reached 7,074. Among the in-patients of the Bangalore Pettah Hospital, the deaths were scarcely more than 5 per cent, but in the Cantonment the average rose to 17 per cent. The reason of which was a sudden outburst of cholera, which visited that portion of Bangalore rather severely in July and August 1860, and which brought a large

temporary influx of patients to the Cantonment Hospital, many of whom at the time of arrival were too far gone for Medical assistance to be of any avail. The patients as usual comprised every caste and class. The number above-mentioned will of themselves suffice to shew the increased confidence of the people in the Hospital treatment, and the success which has attended the efforts of the several Medical subordinates, and the arrangements of Dr. Kirkpatrick, who has now been for several years the Medical Officer of the Mysore Commission.

89. At the above-named Officer's recommendation, some old Ramparts which surrounded the Pettah Hospital have been thrown down, and other improvements made which have effected the desirable object of improving the ventilation of the different wards.

90. The cost of the Establishment is only 200 Rupees less than in the preceding year, the amount under all heads aggregated Rupees 59,033-3-0. For this sum upwards of 22,000 people were medically attended to, and nearly 96,000 vaccinated.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

91. In spite of the indifferent season of last year, and notwithstanding the absence of those fortuitous circumstances which raised the Revenue of 1859-60 above a crore, the Income of the Mysore State for 1860-61 has been the highest, with the above exception, yet realized. The settlement and receipts of last year prove indeed most fully the progressive prosperity of the country, and shew that its advance in Revenue and material prosperity is not dependent upon incidental circumstances. Previous to 1859-60 the highest Revenue realized since the assumption was 87 lacs; in the above year it rose to 101, or exclusive of the refund from the Madras Government to 98½ lacs; and in 1860-61, in spite of short monsoons, without the least pressure, the Revenue has fallen back only 2½ lacs, being for the past year nearly 96, and it is with the utmost confidence I state my belief, from all I have seen, that should the season prove favorable, it will again reach the crore this year.

92. I cannot conclude this Report without making some mention of a circumstance which was deeply felt by all classes in Mysore, namely, the departure of Sir Mark Cubbon, who for 26 years had been Commissioner of the Province, and who was looked up to with the greatest respect and esteem by the whole population; the Natives themselves frankly admit that they scarcely comprehend the quiet manner in which so much material prosperity had been attained within the last quarter of a century. There was real sorrow throughout the country when the news of Sir Mark Cubbon's death reached Mysore.

BANGALORE;
The 5th August 1861.

CHAS. R. SAUNDERS,
Officiating Commissioner.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory for the year Rowdry, or from May 1860 to April 1861.

Dr. *Cr.*

RECEIPTS.				Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary Revenue.						
Current						
Land Revenue			57,79,870	1	9	
Sayer			10,42,388	13	5	
Punjab			10,07,722	5	8	
Mohaturfa			3,81,495	8	9	
Amreyee			29,665	13	3	
Farms			79,729	3	10	
Plough Tax			52,869	11	10	
		Rs.	83,73,741	10	6	
Arrears.						
From 1854-55 to 1859-60		„	8,86,096	9	7	
		Rs.	92,59,838	4	1	
Extra Revenue		„	4,64,186	5	9	
Recoveries of Tuccavy		„	3,949	13	3	
						97,27,974 7 1
Total Rupees						97,27,974 7 1

DISBURSEMENTS.			Rs.	As.	P.
General charges			3,02,624	5	2
Revenue charges			17,01,122	5	4
Public Works Department			4,18,534	3	2
Judicial charges			4,08,168	5	2
Military charges			2,72,722	8	0
Pensions			87,710	11	10
Charitable allowances			3,03,489	1	5
Medical charges			59,033	3	0
Tuccavy			2,281	0	0
Experimental Sheep Farm			4,293	11	10
Rajah's Fixed allowance			3,50,000	0	0
Rajah's ⅛th share of net Revenue			11,66,508	13	5
Subsidy			24,50,000	0	0
Silladars			8,62,960	3	5
Bargeers			2,232	11	11
Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam			29,809	4	9
Educational Institutions...			43,983	3	2
Government Press			10,503	10	2
Horticultural Garden at Bangalore			13,421	12	10
					84,89,399 2 7
Surplus					12,38,575 4 6
Total Rupees					97,27,974 7 1

Statement shewing the purposes to which the surplus of the year 1860-61 has been applied.

Surplus	Rs.	12,38,575	4 6
Total Rupees ...		12,38,575	4 6

Mysore Commissioner's Office;
Bangalore, 5th August, 1861.

Paid for constructing and repairing Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges and Drains ...	Rs.	2,73,428	10 1
Add to the Balance of the last year ...	„	9,65,146	10 5
Total Rupees ...		12,38,575	4 6

Finance Statement for the Mysore Territories.—Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1860-61.

Revenue.	1860-61.	Expenditure.	1860-61.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Ordinary.		*Ordinary.*	
Land Revenue	91,80,820 14 5	General	3,02,591 15 2
Extra Revenue	4,03,778 2 9	Revenue	17,01,512 0 0
	*95,84,599 1 2	Public Works	6,90,539 3 11
		Judicial	4,09,255 12 4
Particulars.		Military	11,27,001 7 3
		Pensions	87,138 4 1
Collections	87,67,828, 15 4	Charitable	3,03,537 8 5
To be collected hereafter	8,16,770 1 10	Medical	59,281 1 5
		Paid to His Highness the Rajah on account of the fifth share in the Revenue of the Country and of the Stipend of Rupees 3,50,000 ...	14,41,067 2 4
		Subsidy paid to the Madras Government	24,50,000 0 0
		Tuccavy or advances made to Indigent Ryots	2,281 0 0
		Experimental Sheep Farm	4,293 11 10
		Educational Institutions	43,574 3 2
		Government Canarese Press	10,759 10 2
		Horticultural Garden at Bangalore	13,421 12 10
		Net loss sustained by the rent of the Island of Saringapatam ...	29,809 4 9
			86,76,058 1 8
		Balance ...	9,08,540 15 6
Total Rupees ...	*95,84,599 1 2	Total Rupees ...	95,84,599 1 2

Bangalore;
The 5th August, 1861.

(Signed) CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Offg. Commissioner.

[Mysore.]

MEMORANDUM ON SAYER OF THE MYSORE TERRITORY.

The system of the Hálut, or Excise on Coffee, Betel-nut, Pepper and Cardamums, which formerly formed a portion of the Sáyer collections, having been fully explained; that of the levying Sáyer proper on other all articles, which held good at the time of the assumption of the country, and the modifications which have been thought advisable, as as well as the present form and extent of this tax, will be here explained.

At the time of the assumption of the country in 1831, Sáyer was collected under three heads.

In Canarese called respectfully,
1. Bhárámárg.
2. Stull Bhurty.
3. Kurgpudy.

1—A Transit duty. 2—A duty either on the production or manufacture of certain articles. 3—A duty on the sale of almost all articles whether by wholesale or retail. Under these three heads no less than 537 different taxes were then levied, to describe which would be a very serious undertaking. One officer, who endeavoured to master the intricacies of the then system, said that he thought it would be difficult for human ingenuity to frame a system of duties more unequal, more uncertain, or more complicated, and therefore more injurious to commerce and enterprise.

A short statement descriptive of the system of realizing the taxes under each head, at the time of the assumption, will suffice to shew the oppression and mischievous impediments which must have been the result of the then complex system.

1st.—Bhárámárg or Transit duty.

In 1831-32 the whole country was dotted with Sáyer Cuttahs to the number of 689; they were to be found not only all round the frontier, but at distances which never exceeded 15 miles, on every bandy road throughout the country. Some time prior to 1810 the Dewan Poorniah, then Regent, issued a set of tables for the guidance of these Cuttahs, but they had fallen into utter disuse in 1831, and setting aside altogether any idea of an original principle, a unform rate, even on any one item, was a thing not to be found. Every Chowkey on the road had its own rate; in some places the charge was made on the quantity according to one standard, in others according to a standard far different. Some Cuttahs made the merchant pay a certain high rate per cooly load, whether carried by a cooly or not, and others by the bullock or the bandy load, in precisely the same manner, that is to say without any reference whatever to the usual mode of conveying the article. There was in fact every deviation in the system of levying the transit duties, which might be anticipated from 689 Sáyer Goomashtahs being permitted to act independently without system, and without being responsible for their acts to any person whom they could not easily propitiate.

2nd.—Stull Bhurty, or a duty on the production or manufacture of certain articles.

Under this head nearly every thing produced or manufactured throughout the country was taxed, and this without system. Districts, Talooks, Towns, Villages, all had different weights, rates, and methods of proceeding; articles of necessity

and luxury, of export and import, remunerative, and which gave a return of only a few annas per annum, were all taxed. Some paid a commutation tax, and occasionally particular individuals were exempted from payment. In some places a temple, shrine, or devotee, was entitled in the first instance to a certain quantity of the article; perquisites and privileges were innumerable. One man had a right to take a handful of grain at a certain place, and another man had the privilege of exacting a toll in a different manner further on; in some places capable of producing certain articles to an unlimited extent, the local rates became so exorbitant as literally to prevent their production. An instance of the manner in which the Tobacco tax was levied in one Talook will suffice to show what opportunities then existed for oppression and extortion, as well as the impediments which existed to the facilities or freedom of trade.

Every Ryot in Cuddoor who wished to sell his Tobacco had to send for the Government Goomashtah, who took a ¼ maund called "Malai," first, on account of Government, then another ¼ maund, called "Kai Malai," then the heap was weighed, then so much, called "Pummoo," was charged on each maund, then another tax called "Soonka," and lastly another, called "May Pummoo," was levied, and then it had to be taken to the nearest Cuttah, where it paid transit duty, when it was free to start, and run the gauntlet of the other Cuttahs along the road to the town or market for which it was intended.

3*rd*.—Kurgpudy, or duty leviable on the wholesale or retail sale of any article.

Under this head nearly every article paid which under the two other heads escaped taxation. No Talook, Town or Village charged the same rates. It would appear to have been arbitrarily fixed in a manner so unequal and capricious that some of the most valuable products were by the addition of this duty thrown out of the market, and in some places noted for the production of Jaggery, Oil, Silk, and Tobacco, it was found cheaper to import than to produce or sell that which was the production of home labor. As an example of the capricious manner in which this duty was levied, it is only necessary to mention how the tax on Cocoanuts varied. These nuts paid in one place 50 per cent, and 30 per cent retail duty. In another place only 30 per cent under each head; in others again if they paid the higher rate they paid retail duty, but if they paid the lower, they were not liable to it; other articles were exempt from retail duty in one place if they paid excise in another, but not if they paid transit duty; and in another place nothing saved those articles,—they paid under *any* circumstances. To enter into the details of such a system within a moderate compass is quite impossible, and would be both wearisome and uninteresting.

The extent of Sáyer.

The difficulties which beset the unravelling and systematizing of the Sáyer may however be readily understood from the above, and the extent to which its ramifications reached may be at once appreciated, when it is brought to notice that under the head of "Sáyer," people who swung their arms on passing a certain Cuttah were stopped, and had to pay a tax; and that the coolies, who came for a month or two to work in the Nuggur Betel Gardens, had to pay a tax peculiar to that part of the country under a distinct head.

How brought into order.

It is now necessary to show the steps by which the Sáyer system of taxation was deprived of its obnoxious and oppressive tendencies, and reduced to a moderate degree of order with positive advantage to the Revenue of the State.

In 1831-32, under the system then in existence, the Sáyer under 537 heads produced only Rupees 6,69,557. During the subsequent 28 years, by the abolition as they came under notice of all those taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of the country, or appeared to be either oppressive, or very unremunerative, remissions aggregating no less than 8 lacs have been made, or a sum of 2 lacs in excess of that which in 1831-32 was realized from Sáyer in all Mysore, has been already struck off; and yet the prospective Revenue for next year under the 25 heads, Hálut inclusive, which are all that now remain out of the 537 of former days, will, it is safely calculated, reach a sum in excess of 9 lacs of Rupees.

System at the time of the assumption.

At the time of the assumption in 1831-32, the system found existing for the collection of the Sáyer was indentical with that which has been already described in the memorandum on the Hálut. Cuttahs, Talooks, and Districts were all rented, and a few sentences will suffice to show the objections which existed to the continuance of this system, which then controlled not only the sale, but the use, of all articles of export, import, or consumption.

The Renting System.

The renting system prevented the development of the Sáyer Revenue. It enabled the Sáyer contractors and their subordinates to oppress the merchants, and impede with impunity the inland traffic whenever the commerce of the country attempted to develop itself in any manner that they considered inimical to their individual interests. Great difficulty also was experienced under the renting system in collecting the amount of the rents, and arrears to an enormous amount were the result. The unlimited power too, which was gradually falling into the hands of these great contractors, enabled them to control the proprietors of the soil to such an extent that the latter were fast becoming mere cultivators, and the former by their influence were rapidly superseding the authority of Government to the detriment of the people, and arrogating to themselves an authority which might, by the disaffected or the designing, have been used at any moment as an engine of political intrigue.

The first measures adopted.

These and other considerations led to the adoption of new measures. Certain Talooks of the Nuggur Division were placed under exclusive Government control, (or what is called "Amány") by the Commissioner as an experiment in 1836, and all the other Talooks were ordered to be rented separately, and experience having been thus gained, the whole system of renting, unless under peculiar circumstances, or in the case of a particular article, was abolished in 1846.

The abolition of the Taxes on the different articles which paid Sáyer duty has been only very gradually carried out. The first article which it was thought advisable to relieve from pressure was grain. In 1832 all duties, except those of transit, on every description of grain, were struck off, and in 1834 the Transit dues on it were abolished. This was considered at the time to have been a most successful measure, and there is every reason to believe that it was both just and necessary to give this item priority over all others in the matter of relief from pressure of taxation. In 1836 several changes were effected. Previous to this date the servants of Government were entirely exempt from any payments on account of Sáyer. This immunity was cancelled in this year, and about the same time all articles of European manufacture, which previously paid very heavily, were exempted from any further imposts, and were declared free throughout the province. In 1836-37 all the petty and vexatious duties which under the general head of Sayer were levied on vegetables, Plantains, Wood, Coolies, Leaves, and also the export and other duties upon Cattle, Iron, and Steel were struck off; the effect of these abolitions will be fully apparent when it is mentioned that the number of cattle exported rose from 3,000 to 12,000 in a few years, and that the home consumption of Iron, and the export of Steel, which is produced of admirable quality in Mysore, at once rose in a still greater ratio.

The different remissions noted in succession.

In 1839 all Roosums and perquisites of Temples, Shrines, Devotees, Faquirs, and religious Mendicants were abolished,—these establishments and individuals were privileged to levy tolls at certain places and in certain quantities; that the rules originally laid down were seldom adhered to can easily be believed, and it was at last found that these Roosums or Tolls were as various and arbitrary in quantity and value as they were in the number of places where they were levied. When they were abolished in 1839, the Title deeds of all those who could produce any were examined, and whoever could establish a just claim was allowed a certain amount of compensation, generally a life allowance, which goes under the name of Vurshasun. The difficulties which arose in the adjustment of some of these claims are scarcely to be credited.

In 1841 Adekás, a duty which was levied on all articles brought to a fair or Juttra for sale, was abolished; this was a most vexatious and objectionable tax, and its abolition was considered a very great boon.

Until 1842 Mutts, Davustans, and religious establishments generally, and all those who belonged to them, were exempt from Sáyer duty. This immunity was taken advantage of in various ways, the privileges granted being exaggerated in nearly every case, Government being thereby seriously defrauded. The exemption ceased in this year. In 1842 also all transit duties on Betel-nut, Pepper, and Cardamums were ordered to be discontinued, and the modifications mentioned in the Memorandum on the Hálut were then carried out.

In 1843 and 1844 a number of petty imposts were struck off; they comprised various duties on sheep's wool, blankets, fowls, eggs, bamboos, and many other articles.

The whole of the Tobacco duties were revised in 1845. The contract system was summarily abolished; the tax on the article was taken into "Amány," or direct Government control, all vexatious duties were abolished, and a uniform rate of 1 Rupee per maund on all Tobacco for home consumption, and Rupees 1-4-0 on all Tobacco for export, was ordered to be levied. The effect of the abolition of the disguised monopoly which, under the name of the contract system, existed up to this date, and the introduction of this measure, which though long contemplated, was introduced with some misgivings, will be clearly understood when it is stated that the Revenue under the head of Tobacco rose immediately 30 per cent. The mere withdrawal of the contractors made the true state of affairs at once fully apparent. On the trade becoming free, the producers found that they were able to obtain for their whole stock Rupees 3-8-0 the maund, instead of Rupees 1-8-0, which was all that the contractors gave, and all that they could obtain under the previous system, as they could sell to no one else; and the extortion of the contractors will be still more fully appreciated when it is mentioned that the retail price at once fell from Rupees 6 to Rupees 5. Thus it will appear that the consumer, the producer, and the Government, all gained by the abolition of the contract system, and that the profit of a contractor was scarcely less than 300 per cent.

In 1846 and 1847 the Nikalee Hássil was abolished; this was a separate tax, which can scarcely be said to come under the head of any of the others; it was a distinct duty, payable on the removal of any article from one place to another, whether it had previously paid any or all of the other duties or not; this tax was felt to be very irksome, as without payment of it the petty trader, or merchant, was debarred the privilege of trying a second market for the sale of his merchandise.

In 1847 the renting system in the Sâyer Department was discontinued: wherever it could be done with advantage or without any great apparent risk of loss of Revenue. It had long been felt that the system which permitted Sâyer contractors, who controlled the merchants and the trade of the country under the authority, and with the apparent sanction of Government, was extremely oppressive, and very detrimental to the interests of the Government; but the finances of the country were not for many years in a condition which justified any innovation likely to cause a loss of Revenue; and until repeated experiments gave rise to the conviction that the Revenue under the head of Sâyer would not fall off by being brought under the direct control of the officers of the Government, it was not thought prudent to make sweeping changes.

In 1848 the duty levied on Saccharine produce under various heads, was struck off in the Nuggur and Chittledroog Divisions, and recently in the other two also. Sugarcane is very extensively cultivated in Mysore, and Sugar and Jaggery are largely produced and exported; the various duties which were levied on it under several heads were thought to check both the trade and production, and as all cane-planted land pays a high assessment, it was not thought advisable to impede by the levy of extra taxes, the development of this highly remunerative production.

In this year also the duty was abolished summarily on all articles which were found not to have produced during previous years more than 25 pagodas. The relief afforded by this last measure was very great, the loss to Government was very small: as it was these small items which principally gave rise to that inquisitorial and petty oppression, which either contractors or subordinate Government servants were but too glad to have the opportunity of carrying into practice.

These reductions did not affect the Revenue to the extent which would at the first glance be inferred; each reduction seemed apparently to give increased elasticity to the remaining items, and the loss which occurred on each occasion of the abolition of taxes was more than made up by the development of production and traffic in the case of those that remained. The Revenue under 537 heads (Hálut inclusive) in 1831-32 being a little more than 6½ lacs of Rupees against 8½ lacs of Rupees from 233 general heads in 1850.

All the above-mentioned items were not struck off exactly at the same time in the different Divisions, as in many cases the abolition was sanctioned as an experiment in one Division before being extended to the others; thus there remained in 1851, 233 articles which paid Sáyer duty in all the Divisions, but many of those which had been struck off in the two thinly populated districts of Nuggur and Chittledroog were still retained in Astagram and Bangalore; during the two subsequent years, however, they were all struck off in these two Divisions also without much loss of Revenue. And the principle laid down in the Despatch of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, extract of which is marginally given, having been taken as a guide, still further reductions have been made, until on 1st of January 1860, exclusive of the Hálut, only 55 taxes were leviable under the head of Sáyer in the Mysore Territory. The taxes abolished during the period here referred to comprised small dues of every form and degree leviable from retail dealers and the work people in the towns, besides a vast number of oppressive taxes levied in an arbitrary manner from the ryots on the portion of the produce which they retained for their own use. Prior to 1851 every retail dealer in cloths, pots, mats, baskets, chunam, oil, ghee, betel, paddy, vegetables, &c., &c., had to pay different trifling demands called Sáyer taxes; butchers, dyers, washermen, weavers, silk-spinners, oil-mill owners, and many others of such like occupations were also separately taxed under various heads, all classed under the general head of Sáyer.

The Court of Directors, in their Despatch No. 26, dated 9th July, 1856, observe—

"Approving as we do of the successful efforts which have been made to abolish or reduce a variety of taxes pressing in some instances upon the industry, or affecting the comforts of the people, and in others affording to monopolists the power of oppression and extortion without materially increasing the revenues of the State, we concur in the suggestion made by you to General Cubbon regarding the advantage of abolishing or reducing other taxes still in operation."

For some short time past few taxes have been abolished, but careful consideration has been given to the subject of Sáyer, and the items of which it is composed have been reviewed and scrutinized with considerable attention; in fact the taxation under this head had at length been brought within manageable compass, and it became easy to decide what could be taxed and what could not, and also what was worth retaining, and what was unremunerative, a slight alteration of system, which would simplify the method of collection and obviate oppression, also became feasible, and a revision, the general features of which will now be given, was directed to be carried out generally on the 15th of January 1860.

Latest change of system.

On the above date all those duties which where levied under the several heads of "Stull Bhurty," "Kurgpudy," "Húsil," &c., &c., and which comprised taxation on production, export, and the wholesale and retail sale of goods, were at once discontinued, and a simple *ad valorem* excise or "Bhurty" duty was ordered to be levied at a certain rate of per centage upon 20 articles marginally given, to be paid only once at the place of sale or export when a pass for the quantity was to be given, and the merchant was relieved from further annoyance, detention, or extortion. It is believed that this plan will be attended with immense relief to all classes, at the same time that uniformity and simplicity of system is being attained.

	Percentage.		Percentage.
1 Opium	15	11 Tamarinds	5
2 Manufactured timber ...	14	12 Chillies	5
3 Dry Cocoanuts	12	13 Ghee	5
4 Betel Leaves	12	14 Silk	5
5 Ganjah	10	15 Country piece goods ...	5
6 Fresh Cocoanuts	8	16 Cotton	5
7 Earth Salt	5	17 Hides	5
8 Sesamum seed, 1st sort ...	5	18 Sheep and Goats ...	5
9 „ „ 2nd sort ...	5	19 Iron	5
10 Castor oil seed	5	20 Country Blankets ...	2

Remarks upon Tobacco.

The only item among those previously existing, the tax upon which has not been altered or modified, is Tobacco. The duty upon this article in Mysore approaches more nearly to the tax on Betel-nut, Pepper, and Cardamums, which is designated Hálut, than it does to Sáyer, as it is not an excise or *ad valorem* duty, but a fixed payment of one Rupee on each maund without any reference to the market rates. This plan was introduced in 1845, and has continued ever since; the tax is profitable, the amount realized in 1858-59 being Rupees 1,17,661-0-0; it is willingly paid, no extra establishment above that existing for the collection of the other Sáyer duties is necessary; it is decidedly a luxury, and therefore a legitimate object of taxation, and no objection to it seems to have ever entered the minds of the Natives of this country; indeed the cultivation of the plant has become more extensive of late years, and in some good seasons the amount realized has reached nearly 1½ lacs of Rupees. Every Ryot is permitted to retain as much as he pleases, free of duty, for his own use, and is not liable for any payment on the remainder until he either sells or exports. There is another point also which should be mentioned before ceasing to discuss this item, namely, that the present form in which it is taxed is perhaps the only one by which a fair revenue can be obtained from it without the re-introduction of transit dues. For the cultivation of Tobacco is not confined to one locality, the plant is grown in all parts of the country; large fields of it are seldom to be seen, but still there is scarcely a village throughout the Province, where a small patch is not cultivated. Under these circumstances it is not clear that any other advisable form of taxation would reach this item—besides, the tax being payable only when the Ryot has surplus stock that he wishes to dispose of, it is not considered by the cultivators either oppressive or objectionable.

Nature of recently abolished taxes.

The taxes just abolished number 30 in all, they are mostly trifling, the amount raised from them all during the past year being scarcely more than forty-thousand Rupees in all the four Divisions, which amount the change of system will not only re-imburse in full, but will, it is calculated, quadruple in the ensuing year. The principal items among the abolished taxes consist of the duties leviable on the oils which were produced from the seeds which still pay duty, and also those payable on Saccharine produce in two Divisions where such taxes were retained when struck off elsewhere. The amount heretofore realized from the

other items struck out was very trifling, and neither worth the labor or establishments which were necessary for its realization.

It only remains now to state that there does not seem any objection to the continuance for the present of a duty upon the articles which remain;—the relief to the trading and mercantile community, and the freedom from vexatious interference and petty oppression, which must be the result of striking off an aggregate of 517 small taxes, is thoroughly appreciated, and the continuance of the duty upon 20 articles may be considered perfectly legitimate; they are products which are either articles of luxury, export, or the use of which has enormously increased consequent upon the advancing prosperity of the country; they have always been objects of taxation, admitted to be justly so by the community, and much surprise would probably be the result were Government to summarily abolish any of them, and deprive itself of much legitimate revenue. The only articles on which a large per centage has been fixed are those marginally given, and they are all such as can well meet the demand. Opium and ganjah are the only two on which the percentage has been increased, which is in their case quite justifiable; on all the others the rates are less than those which under the previous system they had to bear; betel leaves pay 12 per cent against 17½ in previous years; cocoanuts dry and fresh pay only 12 and 8 per cent against a total, as well as can be ascertained of 17½ and 19¼, which was the average amount of tax recoverable from either in 1859 after all the remissions of previous years. This amount of duty is perfectly admissible, the profit derived from the cultivation of cocoanuts is very considerable. The low winding valleys of Mysore are in many places cultivated for miles with nut Topes, which with little labor, and paying only a light land assessment, give large returns; for the dry cocoanut is exported from this Territory in immense quantities, the Hyderabad Country and Ceded Districts being almost entirely supplied from Mysore; and the immense increase of the trade shows not only how the production, but also the demand, has increased since the facilities of the trade have become greater by improved means of communication, and the abolition of all petty obstructions, and also since the diminution in the rates of duty which has been gradually taking place; for it is to be remembered that very few nuts crossed the frontier in 1830 which did not pay taxes, amounting in the aggregate to an *ad valorem* duty ranging from 30 to 60 per cent. The only other article on which a heavy per centage is levied is manufactured timber. Regarding this tax a few words are necessary. Since good roads have been constructed, and the forests along the Western Ghauts have been worked, and their value and importance developed, the quantity of timber brought into the nearest large towns of sale, and put up at the Government auctions, has been very great, and large quantities of it are now manufactured on the spot, into doors, windows, &c., &c., for transmission to all parts of the country. The town of Mysore has taken the lead in this trade, and Natives find it highly advantageous to obtain from thence all their building materials ready to hand. On this manufactured timber taxes were for some time levied under various heads, which on examination have been ascertained to have amounted to fully 17 per cent on the value of the articles. This has been reduced to 14, to be levied only once at the place of manufacture, the profits of this trade are large, and this rate is not considered in the slightest degree prohibitory.

1	Opium	15
2	Ganjah	10
3	Cocoanuts fresh	8
4	Ditto dry	12
5	Manufactured Timber ...	14
6	Betel leaves	12

The other items, with the exception of the coarse cumblies used by the whole of the lower orders throughout Mysore, have all been put down at a uniform rate of 5 per

cent. In some cases this is less, but in others it is slightly higher than the rates which those articles paid during the period immediately preceding the revision, but in no case has any new tax been levied, and it should be remembered that all taxation upon 517 articles has been struck off, and that every one of these very articles now taxed paid enormously enhanced rates until very lately, as under the various heads of transit duty, Nikalee Hássil, Roosums, &c., &c., they were liable to authorized, unauthorized, and arbitrary demands, the correctness or authority for which there was no possible means of ascertaining.

A concise statement is appended showing in a small space the value, in Rupees, of productions which, on being exported and consumed in Mysore, are now taxed under the head of "Sáyer," and also giving the per centage and probable revenue from them during the ensuing year, to which is also added a statement of the amount which tobacco and the betel, pepper, and cardamum Hálut produced in 1858-59, which will, it is believed, be far exceeded this next year. The aggregate amount now anticipated from these items being upwards of 9½ lacs, as compared with the 6½, which from the 537 heads of Sáyer was the total amount of revenue under that form in 1831-32.

No.	Names of Articles.	Probable value of the quantities exported or consumed.	Proposed rates of an *ad valorem* duty as excise.	Amount of Revenue estimated as derivable from the adoption of the proposed rates.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
1	Opium	1,20,438 14 7	15	18,065 10 0
2	Manufactured timber ..	48,128 3 4	14	6,737 14 6
3	Dry cocoanuts	2,49,544 6 2	12	29,945 4 6
4	Betel leaves	1,81,794 9 6	12	21,815 0 4
5	Ganjah	8,169 9 8	10	817 10 0
6	Fresh Cocoanuts	1,20,597 3 3	8	9,647 14 0
7	Earth Salt	59,006 13 8	5	2,950 5 0
8	Sesamum seed, 1st sort ..	92,411 14 6	5	4,620 11 9
9	" " 2nd sort ..	79,842 6 7	5	3,992 0 0
10	Castor oil seed	2,26,275 7 11	5	11,313 12 0
11	Tamarinds	63,943 12 6	5	3,207 3 0
12	Chillies	1,63,844 8 1	5	8,192 4 3
13	Ghee	2,14,387 8 0	5	10,719 6 0
14	Silk	9,54,591 9 0	5	47,729 9 1
15	Country piece goods	36,30,501 14 9	5	1,81,525 1 3
16	Cotton	3,59,582 10 3	5	17,979 0 6
17	Hides	65,443 14 11	5	3,272 3 0
18	Sheep and Goats	1,96,266 11 0	5	9,813 5 1
19	Iron	1,48,507 3 6	5	7,425 5 7
20	Country baskets	2,39,007 6 0	2	4,780 0 0
	Total	72,22,286 11 2		4,04,549 7 10
	Add the amount of Hálut realized in 1858-59			5,49,957 15 7
				9,54,507 7 5
	Amount anticipated under all heads for 1858-59.. ..			8,59,798 3 1
	Anticipated Increase			94,709 4 4

It will be seen from the above that the anticipated Revenue for the coming year under 20 heads, Hálut inclusive, is 9½ lacs; whereas, in 1831-32, under 537 heads, Hálut inclusive, it was no more than 6½ lacs. In 1831-32 Hálut was an integral part of Sáyer, but is now distinct, as previously shown, under the five heads of Betel-nut, Pepper, Cardamums, Coffee, and Tobacco.

MEMORANDUM ON THE HALUT.

1. The Hálut, or Hásil, formerly included under the head of Sáyer, is at present an excise duty, levied on certain valuable products of the Mysore Country, which under this form of taxation yield a fair revenue to Government without impeding trade, or being considered oppressive by the producer or the merchant.

2. The articles on which the Hálut is now charged are four in number,—Coffee, Betel-nut, Pepper, and Cardamums.

3. Coffee having been already reported upon, the other three remain to be considered.

4. Previous to mentioning the changes which it has been found necessary to introduce in the method of levying this tax on Betel-nut, and the reasons which render it advisable to retain it in its present form, a brief sketch of the system and extent of this lucrative cultivation may not be out of place.

THE ARECA PALM.

5. This Palm requires a low moist soil, somewhat sandy, either under the bund of a tank, or in a position otherwise favorable for irrigation ; the gardens being almost invariably more or less thickly interspersed with Cocoanut trees, and while the Areca tree is still young, with Plantains also.

6. In forming a garden the seed is placed in holes, six or eight feet apart, and when rain falls, watered once in eight or ten days ; in addition to which, if the garden is properly cared for, and the young trees thinned when too numerous, this Palm will come into bearing in about eight years, and give a full crop after 12 in the plains, and 15 in the Mulnad.

7. This slender and elegant Palm runs up to a height of 40 or 50 feet, with a stem little more than six inches in diameter, and the plan frequently adopted in closely planted gardens in this country for the collection of the produce is both singular and dangerous. A very light active boy or man ascends one tree, having collected the produce, swings the tree he is on, until an opportunity offers, when assisted by a hook he springs on to another, collecting in this manner the whole crop from 10[illegible] trees without once descending. To lookers on this is both an anxious and exciting feat not unfrequently attended with accident.

8. A tree lasts about 50 years, and when in full bearing produces about one pound and a half of nuts. It is found to thrive in all parts of Mysore, but arrives at greater perfection, yields a more abundant crop, and produces the most superior description of nut only in the Western or Mulnad Talooks of the N[illegible]gur Division ; these Talooks comprise all the country lying along the inner slopes of the Western Ghauts, and this region is apparently the most favorable to its cultivation, as the nuts from thence realize a higher price, and are far more highly esteemed for their flavour than those produced in any other portion of this or any of the adjoining Provinces.

9. An acre at a rough calculation is supposed to hold 550 trees, the crop from which may be estimated at about 25 maunds,* and according to the part of the country in which it is grown, the value on the spot is at present from 5¼ Rupees for the best to 4½ Rupees per maund for the inferior description. In the town of Bangalore its present value is Rupees 8 per maund.

* A maund being 28lbs.

10. The ground under Areca cultivation is classed as garden land, and pays a land tax averaging from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 3-0-0 per acre according to the quality of the soil; but it should be remembered that it is extremely rare to find a garden composed exclusively of this tree.

11. Either from the increased demand or from improved facilities for transit, the value of the nut has greatly increased of late years. This increase cannot be put down at less than 50 per cent, the maximum price in 1832 being Rupees 3½ on the spot for the superior description of nut.

12. Under these circumstances the profits to the cultivator must be very considerable as compared with former years, for the cost of production has not increased in the same ratio, being little if at all more than it was 20 or 30 years ago.

13. The calculation is that each tree costs Rupees 4 from the time operations are first commenced until the garden returns a full crop, and that the annual cost subsequently of keeping the garden in order, collecting the produce, &c., may be estimated at about 20 per cent on the value of the produce.

14. It is difficult to obtain thoroughly reliable data regarding the profits on Betel-nut, and the proportion which the cost of production bears to the value of the crop; but taking 100 Rupees worth of nut, when sold at any of the great marts, as a basis, it is generally considered that 40 per cent gives the cost of production, including the Hálut and every possible contingency, that 35 per cent goes to the cultivator, and the remaining 25 to the merchant.

15. The Hálut at the time of the assumption of the Province, and for some short period subsequently, was farmed out with the Sáyer, but it was very soon perceived that the development of the important trade in Betel-nut was seriously impeded by this arrangement; for at that time the whole of the Nuggur Division was divided into three great Illakas or Farms with a contractor, and two Sir-Sáyer Amildars to supervise, and as regards Betel-nut the system was most depressing and vexatious. These great contractors,† and the principal merchant met annually at a place called Arga, and there fixed according to quality and locality of production the price to be given for Betel-nut throughout the Division; and every Ryot in the country was obliged to submit to the arrangements then decided upon, or have the produce of his garden left upon his hands, for at this time the whole system was so complicated, and all the subordinates were so thoroughly and entirely under the control and authority of these

† The Sir-Sáyer Amils were *de facto* contractors under another name.

confederates, that no man could export for himself; the difficulties he had to contend against being such as are now scarcely credible.

16. In one part of the country there were 5 Chowkies in 58 miles,* and unless the article was the property of a Sir-Sáyer Amildar, or some privileged individual, the goods were detained an indefinite time, unpacked and examined at each of these Chowkies. Betel-nut from one part of the country paid more at one place and less at another, from another part of the country it could only be exported by a certain road, and the Roosooms of religious mendicants and shrines, the petty demands, the perquisites of classes and individuals which had to be met, were so numerous and so loosely defined that the free trader, in the literal acceptation of the term, was an individual quite unknown. All producers almost without exception were obliged to sell to these great monopolists who exported at the minimum rate which they themselves fixed, and who profiting by their position, their knowledge of the rules in force, and their power to act with impunity at a distance from all control, made immense fortunes, and allowed the Ryot only the smallest possible amount of profit or remuneration.

* And in the Nuggur Division alone there were 60 in 1832.

17. The advantages of these monopolists did not end here; they had also the privilege of exporting their goods without paying down the Hálut or Government transit dues, which they were permitted to adjust at a subsequent period, to allow, as it were, of their selling the article, and realizing the price, previous to being called upon for the full demands of the Sircar. This gave rise to arrears to a most serious extent, as may be understood from the fact that in the Nuggur Division alone the outstandings Sáyer Balances, due almost exclusively under the head of Hálut, exceeded 90,000 Pagodas, or nearly three lacs of Rupees in 1835, shortly after the assumption of the country.

18. They also possessed another immense advantage over the outside trader,—having the monopoly entirely in their hands, they never paid the Ryots in cash; at first sufficient money only was given to enable the cultivator to pay his kist to Government, the rest remaining to be adjusted at a subsequent period, when a portion only was paid in cash, the balance always to a great extent being made good by cloths valued at the maximum price, and brought back by the merchant, or an Agent, from the great marts of Bangalore, Wallajabad, &c.

19. The two Sir-Sáyer Amildars had establishments paid by Government, and were supposed to pay into the Treasury any surplus they might receive, but this was never done. All the Cuttahs on the roads were sub-rented, and every subordinate, high and low, became a great or a petty contractor,—one man raised the rate at his Cuttah to try and realize as much as possible during his incumbency, another reduced the rates, in the hope that merchants would thereby be induced to take his way. From such an utter absence of system nothing but confusion and error loss of method could result, and the intricacies and difficulties of transit and export at last became so great that even the ordinary small merchant or trader could no longer contend against the Sir-Sáyer Amildar and the great contractors.

20. It is only necessary to add that almost every term in the English language that could convey ideas of obstructiveness, or ingenious oppression, were freely used by the officers to whose lot it fell in the first instance to write upon the subject of the Hálut, and some sweeping and radical change became not only desirable but necessary.

21. In 1835 the whole system of renting the Hálut in Nuggur was abolished, and subsequently elsewhere in Mysore also. It was at first extremely difficult to form any general plan independent of the system of renting, and which should at the same time secure the realization of the usual Revenue. The complications of the former system had not only confused the accounts but seriously depressed the trade in Betel-nut, and correct information and statements and disinterested opinions were not to be had, as the interests of all those who could furnish reliable data were opposed to any modification or revision of a system on the continued existence of which they relied for their usurious profits.

22. The effect of the abolition of the renting system, with all its unequal privileges and immunities, and the establishment of a uniform rate alike for all, and which left every one free to do what he wished with his own, showed itself at once in the amazing elasticity of the Revenue under the head of Hálut. In the Nuggur Division alone it rose from 2,72,000 Rupees realized in 1832, under the renting system, to 3,49,000 Rupees in 1842 under the Amány system, though the latter, when renting was discontinued in 1835, was introduced cautiously. The same rates of Hálut on Betel-nut, varying from Rupees 1-2-6 to Annas 8 according to quality, were continued, and became payable in cash to Government, when a permit was at once given, and the transit or export duty having been paid in one Chowkey, the article was henceforward free. These rules alone gave immediate independence to the producer, little risk was incurred, and it was no longer incumbent on the Ryot to give his crop to an all powerful monopolist on terms over which he had no control.

23. Under the Government of the Rajah, Roosums or tolls were payable on every road, sometimes to religious mendicants, at other times to private individuals, who were thus remunerated for some service. Nearly every religious establishment throughout the Province had some claim against the merchant under the above head, and were sometimes so tyrannical and exacting as to impede trade seriously, and prove a source of loss and oppression to the merchant who had no counteracting privilege. All these Roosums were summarily abolished in 1841, indemnity on money being given in those few cases where the right to it appeared well founded.

BETEL-NUT.

24. Experience having been gained, uniform rates, as marginally given, were introduced in 1842, and in 1848 all transit duties on Betel-nut and on all other articles paying the Hálut were abolished; and the rates of 1842 were further modified, and the system of levying the tax which

1st	Sort	1	Rupee.
2nd	„	12	Annas.
3rd	„	9	Annas.

still holds good was then introduced. A Talook Official, and the Sáyer Monegar, proceed to the Cuttah, and having jointly superintended the weighing of the article, receive the Government demand, seal the bags, and grant a permit, and unless the seal is found broken the article is free, and the proprietor is at liberty to export by any road or in any manner he pleases.

1st Sort	Rs.	1	4 0
2nd „	„	0	12 0
3rd „	„	0	6 0

25. The plan and rates above given have been found to work well, particularly since the abolition in 1845 of all frontier duties in the adjoining Districts of Her Majesty, which acted with regard to the Canara frontier, where they were for some years most oppressive, as a serious check to the Betel trade of Mysore. More especially as no import duty was levied in Mysore on the nuts brought from the Canara District.

26. The quantity which paid duty in 1858 was somewhat less than 7½ lacs of maunds, and the Revenue realized was Rupees 4,29,011-2-2, and it may without fear of contradiction be stated that this amount has been realized without being felt in the slightest degree oppressive. The profits on this item of cultivation, as has been previously shown, are considerable; the article is most decidedly a luxury, and therefore a legitimate subject for taxation. If a Ryot is asked the question, he always denies that he pays the Hálut, and asserts that the merchant or the purchaser is the person on whom that falls, and the expense of production annually incurred, after the first outlay, has been previously shown to be very trifling. Under all these circumstances there seems little objection to the retention of the Betel Hálut, which of itself forms no inconsiderable item in the aggregate Revenue of this State. In conclusion it may be proper to state that all changes and modifications have been made after full consultation with the cultivators and merchants engaged in this trade.

PEPPER.

27. The seed of this plant ripens in the month of April, and the proper time for sowing is August—when the seedling attains a few inches it is planted, usually at the foot of the Areca Palm, to which it is tied. The pepper vine grows very slowly, seldom producing berries in less than five years, and requiring several years more to arrive at perfection. In August the young berries first appear in bunches like currants, and in February begin to harden, being gathered as they ripen. Each vine bears from 500 to 700 bunches, which give about 8 or 10 seers when dried, and the belief exists that the abundance of the crop depends upon the heavy and continuous rain of the dark nights of August—rain during the moonlight nights of that month being considered less favorable.

28. The vine bears for 30 years, but it is necessary to renovate the plant by cutting down the old stem, and training layers every ten years. It destroys young Areca trees, and is therefore generally planted only under old ones. The Southern merchants pay from Rupees 4½ to 5 for the maund of 28lbs. and the plant is cultivated to a greater or less extent by nearly all the holders of Areca gardens in the Mulnad Talooks.

CARDAMUMS.

29. In the months of October and November the seed of this [illegible] when sown, it is thinly strewed in baskets of earth raised on stic[illegible]

shade in a running stream. This plan is necessary to save the seed from ants and reptiles, which are all so fond of it that every precaution is necessary to save it from them. In July or August the seedlings are planted under the shade of Cocoanut trees, about six feet apart, and if the soil is loosened, manured, and irrigated, the plant in the course of three years rises to the height of about six feet, and in the month of May following the fibrous shoots from the root blossom. In July the fruit forms, and in October or November is fit to gather. It is rarely allowed to ripen naturally, as snakes would in that case devour it all immediately; even in gathering the fruit extreme caution is necessary, and all kinds of reptiles being found near the plant, it is requisite to be constantly on the watch. In some places the people who gather the seed find it necessary to place a flat stone on their heads, and wear a coarse loose blanket dress to enable them to pick the fruit without apprehension.

30. The Cardamum plant is extremely delicate in its form, and requires support; one plant seldom yields more than six ounces of fruit. The value of a maund of Cardamums of 28lbs. is at the usual market rate about Rupees 40.

31. Both Pepper and Cardamums were in former years subjected to the same rules as the Betel-nut, and were relieved from the obstructions and complications with which the productions of, and the trade in them, was surrounded, at the same time, and by the same steps, as those which it was found necessary to introduce regarding the more important item of Betel.

32. Cardamums originally paid duty in various forms, the Hálut portion of which varied greatly, in some cases being as high as Rupees 2-13-0; and Pepper paid Hálut rates which under certain circumstances rose to Rupees 1-7-2.

33. In 1842 these rates were cautiously modified, and finally fixed at Rupees 4 the maund on Cardamums, and 8 Annas on Pepper in 1848, when all transit duties were abolished.

34. The cultivation of both items is entirely supplemental, and carried on solely by the owners of Areca and Cocoanut gardens, as an additional source of profit; they must, therefore, be considered as products, the liability of which to an excise duty may be unhesitatingly conceded, more especially as they are undoubted articles of luxury and export, the prices of which range high, and the profits on which are large.

Quantity in Maunds.	
Pepper	31,845
Cardamums	2,882
Hálut.	
Pepper	Rs. 15,922 0 0
Cardamums	„ 11,528 0 0
Total	Rs. 27,450 8 0

35. The part of the country which produces both in the greatest abundance is the Nuggur Division, and the aggregate quantity which paid duty last year, together with the amount realized, is marginally given.

Bangalore, *October* 1859.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PORT BLAIR,

FOR 1860-61.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PORT BLAIR,

FOR 1860-61.

From Captain J. C. Haughton, Superintendent of Port Blair, to W. Gabe, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, No. 75, dated the 14th February, 1861.

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a report on this Settlement for the year 1860.

2. Considering that we were almost without experience of the soil, climate, and capabilities of the Settlement,—in fact, that the position was entirely a new one, this being the only instance, I believe, in which the British have made a Settlement in Asia unaided by an indigenous population,—I trust the results may not be considered unsatisfactory, although the progress made has by no means been such as it would have been but for the unforeseen calamity of the hurricane of December 1859, which either destroyed or greatly damaged not only every building, but also our growing fruit trees and the crops in the ground.

3. In my proceedings I have considered the health of the Settlement as a consideration of primary importance,—thus the operations of clearing and cultivating have not been pressed when found to interfere directly with health. The Settlement on Atalanta Point continued extremely unhealthy till the cleared land was cultivated; since then it has become much more salubrious. Thirty-six acres have been cleared sufficiently to admit of cultivation. The heavy timber has been left standing ready for use as wanted.

4. With a view to meet any attack on the Settlement by the Aborigines, a path, 50 feet wide, has been cleared from the Atalanta Settlement to Navy Bay. The heaviest timber left standing as above.

5. A tract of 18 acres between Point Hood and Phœnix Bay, in extension of the clearing called Haddo, has been cleared wholly, and 12 [illegible]res of underwood, leaving the heavy timber standing. The land formerly cleared [illegible] has also been brought under cultivation.

6. The entire surface of Ross and Viper Isl[illegible]ds, the former of which was entirely, and the latter almost, cleared by my predecessor, has been brought under cultivation.

7. Common Indian vegetables (but not garlic, onions, or peas), sugar-cane, cotton, jowar or millet, Indian corn, tobacco, plantains, yams, sweet potatoes, ruhur, hemp, the cocoanut, palm, and betel-nut, thrive luxuriantly; but I regret to say rice has hitherto failed to yield a satisfactory crop. Measures are in progress for extensive plantation of the cocoanut, as likely at all times to be highly remunerative and useful. In a former report I have noticed the discovery of the Nipa palm, so useful for its thatch leaf, and which produces a coarse sugar extensively used to the South. I also noticed the mangrove bark, as likely to yield a great profit to future settlers. The bullet-wood tree of this Settlement has been pronounced by the Commissary of Ordnance, Fort William, as the only wood he has been able to obtain hard enough for certain requirements of the Arsenal. We have found a gum apparently not differing from copal. The wood-oil tree abounds, and may yield hereafter a valuable article for export, and to close the list of indigenous products I may note that a small seam of coal was recently met with while digging a well on Viper Island.

8. In public works reasonable progress has been made. The Superintendent's house has been finished, with the exception of a few trifling matters which have been held in abeyance, pending the completion of more urgent work elsewhere. The cost of this building has been very great, chiefly in consequence of my predecessor having been compelled to begin it with Bengal ship carpenters entirely ignorant of house-building. The cost has been lowered by excavating the ground below it, so as to leave room for the whole of the Superintendent's Office Establishment and Treasury; in fact, by making the building as it were two-storied. Perhaps I shall be better understood when I say that the house was built on the unlevelled apex of a hill which it was intended to convert into a platform by filling up with earth, instead of which the platform has been formed after the erection of the house by cutting off the apex. This building was re-roofed after the hurricane, and the Naval Barracks partially so. An Hospital for the Naval Brigade and Europeans of the Settlement, generally 118 feet long by 22 broad, with a ten-foot verandah all round, raised eight feet from the ground with shingle roof, has been completed. It is tenanted by the Officers of the Brigade, pending erection of quarters for them.

9. Three substantial houses have been built during the year on Ross Island for Apothecaries and Clerks. One has a roof of tiles made here, the walls of two are of strong lath and plaster. The third, which was first built, has boarded sides and leaf roof. A large godown, most urgently required, has made great progress. An iron-roofed godown for the Commissariat has been completed. Buildings for nearly the whole of the Convicts on Ross Island, including the Hospital, have been re-erected; but I fear that the adoption of the President in Council's recommendation to use tiles will render it necessary to again build when the present leaf thatch is worn out, as the frame work is hardly strong enough to bear the additional weight. On Ross Island six wells have been sunk in the rock, partly by blasting, most of them yield a good water.

10. A slip, which will enable us to haul up easily all our boats and even small sea-going vessels for repairs, has been completed; a useful road from the beach to the Barracks has also been made.

11. On Chatham Island two houses, one for the Civil Assistant Surgeon, and one for an Overseer, have been constructed; a small jetty to facilitate the coaling of steam vessels has been laid. A Steam Saw Mill has been set up, and but for the want of some portions of the machinery would now be in operation.

12. On Atalanta Point a large Barrack, raised seven feet with leaf roof, was built; the extreme unhealthiness of the station, however, prevented it from being fully made use of. A house for an Apothecary is in progress, as also a range of tiled huts for married Convicts. Two good wells have been dug, and a look-out post on trees, 40 feet from the ground, capable of containing a guard of twenty men, has been constructed.

13. On Viper Island a long building commenced by my predecessor, intended to contain Convicts, was finished. The top of the hill was cut off to the depth of 16 feet, and thereon an Hospital raised four feet from the ground. This will hereafter be applied to other purposes. Another building adjoining it, containing space for 100 sick (including female ward and dispensary), has been so far completed that it is tiled in, and has its boarded floor finished. A small Bungalow intended for a Cutcherry has been finished, and the posts for the resident Apothecary's house are up. Three deep wells have been dug, and a good road to the top of the Island constructed,—a road round it with bridges is in progress.

14. Our Store Vessel, the *Walter Morrice*, has had a shingle roof put upon her; moorings for vessels have been laid down off Chatham Island; the dangers in the Harbour have been buoyed, and a re-survey of it nearly completed. The Middle Straits, which separate the Southern of the three principal Islands from the central one, have been examined, and found to afford a safe passage for steam vessels of moderate size, whereby a saving of 100 miles to vessels following the ordinary course in the voyage to and from Calcutta may be effected; but to render the passage available to strangers, a minute survey is still required.

15. The boats of the Settlement, from the ignorance of Convicts to whose entir care they had been entrusted, had at the close of last year got into an almost useless condition. There were four lighters from 5 to 30 tons, nine built boats, all of which (three only permanently in charge of the Naval Brigade, excepted) were unserviceable, also five canoes. By the exertions of the Officer commanding the Naval Brigade and his men the whole of these have been repaired. The canoes are very perishable, but already two have been constructed by the Burmese, one of which can hold 60 or 70 persons, so that none need be purchased in future.

16. The iron Steam Gun-boat No. 5, wrecked during the hurricane of 1st December 1859, was got off and floated over piecemeal by the Naval Brigade. After I had undertaken to re-build her, it must be confessed that when the task was commenced I almost despaired, as close examination more fully disclosed the fracture of almost every plate and rib in her component fragments. The whole had to be re-built, excepting only a small piece of the bow. By the exertions of the Naval Brigade she was ready

for launching at the close of the year, paint from Calcutta for her bottom being alone wanting. This has since arrived, and she will be launched by next spring tides;* she has been justly named the *Perseverance*, and I think thanks are due to Lieutenant Hellard and his men for having rescued and rendered available at a very small comparative cost a valuabe vessel.

* Since safely launched.

17. The behaviour of the Convict inhabitants of the Settlement has been on the whole good. Nearly the whole of the hundred Birmans from Rangoon are thieves—some of them very old offenders,—of these five have received extension of sentence for theft and frauds committed here, also five Natives of India. But there have been no outbreaks, conspiracies or other serious offences.

18. The number of Convicts self-supporting has risen from 143 to 284, and artizans of all sorts have been encouraged. Convict artizans are gradually enabling us to dispense with all hired labor.

19. I append a Statement showing the increase and decrease of Convicts yearly from the commencement of the Settlement.

20. The health of the Settlement, whether it be the free or convict population, has materially improved since last year; but although the supply of vegetables is now in excess of our wants, a disease, which the Medical Officer believes to be scurvy, still affects many. The Medical Statements show that of three classes here, convict and free, the constitution of the Birman is most suited to the climate. The mortality amongst Europeans is lowered by the fact that many sick were sent away, this renders the comparison slightly inexact. The mortality amongst Convicts is now less than it was frequently in some Jails a few years ago, and I have some ground for hope, that with improved accommodation, the health of the Convicts will be further benefitted.

21. The use of flesh has in many instances proved highly beneficial. Meat, however, is too scarce to be in general daily use, all or nearly all being imported. Fowls, which at first could not be reared, apparently from the abundance of noxious insects which they devoured, are now bred in numbers, but as yet not sufficient to meet the demand—being sold at prices varying from 1-8 to 3 Rupees each.

22. Our intercourse with the Aborigines has been so fully reported upon, that I will only remark here that during the year past they have abstained from any combined attacks upon us, and their aggressions have been trivial. None of them have been killed, and it is doubtful if one has been even wounded during the year.

23. I cannot close this report without acknowledging that any measure of success, which I may have attained during the year past, is in a great measure attributable to the support I have received from Government, and to the hearty assistance received from all with whom I have had to do. The prompt aid of the Superintendent of Marine, in forwarding materials, has rendered many things possible which could not otherwise have been successfully undertaken. In the Settlement the exertions of the late Deputy Superintendent and Dr. Gamack have tended

to lower materially the mortality which prevailed during the first two years of its existence. I have repeatedly had occasion to acknowledge the services of the Naval Brigade, and I cannot allow the present occasion to pass without again doing so. I have never been associated for an equal period with any body of Europeans of whose good conduct I could speak in higher terms, or whose services have appeared to me so eminently valuable. The Brigade has guarded the Settlement night and day, afloat and on shore, and it has at the same time furnished Clerks, Smiths, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Engineers, Shipwrights, &c., &c., for the Settlement service. This valuable aid could not have been obtained without the zealous co-operation of Lieutenant Hellard and the Officers under him.

Statement showing increase and decrease of Convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair from its establishment to 31*st December*, 1860.

Years.	Remaining from year previous.	Received.	Total.	Died in Hospital during the year.				Died out of Hospital.					Grand Total of deaths.	Escaped.	Released.	Transferred.	Total.	Grand Total of decrease.	Remaining.
				By natural causes.	Suicide.	Accident.	Total.	By natural causes.	Suicide.	Accident.	Executed.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1858 Mar. to December only.	...	1,949	1,949	327	1	1	329	...	3	2	87	92	421	178	6	...	184	605	1,344
1859	1,344	1,813	3,157	1,105	6	2	1,113	2	1	11	4	18	1,131	158	49	9	216	1,347	1,810
1860	1,810	733	2,543	267	1	...	268	5	...	...	..	5	273	43	22	3	68	341	2,202